

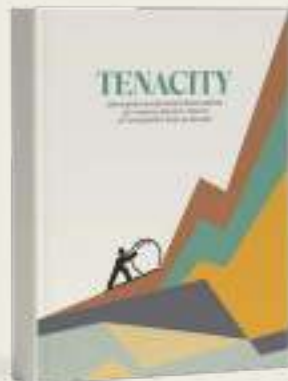
tenacity

DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

32ND ANNUAL REPORT | 2025-26

2ND INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT





The importance of tenacity in 2025-26

At Dwarikesh Sugar, the three sugar seasons leading to SS 2025-26 represented arguably the most demanding agricultural phase in the Company's recent journey.

Despite a severe pressure on cane availability for reasons beyond the Company's control, Dwarikesh remained profitable.

This outcome was shaped by its culture of tenacity. This tenacity comprised disciplined decision-making, measured responses and an unwavering commitment to culture continuity.

Even as the operating environment remained constrained, the Company protected its agricultural ecosystem, preserving financial stability and sustaining operational resilience.

This approach is expected to moderate the impact of the downturn while empowering the Company to recover as soon as agricultural conditions stabilise.

Disclaimer

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



Contents

05

Corporate Snapshot

11

Dwarikesh's Financial
Performance Across The Years

16

5 Principal Messages

23

Chairman's Overview

25

Managing Director's
Performance Review

29

Integrated Value Creation

42

Our Capitals

88

Management Discussion
and Analysis

105

Board of Directors' Profiles

109

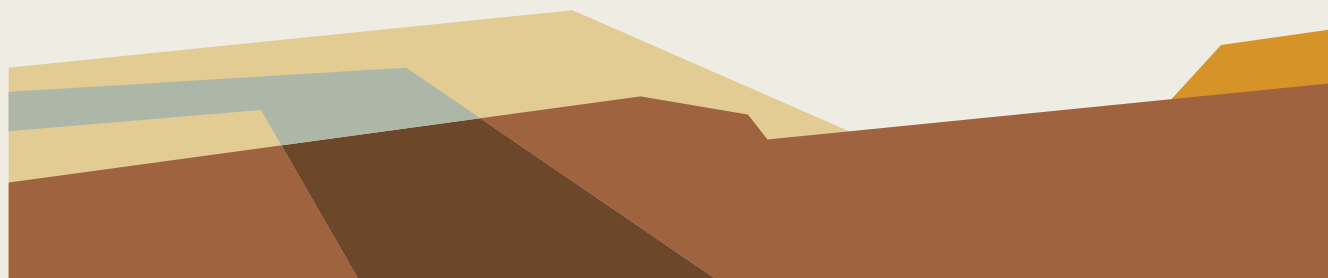
Notice

127

Statutory Reports

258

Financial Statements





About the report

Purpose of the report

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited (referred to as “DSIL”, “Company”, “we”, “our” or “us”) presents this Report to provide clear, comprehensive, and timely information to our stakeholders. Through this Report, we outline our performance across financial, environmental, social and governance areas, and explain how we create value over the short, medium and long term. Our purpose is to offer a transparent view of our actions, progress and priorities during the reporting period, enabling stakeholders to understand how we operate responsibly and plan for sustainable growth.

Contribution to SDGs



Reporting Period

1st April 2025
to
31st March 2026

Scope and Boundary

The locations and business units covered in this Report include our sugar manufacturing facilities, distilleries, corporate office in Mumbai and regional offices in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Reporting framework

This Integrated Report has been prepared with reference to the Guiding Principles and Content Elements of the International <IR> Framework established by the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS). The Report incorporates the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR), in reference to the guidelines set forth by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Furthermore, it is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs).

Responsibility statement

Our management recognises the responsibility to uphold the accuracy of the information provided in this Report. This Integrated Annual Report has been reviewed and approved for publication by the management of the Company.

External assurance

The financial statements presented in this Report have been audited by Mittal Gupta & Co.

Forward-looking statements

This Report contains forward-looking statements regarding market conditions, business dynamics, Company strategy, and future prospects. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially. Changes in the macroenvironment may also impact these outcomes. As such, these statements reflect the Company’s current expectations and are subject to change. The Company is not obliged to update or revise any forward-looking statements in the light of new information or future events.

Point of contact

For any query, please write to:

Shri B. J. Maheshwari

Managing Director, Company
Secretary cum Chief Compliance
Officer

Email:

bjmaheshwari@dwarikesh.com

Introducing our Capitals

Our value creation approach is integrated across this report, with strategies and initiatives aligned to each Capital. We have combined Manufactured and Intellectual Capital to reflect how physical infrastructure and intellectual capabilities, including R&D, innovation, and digital systems, combine to enhance operational efficiency and sustainable long-term value.



Financial Capital

Resources available for our business operations and growth

1,401.94

₹ crore, Revenue, 2025-26

94.03

₹ crore, EBITDA, 2025-26

→ Page 42



Infrastructure and Knowledge Capital

Physical assets and intellectual property, enhancing operational efficiency

24.32

lakh tonnes, sugar cane crushed

2.37

lakh tonnes, sugar produced

→ Page 45



Human Capital

Skills and expertise of our workforce, driving innovation

1,455

Permanent employees

90.43

%, Retention rate

→ Page 56



Social and Relationship Capital

Stakeholder relationships built on trust and collaboration

~1.50

lakh, farmers engaged with

953

₹ crore, cane procurement

→ Page 70



Natural Capital

Environmental resources managed responsibly across production processes

99.91

%, Share of renewable energy in the Company's energy mix

35,081

MT CO₂, biogenic emissions captured equivalent to emissions from 79,736 barrels of crude oil

→ Page 78

Key highlights, 2025-26

- ~1.50 lakh farmers engaged, with timely payments and strong support during varietal transition. Manifold increase in the cane development budget to enhance farmer awareness and crop resilience.

- CO 0238 cane variety reduced to 60.57% coverage; full replacement on track for SS 2027.
- ₹2.33 crore invested in CSR – education, healthcare, and sustainability.

- ₹54.65 crore long-term debt repaid; debt-equity ratio (factoring long-term debt) improved to 0.11.
- Credit rating reaffirmed by ICRA, reflecting financial prudence and stakeholder confidence.
- ₹69.09 crore cash accruals aided by a 3.17% increase in revenue.



01

INTRODUCTION



CORPORATE SNAPSHOT

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited.

A respected player in India's sugar industry with a rich legacy of more than three decades.

Respected for its consistent commitment to progressive industry practices and sustainable value creation.

An evolving bio-energy company deriving attractive revenues from ethanol production and power co-generation.

Renowned for its enduring focus on operational excellence and contribution towards strengthening industry standards.

Vision

- To emerge as a frontrunner in India's sugar industry through progressive and future-ready business practices.
- To strengthen the Company's position as a respected market leader in the sugar sector.
- To benchmark products and processes against international quality standards.
- To evolve from a sugar manufacturer into an integrated energy-focused enterprise.
- To uphold the highest standards of corporate governance, transparency, and ethical conduct.
- To build a values-driven organisation with a strong human-centric approach.
- To contribute meaningfully towards improving the lives of underserved communities.

Mission

- To create sustainable value for all stakeholders through a diversified product portfolio.
- To maximise ethanol production in alignment with national energy priorities.
- To produce high-quality sugar while reinforcing industry benchmark standards.
- To leverage sugar by-products for the production of ethanol and power as strategic growth drivers.
- To achieve consistent growth through operational efficiency and competitive production costs.
- To enhance customer satisfaction while prioritising employee and farmer welfare.
- To protect the environment and uphold integrity, excellence, and respect in all business practices.

Legacy

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited was founded by G. R. Morarka in 1993. Over the past 32 years, the Company has established a strong presence in India's sugar industry with a diversified business portfolio spanning sugar, ethanol, and co-generated power.

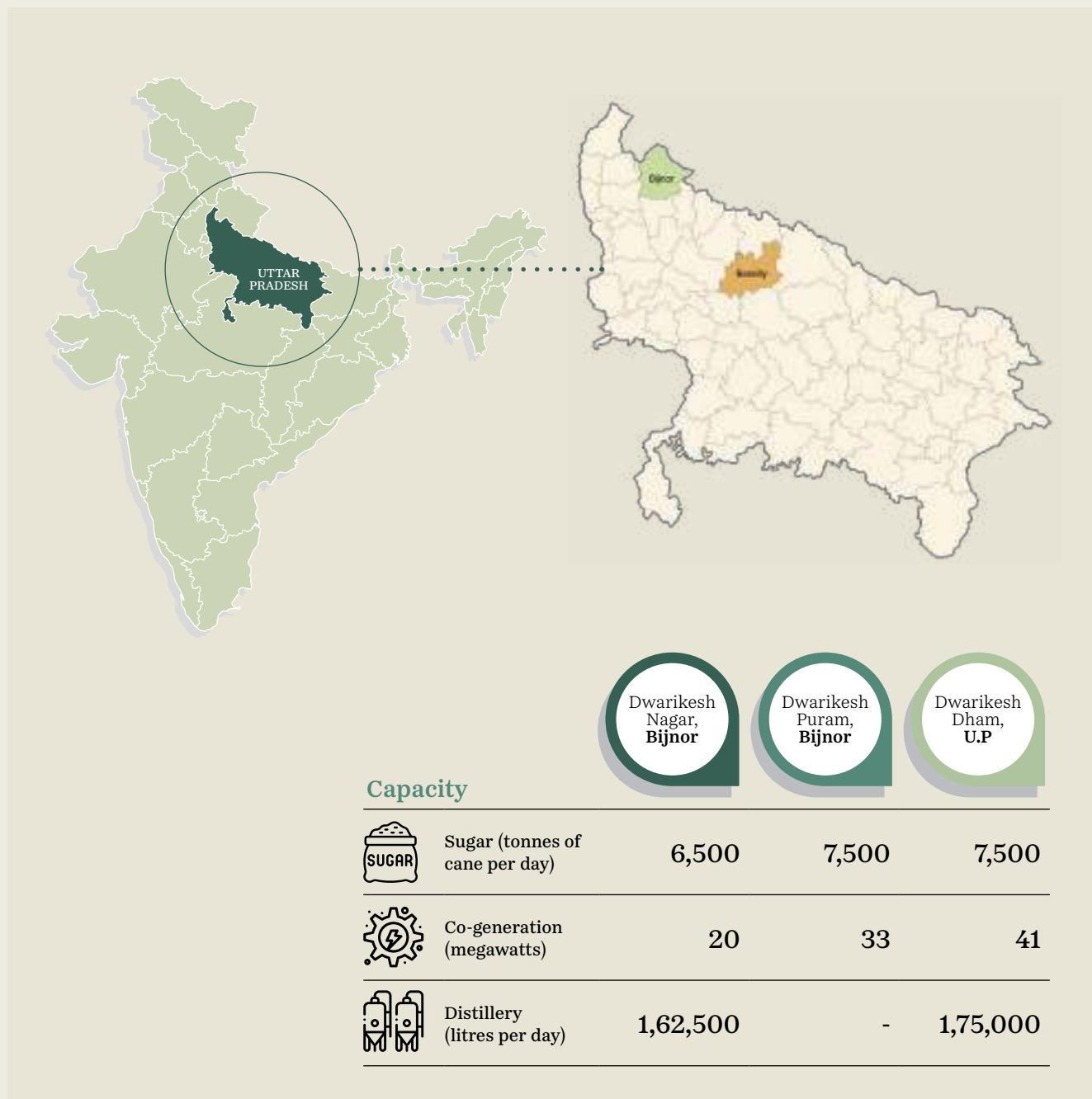


Production facilities

The Company operates three manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh, one of India's most significant sugar-producing states. Two of its units, Dwarikesh Nagar and Dwarikesh Puram, are located in the Bijnor district, a region known for its fertile and well-irrigated farmland that supports robust sugarcane cultivation. Positioned around 45

kilometres apart, both units benefit from a strong agricultural ecosystem centred around cane production. Its third unit, Dwarikesh Dham, is situated in the Bareilly district, a part of the fertile Ganges plains recognised for its rich alluvial soil and consistent agricultural productivity.

All three units enjoy a strong connectivity to key consumption markets, strengthening logistical efficiency and enabling a smoother access to major distribution networks across the country.



Leadership



G. R. Morarka

Executive Chairman, Founder & Promoter

- Brings more than four decades of experience in India's sugar industry.
- Holds a Commerce degree and completed ICWA Inter.
- Continues to play an active role in guiding business operations.
- Recognised as a respected industry leader and recipient of several honours, including the Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Award, multiple Bhamashah Awards, the Indira Gandhi Sadbhavna Award, and the Swami Krishnanand Saraswati Purashkar.



Vijay S. Banka

Managing Director

- Possesses more than four decades of experience in finance and strategic management.
- Qualified as a Chartered Accountant.
- Associated with the Company since 2007.
- Served as Whole-time Director and CFO between 2009 to 2018.
- Appointed as Managing Director in 2018.



B. J. Maheshwari

Managing Director & Company Secretary -cum-Chief Compliance Officer

- Holds more than four decades of experience across legal, taxation, secretarial, and administrative functions.
- Qualified as a Chartered Accountant and Company Secretary.
- Associated with the Company since 1994.
- Served as Whole-time Director and Company Secretary-cum-Chief Compliance Officer from 2009 to 2018.
- Serving as Managing Director and Company Secretary-cum-Chief Compliance Officer since 2018.

Employees ▲

The Company employed 772 permanent non-seasonal employees as on 31st March 2026 across its manufacturing facilities and offices. More than 97.52% of the workforce was deployed across its manufacturing locations. The average employee age stood at 45 years at the close of the year under review.

Resource availability ▲

The Company partnered with nearly ~1.50 lakh farmers, cultivating sugarcane across more than 0.76 lakh hectares in three operational regions. Sugarcane procurement increased from 106.14 lakh quintals in 2005-06 to 238.60 lakh quintals in SS2025-26. This translated into a procurement payouts of ₹936.10 crore, contributing meaningfully to the rural economies across the Company's areas of operation.

Listing ▲

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited is listed on the National Stock Exchange of India and the BSE Limited. As on 31st March 2026, the Company's market capitalisation was in excess of ₹850 crore.

Credit rating ▲

The Company's long-term credit rating was reaffirmed at AA- by ICRA Limited.



Milestones

1993

- Established the Company and commenced its journey.

1994

- Started working with sugarcane farmers to strengthen field practices and improve the quality of raw material supplied to the units.

1995

- Commissioned the first manufacturing unit at Dwarikesh Nagar with a crushing capacity of 2,500 TCD and a co-generation capacity of 6 MW.
- Supported the development of roads and related infrastructure around the facility.

1996

- Provided farmers with mechanical tools and equipment to enhance crop productivity.
- Initiated tubewell irrigation scheme, encouraged balanced fertiliser use, and helped farmers shift to higher-yield sugarcane varieties.



2002

- Increased the crushing capacity at the Dwarikesh Nagar unit to 6,500 TCD per day and began supplying surplus electricity generated at the unit to the state grid.

2004

- Entered the public market and raised ₹32.5 crore through IPO.
- Increased the co-generation capacity at Dwarikesh Nagar to 17 MW and commenced supply of 8 MW surplus power to the state electricity grid from the Dwarikesh Nagar plant.

2005

- Commissioned a distillery at Dwarikesh Nagar with a capacity of 30,000 L/Day.
- Set up the Dwarikesh Puram unit with a crushing capacity of 7,500 TCD and a 9 MW co-generation plant.
- Raised additional capital of ₹54 crore through GDR.

2006

- Promoted the adoption of the CO 0238 sugarcane variety across command areas and encouraged farmers to adopt wider row spacing and intercropping practices to improve field productivity.

2007



- Commissioned the Dwarikesh Dham unit with a crushing capacity of 7,500 TCD and a 36 MW co-generation plant with a surplus capacity of 24 MW.
- Enhanced the co-generation capacity at the Dwarikesh Puram unit to 33 MW with a surplus of 24 MW.
- Supported farmers with coragen for preventive crop care.

2008



- Began supplying surplus power generated at the Dwarikesh Puram and Dwarikesh Dham units to the state electricity grid.

2016



- Upgraded the distillery at Dwarikesh Nagar by installing a biomethanated spent wash plant.
- Mobilised ₹59.4 crore through QIPs.

2017



- Improved operational efficiency at the Dwarikesh Nagar unit to enhance utilisation of installed capacity.



2019



- Invested ₹145 crore to expand the distillery at Dwarikesh Nagar.
- Commissioned the expanded facility successfully on 23rd December 2019.

2020



- Stabilised the distillery at a capacity of 130 KLPD.
- Established a CO₂ production unit.

2021



- Recalibrated and stabilised the distillery capacity further to 162.5 KLPD.

2022



- Commissioned a 175 KLPD distillery at the Dwarikesh Dham sugar unit.
- Completed a ₹232 crore project within nine months.

2023



- Optimised operations at the newly commissioned distillery and ensured efficient functioning at rated capacity.



BUSINESS MODEL

Dwarikesh's integrated business model

Overview

The Company's business model is built around the efficient and integrated utilisation of sugarcane to create a diversified portfolio of products catering to multiple industrial and consumer segments. By maximising the value derived from every stage of the sugarcane processing cycle, the Company has developed a business structure that supports operational efficiency, resource optimisation, and long-term sustainability.

This integrated approach empowers the Company to reduce wastage, improve resource efficiency, and create multiple revenue streams from a single agricultural input. The model also enhances business resilience by reducing dependence on any one product category and allowing the Company to benefit from opportunities across sugar, renewable energy, and biofuel segments.

The integrated operating structure aligns closely with evolving national priorities around cleaner energy, ethanol blending, and sustainable industrial practices, positioning the Company to participate meaningfully in India's transition towards a more diversified and environmentally responsible energy ecosystem.

Dwarikesh's diversified product offering

SUGAR

Sugar remains the foundation of the Company's operations. The Company operates three manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh with a combined crushing capacity of 21,500 TCD. Operational performance has been strengthened through improved field practices, better cane management, and enhanced manufacturing efficiencies. The Company supplies sugar through distribution channels and online platforms across India.



CO-GENERATION

The Company entered the co-generation segment in 1995 through a bagasse-based power plant. All manufacturing units now operate co-generation facilities where bagasse generated during cane crushing is utilised for power generation to meet internal requirements. Surplus power is supplied to the state distribution utility under long-term agreements.



DISTILLERY

The Company commenced distillery operations in 2005 at the Dwarikesh Nagar plant in Bijnor. Initially focused on industrial alcohol and rectified spirit, the facility gradually transitioned towards ethanol production in line with rising demand from oil marketing companies and India's ethanol blending programme. The ethanol produced is supplied for petrol blending, supporting cleaner energy adoption and lower emissions.



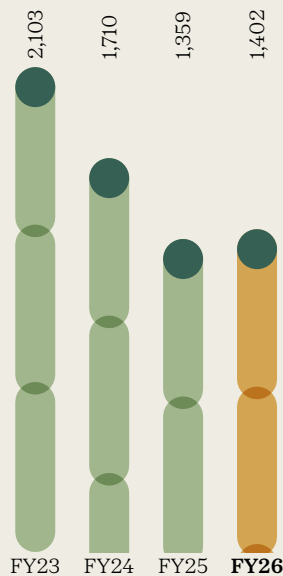
OTHERS

Molasses generated during sugar production is supplied primarily to distilleries in Uttar Pradesh for country liquor manufacturing. Carbon dioxide released during distillery operations is captured, processed, and supplied for use across food and beverage, chemical processing, and welding applications.



Dwarikesh's financial performance across the years

Revenue (₹ crore)



Definition

Revenue comprises income generated from sales and other operating activities.

Why is this measured?

This indicator reflects the Company's ability to sustain and grow its revenue base, enabling better absorption of operating costs and supporting margin stability.

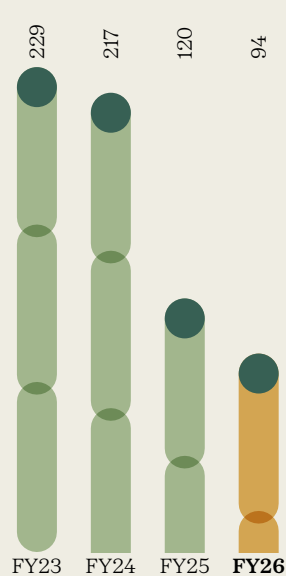
What does it mean?

Revenue increased by 3.17% to ₹1,402 crore in 2025-26.

Value impact

The Company reported an increase in revenue of ₹43 crore compared to the previous year, primarily driven by higher sugar sales and improved sugar realisations. However, revenue from the distillery segment was lower due to sluggish off-take by OMCs and sub-optimal distillery operations.

EBITDA (₹ crore)



Definition

Earnings before interest, depreciation, exceptional items and tax.

Why is this measured?

This metric indicates the Company's ability to generate operating surplus after meeting operating expenses.

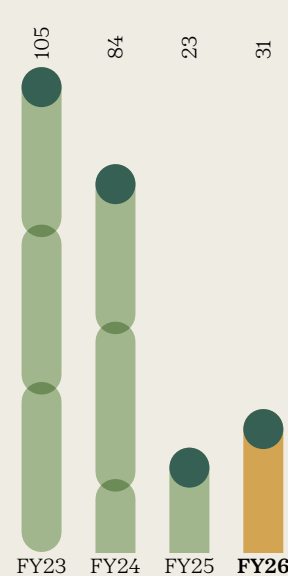
What does it mean?

It reflects the strength and sustainability of the Company's operating performance and profitability.

Value impact

EBITDA declined by ₹26 crore year-on-year, primarily due to lower cane availability, which impacted sugar production and molasses generation, along with sub-optimal operations that resulted in an under-absorption of overheads and lower production cum sales volumes across businesses.

Net profit (₹ crore)



Definition

Profit generated during the year after accounting for all expenses, provisions and taxes.

Why is this measured?

This metric reflects the resilience and effectiveness of the business model in creating long-term shareholder value.

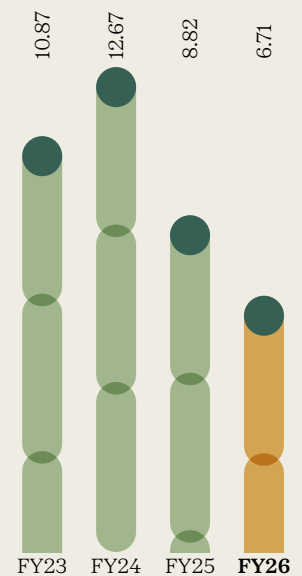
What does it mean?

It indicates the Company's ability to generate sufficient surplus to support future growth and reinvestment.

Value impact

The Company reported a 35% year-on-year increase in net profit to ₹31 crore, primarily driven by a lower tax provision on account of transitioning to the new tax regime.

EBITDA margin (%)



Definition

EBITDA margin is a profitability indicator that measures the Company's operating efficiency relative to revenue.

Why is this measured?

This ratio indicates the proportion of operating earnings generated from every rupee of revenue before accounting for interest, depreciation and taxes.

What does it mean?

It reflects the operational cushion within the business, where stronger margins, supported by scale, contribute to higher surpluses.

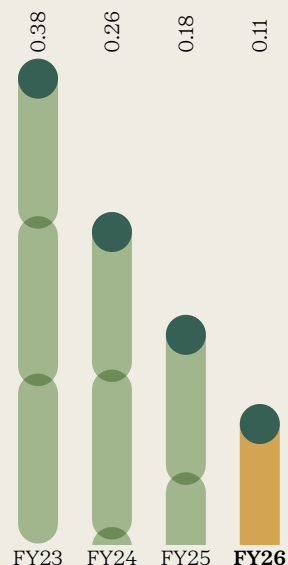
Value impact

The Company reported an EBITDA margin of 6.71%, reflecting a decline of 211 bps over the previous year, due to higher cane procurement costs and suboptimal operations.



Gearing

(X)



Definition

This ratio is calculated by comparing long-term debt with net worth, excluding revaluation reserves.

Why is this measured?

It is a key indicator used to assess the Company's financial leverage and long-term solvency position.

What does it mean?

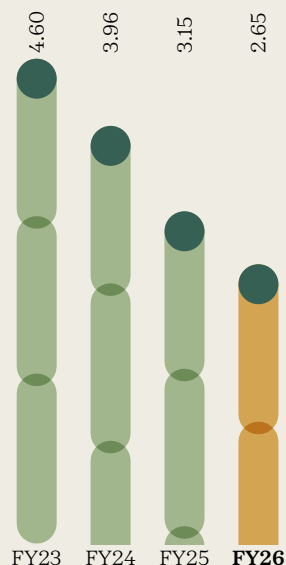
A lower gearing ratio reflects stronger financial stability and greater borrowing capacity.

Value impact

The Company reported an improved gearing ratio of 0.11 during the year under review compared to 0.18 in the previous year following a reduction in debt and increased net worth.

Average debt cost

(%)



Definition

This is derived through the calculation of the average cost of the consolidated debt on the Company's books.

Why is this measured?

This indicates the Company's ability in convincing bankers and other debt providers of the robustness of its business model, translating into a progressively lower debt cost (leading to potentially higher margins).

What does it mean?

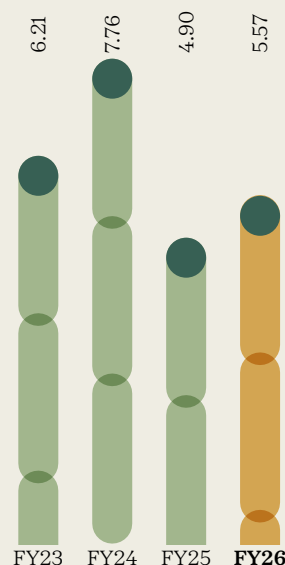
Lower cost of debt indicates increased profitability and a room to strengthen the credit rating.

Value impact

The Company reported an attractively low average debt cost of 2.65% during the year under review.

Interest cover

(X)



Definition

This ratio is calculated by dividing EBITDA by interest expense.

Why is this measured?

It indicates the Company's ability to service its interest obligations, with a higher ratio reflecting greater financial comfort.

What does it mean?

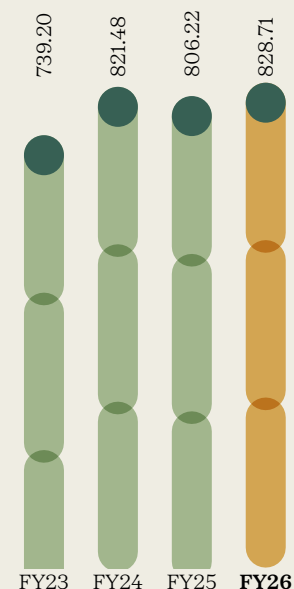
The ratio highlights the Company's capacity to meet financing costs and reflects an important aspect of financial stability and shareholder confidence.

Value impact

The Company reported an improvement in its interest coverage ratio to 5.57 times compared to 4.90 times in the previous year, reflecting a rationalisation in interest costs.

Net worth

(₹ crore)



Definition

Net worth represents the aggregate of shareholder-owned funds accumulated over time.

Why is this measured?

It reflects the Company's financial strength and stability, with a higher net worth indicating a stronger balance sheet.

What does it mean?

Net worth influences the Company's borrowing capacity and capital structure, which in turn can affect the cost of raising debt.

Value impact

The Company's net worth increased by 3% during the year on account of higher retained earnings arising from the ploughing back of profits earned during the year.

Dwarikesh's operational performance across the years

Sugar cane crushed (lakh tonnes)

FY22	FY23
37.39	38.21
FY24	FY25
36.66	26.30
FY26	24.32

Sugar produced (lakh tonnes)

FY22	FY23
3.96	3.30
FY24	FY25
3.52	2.10
FY26	2.37

Power generated (lakh units)

FY22	FY23
3,013	3,019
FY24	FY25
3,089	2,070
FY26	2,026

Balance Sheet

Earnings per share
(₹)

FY22
8.24

FY23
5.56

FY24
4.44

FY25
1.26

FY26
1.66

Book value per share
(₹)

FY22
35.76

FY23
39.29

FY24
43.66

FY25
43.51

FY26
44.72

Inventory turnover
ratio (turnover /
closing inventory)

FY22
2.45

FY23
3.19

FY24
2.63

FY25
1.82

FY26
1.96

Fixed assets
turnover ratio

FY22
3.72

FY23
3.61

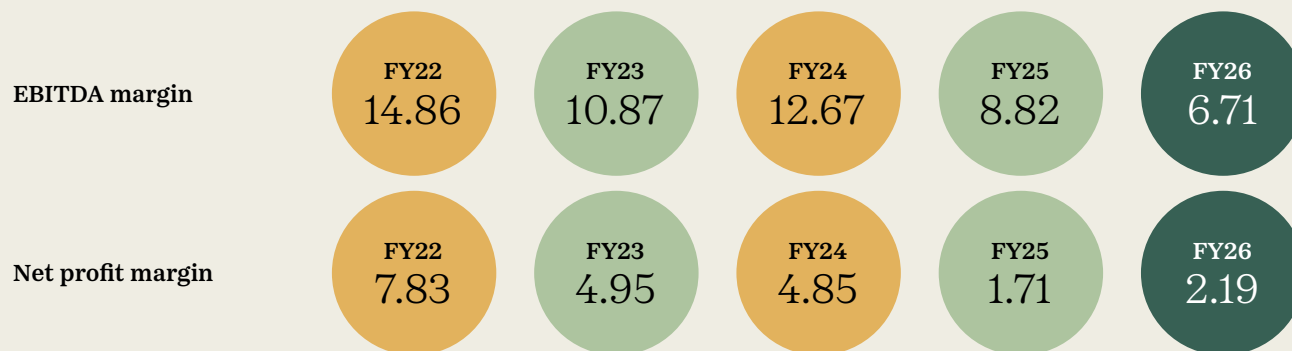
FY24
2.93

FY25
2.48

FY26
2.65



Profitability ratios (%)

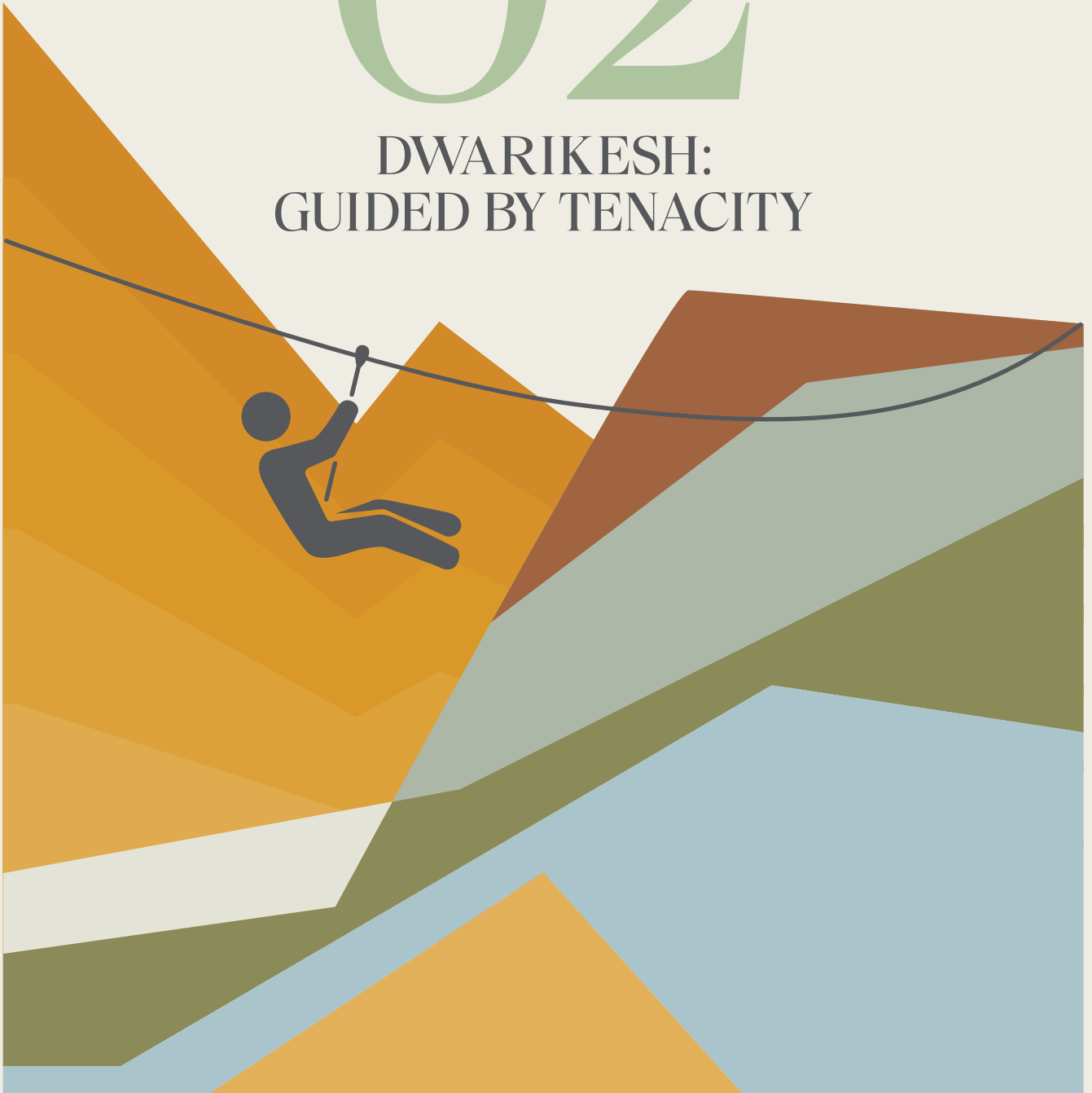


Liquidity and solvency ratios

Ratio	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Current ratio	1.62	2.30	2.16	1.90	2.33
Quick ratio	0.16	0.40	0.20	0.32	0.24
Debt-equity ratio (including working capital)	0.78	0.50	0.55	0.62	0.40
Debt-equity ratio (only long-term debt)	0.37	0.38	0.26	0.18	0.11
Interest cover	7.14	6.21	7.76	4.90	5.57
Receivables in days of turnover equivalent (considering the sale of power, ethanol and CO ₂), which are only sold on credit	49.66	33.27	30.81	42.86	55.65
Payables in days of turnover equivalent	37.71	19.46	12.60	13.25	7.46

02

DWARIKESH: GUIDED BY TENACITY





1

The Company endured one of its most challenging agricultural phases, marked by a lower cane availability that impacted crushing volumes, sugar production and asset utilisation.

5

Despite adverse conditions, the Company remained profitable, reflecting the resilience of its integrated business and operational discipline.

2

Despite adverse conditions, the Company remained profitable, reflecting the resilience of its integrated business and operational discipline.

4

The Company's conservative financial philosophy, characterised by modest leverage and prudent Balance Sheet management, provided financial stability at a time of compressed margins and lower output.

3

The Company accelerated its transition from vulnerable cane varieties through extensive varietal replacement, farmer engagement and agronomic interventions directed at restoring long-term productivity.

Principal messages of this report





At Dwarikesh, we deepened our tenacity through 5 strategic priorities

1

Discipline

We continued to follow a prudent and financially disciplined approach to business growth.

2

Integration

We strengthened portfolio integration to maximise value creation from every unit of cane processed.

3

Repayment

We prioritised the repayment of high-cost long-term borrowings, reducing our long-term debt-equity ratio from 0.38 to 0.11 over four years.

4

Flexible

We invested in flexible manufacturing capabilities across sugar and ethanol operations to respond more effectively to changing market dynamics.

5

Productivity

We continued to support long-term productivity through farmer engagement, varietal replacement programmes, improved cane management practices and operational efficiencies across the value chain.

How Dwarikesh's prudent risk management helped us navigate a demanding 2025-26

The impact

The Company reported a 7.51% decline in cane crushing during 2025-26 compared with the previous year.

Overall revenues increased by 3.17% year-on-year.

Revenue performance across the sugar business, including co-generation, and the distillery business remained under pressure.



The protection

The Company preserved its credit profile despite a challenging operating environment.

The Company repaid ₹54.65 crore of long-term debt during 2025-26.

The Company closed the year with cash and cash equivalents of ₹13.09 crore

The long-term debt-equity ratio improved from 0.18 to 0.11 despite a lower operating performance.



The message

The Company demonstrated the resilience of its integrated and disciplined business model.

The sustained credit profile reflected continued stakeholder confidence in the Company's management and financial prudence.

The Company reinforced its commitment to operational efficiency and disciplined cost management during 2025-26.





Dwarikesh's manufacturing excellence





Dwariakesh Dham Distillery - night view



Dwariakesh Nagar Unit - preparation for next season



03

THE SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S PERSPECTIVES

CHAIRMAN'S OVERVIEW

Tenacity in a testing season

Overview

Industries shaped by agriculture seldom move in straight lines. They progress in cycles — seasons of abundance followed by years that demand patience, discipline and tenacity. The year under review belonged firmly to the latter category.

Across several key cane-growing regions of the country, the agricultural foundation of the sugar industry continued to be stressed. Cane availability, which ultimately determines the scale of production for every sugar manufacturer, remained under pressure. What the sector experienced during the year was therefore not merely a temporary fluctuation in output, but a reminder that the fortunes of the industry remain deeply intertwined with the health and productivity of its agricultural ecosystem.

In many ways, cane availability has emerged as the single most important factor restraining the growth of the Indian sugar industry today. For much of the last decade, the sector benefited from an unusually favourable agricultural phase. Cane yields improved, recovery levels strengthened and crushing volumes expanded. The industry responded by investing in distilleries, enhancing ethanol capacities and strengthening integrated operations across sugar, power and bioenergy.

Yet agricultural cycles eventually correct themselves. The pace at which cane acreage expands or contracts is shaped by a complex interplay of factors — crop economics, rainfall patterns, varietal resilience and farmer confidence. When any of these variables weaken, cane supply begins to moderate, and

the ripple effects travel through the entire value chain.

The Company crushed 239 lakh quintals of cane in SS 2025-26 compared with 268 lakh quintals across SS 2024-25 and SS 2023-24, and 401 lakh quintals in SS 2022-23. The performance during SS 2025-26 was affected by a combination of interrelated factors. The season witnessed adverse and unseasonal weather conditions, including excessive rain that caused widespread waterlogging across key cane-growing regions, impacting crop yields. This was compounded by a transition in the varietal mix. While earlier seasons had benefited considerably from the widespread cultivation of Co 0238, recognised for its high yield potential, the new cane varietal alternatives were still stabilising and yet to achieve

comparable productivity. As a result, overall cane availability and farm productivity remained under pressure.

In the intervening period, the industry needed to adapt to a phase of moderated output.

Beyond the agricultural dimension, the operating environment presented policy-related headwinds during the year. Ethanol procurement prices remained unchanged, even as sugarcane costs moved higher. At the same time, the minimum selling price of sugar had not been revised upward at the time of writing. Meanwhile, cane prices increased by approximately ₹30 per quintal.

For an industry where raw material costs account for a substantial share of operating expenditure, such divergences inevitably tighten margins. When revenue realisations remain static while input costs rise, the ability to sustain profitability depends less on external support and more on tenacity.

This context brings into focus the central message of this annual report: tenacity.

In years when market conditions are supportive, financial performance can appear effortless. Capacity expansions are announced with confidence, and industry growth appears almost automatic. Yet the true strength of an organisation is revealed during less accommodating phases — when external variables offer limited support and operational prudence becomes essential.

Over the years, the Company consciously pursued a conservative financial philosophy. Expansion was undertaken selectively and only when supported by robust

Ethanol procurement prices remained unchanged, even as sugarcane costs moved higher. At the same time, the minimum selling price of sugar had not been revised upward at the time of writing. Meanwhile, cane prices increased by approximately ₹30 per quintal.





fundamentals. The Balance Sheet was managed with restraint, avoiding excessive leverage and prioritising long-term stability over short-term scale.

This resilience is reflected in the Company's financial structure today. The business remains characterised by modest long-term debt, a healthy net worth and a liquidity profile that provides operational flexibility even during challenging cycles. Such prudence may appear understated during favourable years, but becomes invaluable when industry conditions turn uncertain.

A cyclical industry demands precisely this mindset. When output moderates and margins compress, companies that have stretched their Balance Sheets often find themselves constrained. Those that have preserved financial discipline retain the ability to endure, adapt and eventually grow stronger when the cycle turns.

The year under review reaffirmed an important principle: resilience is rarely built during periods of abundance. It is forged through consistent discipline and tenacity during periods of adversity.

While financial prudence remains central to the Company's philosophy, resilience is also shaped by the strength of relationships that sustain the business ecosystem. At Dwarikesh, this begins with our farming partners. Over the years, the Company built enduring relationships with more than 1.45 lakh farmers across its command areas, supporting them through timely payments, agronomic guidance and access to improved inputs.

Even during a year marked by agricultural challenges, this commitment remained unwavering. Farmer payments continued to be prioritised, recognising that the long-term health of the industry depended fundamentally on the prosperity of the farming community. Supporting farmers through periods of transition — particularly as varietal changes

take place — remained central to our long-term strategy.

Equally important was the Company's continued commitment to responsible and sustainable operations. The sugar industry occupies a unique position within the broader sustainability landscape, with the potential to convert agricultural biomass into renewable energy, biofuels and other value-added products.

During the year under review, the Company continued to advance its sustainability agenda across multiple dimensions. Renewable energy accounted for nearly the entirety of captive power consumption, reflecting the strength of our co-generation operations. The distillery operations maintained a zero-liquid-discharge framework, ensuring responsible water management and environmental compliance. Energy efficiency initiatives and improved process optimisation contributed to measurable reductions in resource consumption.

Our sustainability efforts extended beyond operational efficiency. Through targeted community initiatives, the Company continued to support programmes in education, healthcare and rural development across the regions in which it operated. These initiatives reached thousands of individuals during the year, reaffirming the Company's belief that long-term business success must go hand in hand with community progress.

In addition, the Company sustained a strong culture of employee engagement and capability development. Training initiatives, workplace safety protocols and structured skill-development programmes continued to strengthen organisational capability while supporting employee well-being.

Together, these initiatives reflected a broader philosophy: that responsible business practices are not peripheral to corporate success but integral to it. Sustainable operations strengthened stakeholder trust, enhanced long-

term competitiveness and reinforced the resilience of our business model.

Looking ahead, the Indian sugar industry stands at an important moment of transition. The emergence of new cane varieties, continued progress in ethanol blending and evolving policy frameworks will shape the sector's next phase of growth. While the timing of these developments may remain uncertain, the long-term fundamentals of the industry remain strong.

India continues to possess one of the world's most extensive sugarcane ecosystems, supported by millions of farmers and a rapidly expanding bioenergy framework. As the agricultural base stabilises and new productivity drivers emerge, the sector will again find opportunities for growth.

For the Company, the guiding principle through this transition remains unchanged: tenacity.

Tenacity in financial management.

Tenacity in operational efficiency.

Tenacity in stakeholder relationships.

It is through such steady and consistent discipline that organisations will navigate cycles, preserve stability and ultimately emerge stronger.

The season under review serves as a quiet but powerful reminder. In a cyclical industry, resilience is not built in moments of triumph alone. It is built through measured decisions, prudent stewardship and unwavering commitment during the years that test resolve.

As the sector moves toward the next agricultural breakthrough and a more supportive policy environment, the Company remains guided by grit, fortitude and perseverance — qualities that continue to define its journey.

And in that quiet tenacity lies the foundation of our growth.

G. R. Morarka

Executive Chairman

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S PERFORMANCE REVIEW, 2025-26

“Our tenacity was not incidental. It was the outcome of deliberate choices anchored in perseverance, measured execution and long-term thinking.”

Overview

The financial year just ended was the most challenging encountered by the Company in over a decade.

The year under review tested our adaptability, patience and tenacity. Across several key cane-growing regions, the agricultural foundation of the sugar industry continued to face stress. Cane availability — which ultimately determines the scale of production for every sugar manufacturer — remained under pressure. What the sector experienced during the year was not merely a temporary fluctuation in output, but a reminder that the fortunes of the industry remain deeply intertwined with the health and productivity of its agricultural ecosystem.

The Indian Sugar & Bio-Energy Manufacturers Association (ISMA) estimated India's gross sugar production for SS 2025-26 at 343.5 lakh tonnes. After accounting for a diversion of 34 lakh tonnes towards ethanol production, net sugar production for the season was projected at 309.5 lakh tonnes, compared to 261.08 lakh tonnes in SS 2024-25. (Source: Chinimandi)

The Company crushed 239 lakh quintals of cane in SS 2025-26, a decline compared to 268 lakh quintals in SS 2024-25 and 2023-24

and 401 lakh quintals in SS 2022-23. The performance during SS 2025-26 was affected by a combination of interrelated factors. The season witnessed adverse and unseasonal weather conditions, including excessive rainfall that caused widespread waterlogging across key cane-growing regions, impacting crop yields. This was compounded by the transition in the varietal mix. While the earlier seasons had benefited considerably from the widespread cultivation of Co 0238 — recognised for its high yield potential — the new cane varieties are still in the stabilisation phase and yet to achieve comparable productivity. As a result, overall cane availability and

farm productivity remained under pressure.

I am pleased to communicate that during the year under review, the Company strengthened its financial position by repaying debt amounting to ₹55 crore, generating cash accruals of ₹69 crore, and recording an increase of ₹22 crore in its net worth.

Financial overview

Despite challenges, the Company's financial performance in 2025-26 reflected resilience amidst adversity. This resilience was the outcome of deliberate and disciplined choices.

Recognising the inherent risks of operating in an agro-based industry exposed to climatic variability, DwariKesh consistently followed a conservative financial philosophy. Expansion was undertaken selectively and only when supported by robust fundamentals. The Balance Sheet was managed with restraint, avoiding excessive leverage and prioritising long-term stability over short-term scale.

Even though revenues increased by 3% to ₹1,402 crore, EBITDA fell by 22% to ₹94 crore, and PAT increased by 32%, the Company's prudent approach ensured that the Balance Sheet remained largely protected from structural impairment. The business remained characterised by

Our tenacity was not incidental. It was the outcome of deliberate choices anchored in tenacity, measured execution and long-term thinking.





modest long-term debt, a healthy net worth and a liquidity profile that provided operational flexibility even during challenging cycles.

The consolidated debt-equity ratio moved from 0.18 to 0.11, with all long-term debt being subsidised. Notably, even in a difficult operating environment marked by disease-led agricultural stress, the Company repaid ₹55 crore of debt, continuing its steady reduction in long-term liabilities.

The Company recalibrated its working capital strategy, reducing its reliance on short-term borrowings. This approach translated into a strong interest coverage ratio. Even at the lowest point of profitability in 2025-26, the Company maintained an interest cover of 5.57, underscoring its ability to meet interest obligations comfortably despite a lower operational throughput.

Such prudence may appear understated during favourable years, but it becomes invaluable when industry conditions turn uncertain. A cyclical industry demands precisely this mindset: companies that have preserved financial discipline retain the ability to endure, adapt and eventually grow stronger when the cycle turns.

The message is that our tenacity was not incidental. It was the outcome of deliberate choices anchored in tenacity, measured execution and long-term thinking.

Plant operations

Despite raw material constraints, plant operations remained stable with minimal breakdowns. Preventive maintenance and planning enabled record-low stoppage levels of 1.15% at Dwarikesh Nagar and 0.97% at Dwarikesh Puram. Sugar recovery improved from 8.04% to 9.72%, reflecting sustained process optimisation.

Capital expenditure was consciously moderated due to cane constraints, with a focus on maximising efficiency

This transition is strengthening the foundation for more stable long-term growth, with improved resilience to climatic and varietal risks. Expansion in cultivated area is expected to further support higher throughput, better capacity utilisation and improved operating efficiency.

from existing assets, preserving capital while maintaining operational stability.

Varietal transition and cane development

The Company accelerated its cane development programme with an emphasis on disease-resistant, research-backed varieties and a gradual reduction of CO 0238 exposure due to red rot disease vulnerability.

Subsidised seed distribution, farmer training and agronomic support were strengthened to support this transition. The shift became visible at scale, with a significant reduction of CO 0238 dependence across key command areas, and full replacement targeted by SS 2026-27.

This transition strengthened the foundation for stable long-term growth, with an improved resilience to climatic and varietal risks. An expansion in the cultivated area is expected to further support higher throughput, better capacity utilisation and improved operating efficiency.

Technology and digitisation

Technology continued to underpin operational resilience. Cybersecurity systems, unified monitoring and mirrored server architecture ensured strong data integrity and uninterrupted operations.

End-to-end digitisation of cane procurement, from field surveys to supply ticketing, enhanced efficiency and transparency. Mobile applications, geo-fencing and real-time dashboards enabled tighter operational control, while IT systems maintained zero downtime during the year.

Throughout this transition, the Company remained committed to timely farmer payments, stakeholder trust and employee stability, reinforcing continuity across its ecosystem.

Our sense of responsibility

The sugar industry occupies a unique position within the broader sustainability landscape, with the potential to convert agricultural biomass into renewable energy, biofuels and other value-added products. During the year, the Company continued to advance its sustainability agenda across multiple dimensions.

In 2025-26, the Company operated with 99.90% renewable energy use. Embracing a circular economy approach — grounded in the philosophy of Reduce, Recycle and Reuse — we generated 7,29,327 GJ of green energy from bagasse and supplied 47.32% of total energy generated to the state grid. The Company maintained 100% Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) compliance across operations through multi-effect evaporators, condensate polishing units and bio-composting systems.

Scope 2 emissions from our three operating units (i.e manufacturing units) remained at zero. Total Scope 1 emissions stood at 775 MTCO₂eq and Scope 2 emissions (other than

operating units) at 49 MTCO₂eq in 2025-26.

For the second time, we reported Scope 3 emissions, covering indirect emissions across procurement, logistics, product use and end-of-life processes. This enhanced the completeness of our climate disclosures and helped identify high-impact decarbonisation opportunities.

Water consumption stood at 8,39,431 kL, a marginal increase of 0.30% over the previous year.

Preparing for the future

The Indian sugar industry is undergoing a structural transition driven by higher ethanol integration, domestic tax waivers on advanced fuel blends, and newly unlocked

biofuel export markets. While sugarcane remains part of a highly cyclical ecosystem, these policies buffer against domestic export caps. Looking ahead, the long-term horizon points to an automotive landscape running entirely on pure, unblended ethanol — creating a massive, permanent domestic appetite for biofuel.

To secure this future, the industry is stabilizing agricultural productivity by replacing older, disease-prone cane varieties with resilient, high-yielding strains. Successfully navigating these agronomic shifts alongside regional cost pressures, like rising State Advised Prices, requires steadiness through periods of constraint. Progress is built through measured decisions, prudent feedstock allocation, and continuity

of effort. As these transitions unfold, the Company remains guided by discipline, tenacity, and a long-term perspective.

Discipline in financial management to navigate raw material cost pressures.

Discipline in operational efficiency to maximize ethanol yields.

Discipline in stakeholder relationships to secure a sustainable agricultural footprint.

Within this lies the essence of tenacity, and the foundation for enduring growth.

Vijay S Banka

Managing Director

Supporting our people and communities

Our people

Our people remain central to our journey. We achieved a retention rate of 93.61% in 2025-26 and continued to prioritise structured skill development. Average training hours per full-time employee stood at 28.64 hours during the year under review. The Company maintained 100% compliance with safety protocols and standards, achieving zero workplace incidents in 2025-26 — a significant improvement from prior years. Throughout the year, we ensured that no employee was adversely affected by industry challenges.

Our farmers

We honoured our commitment to more than 1.45 lakh farmers across our command areas, not only through timely payments but through sustained engagement, responsiveness and participation in their transition journey. Total payments to farmers stood at ₹953 crore. Through continuous interaction, we facilitated a smooth varietal transition process across command areas and encouraged mechanisation through subsidised agricultural implements to lower planting costs and improve productivity.

Our communities

Our CSR initiatives benefitted thousands of during the year. Programmes spanned healthcare camps in rural areas, distribution of educational materials, infrastructure support to schools, sanitation and drinking water access, and environmental conservation through tree plantation drives. The Company also instituted the Shree Radheyshyam R. Morarka Smriti Samman & Annual Scholarship recognising meritorious students from the Nawalgarh and Jhunjhunu regions.



04

INTEGRATED VALUE-CREATION AT DWARIKESH



INTEGRATED VALUE CREATION

Dwarikesh's Integrated Value-Creation Report



Overview

Stakeholder value creation serves as an important measure of a company's impact, effectiveness and long-term relevance. It extends beyond financial performance to reflect the broader influence of the organisation on individuals, communities and the environment. This holistic perspective considers all stakeholders connected directly or indirectly with the Company's operations, enabling a balanced assessment of its economic, social and environmental contribution.

For Dwarikesh, integrated value creation reporting is especially relevant given the interconnected nature of its business model, where agricultural communities, operational efficiency, sustainability practices, renewable energy integration and financial performance are closely linked. As a company operating within the agri-based manufacturing ecosystem, long-term value creation depends not only on profitability, but also on farmer relationships, responsible resource utilisation, environmental stewardship and resilient business practices. Integrated reporting therefore provides stakeholders with a more comprehensive understanding of how the Company creates enduring value across economic, social and environmental dimensions.

The integrated value creation report combines financial outcomes, strategic priorities, governance practices, leadership perspectives, executive remuneration and sustainability initiatives to present a transparent view of how value is created and shared among stakeholders.

By integrating these diverse elements, the report strengthens transparency and accountability while reinforcing the Company's commitment to responsible, sustainable and long-term value creation.



Strategic priorities

Overview

The Company's strategic direction continued to be shaped by the structural characteristics of the sugar industry, marked by cyclical

in agricultural output and regulated market dynamics. Over time, priorities evolved from strengthening the underlying ecosystem to sustaining performance under more constrained operating conditions.

During the year, this translated into a sharper focus on operational discipline, resource optimisation, and continuity across the value chain.

DSIL's strategic direction is guided by the following priorities:



Stabilising and enhancing farm-level productivity on a sustainable basis

Building on efforts to support farmers and improve crop outcomes, the Company remained focused on reinforcing the reliability of cane availability. This included a continued emphasis on varietal transition, improved agronomic practices, and field-level engagement to address production variability and support a gradual stabilisation of yields over successive cycles.



Maintaining financial stability through disciplined execution

Given the limited flexibility in pricing and cost structures, financial management continued to centre on prudent capital allocation, cost rationalisation, and measured debt management. This approach was aimed at sustaining Balance Sheet strength while navigating periods of lower throughput and margin pressure.



Enhancing responsiveness through adaptable operations

In a dynamic operating environment, the Company continued to strengthen its ability to respond to shifts in cane availability. Incremental improvements in manufacturing flexibility, supported by process optimisation and system upgrades, enabled balanced and efficient operations.



Improving efficiency across procurement and processing systems

Ongoing initiatives were directed at improving efficiencies across logistics, storage, and production processes. By aligning procurement flows with plant operations and refining process controls, the Company aims to maintain consistency in throughput and minimise operational disruptions.



Embedding sustainability through responsible resource management and circularity

The Company continued to advance sustainability through responsible water management and environmental compliance. Focus remained on improving resource efficiency by adopting circular practices centred on reducing, recycling, and reusing across operations.

Stakeholder engagement

Overview

At DSIL, stakeholder engagement was a continuous and interconnected process that supported long-term value creation. Our approach to engagement is built on sustained dialogue and purposeful collaboration with stakeholders who influenced, and were influenced, by our operations.

We recognise that strong stakeholder relationships enhance trust, improve operational stability, and reinforce the Company's ability to respond effectively to evolving business

and regulatory environments. Accordingly, stakeholder engagement at Dwarikesh was not a one time activity, but a reinforcing cycle that enabled us to understand stakeholder expectations, act responsibly, and reinvest the outcomes of engagement into our stakeholder ecosystem.

We maintained a continuous engagement with our stakeholders to ensure that their feedback was systematically identified, reviewed, prioritised, and integrated into our business processes. The outcomes

of this engagement - strengthened farmer relationships, high employee retention, regulatory compliance, and community trust - contributed to business resilience and enabled the Company to sustain value creation over the long term.

The insights generated through this engagement loop guided our operational decisions and helped us maintain aligned, transparent, and value-driven relationships with all key stakeholders.





Dwarikesh's stakeholder engagement

Stakeholders	Why are they important	What they expect from us	How do we communicate with them	Frequency of engagement	Related capital
Investors and shareholders	Provide capital for growth and sustainability	- Financial returns - Increase in market share - Transparency	- Quarterly financial reports - Annual general meeting - Periodic conferences - Press releases	Quarterly/ Annually	
Employees	Essential for efficient operations and driving innovation	- Safe working environment - Skill development - Career growth	- Notice Board - Engagement initiatives - WhatsApp - Verbal communication - Emails	As required	
Customers	Source of revenue and critical for market presence	- Pricing strategy - Quality products and services	- Physical meetings - Emails - Customer satisfaction survey	As required	
Farmers	Primary suppliers of raw materials for production	Fair pricing, timely payments, support	E-Mitra app, IVR calling, messages	Regularly	
Technology vendors	Provide essential technological solutions and support	Long-term partnerships, timely payments	Email	As required	
Regulators	Ensure compliance, crucial for legal operations and industry credibility	- Statutory audits - Filings and disclosures as required - Compliance with laws and regulations	As per the necessary means	As required	
Communities	Maintain social license to operate and ensure local support	Environmental responsibility, engagement	Community meetings	As required	
Community health centers (CHC)	Crucial for enhancing community well-being and fulfilling corporate social responsibilities	Support and collaboration	Phone/WhatsApp /Face to Face meeting	As required	



Financial Capital



Infrastructure and Knowledge Capital



Human Capital



Social and Relationship Capital



Natural Capital

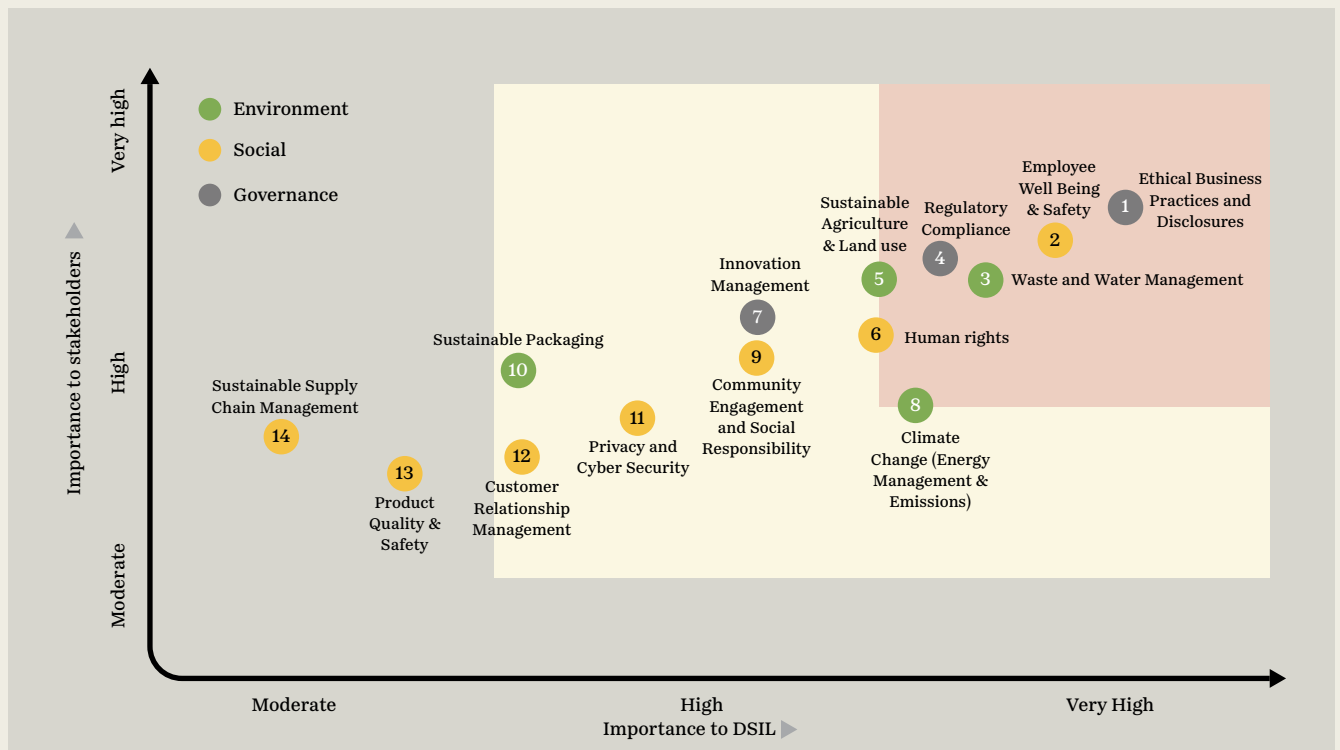
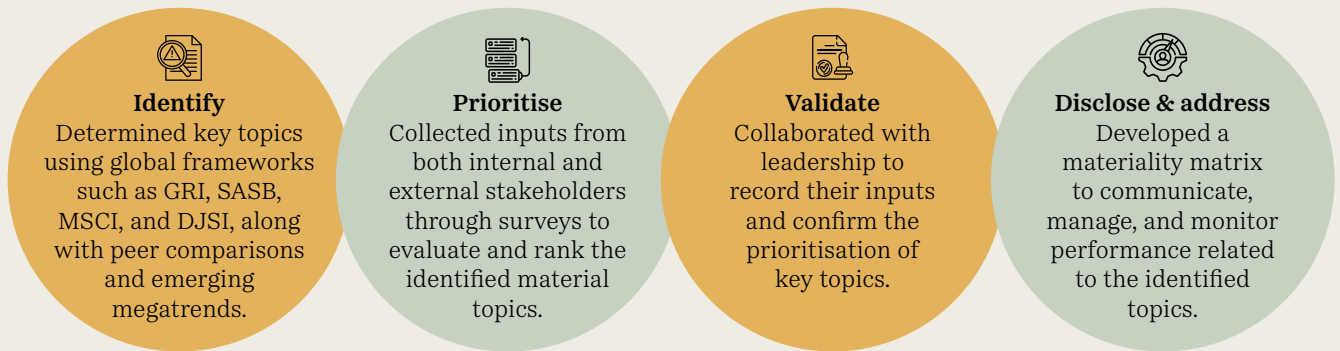
Material topics

Overview

The materiality assessment at DSIL serves as a key management tool that enables us to integrate stakeholder expectations into our strategy and decision-making processes. Through structured engagement with internal and external stakeholders, we identify matters that have a meaningful impact on stakeholder interests as well as on our ability to create sustainable, long-term value.

In 2023–24, we conducted our materiality assessment. This process enabled us to prioritise key topics that influence operational performance, risk management, regulatory compliance, and organisational resilience. These priorities guide our management focus, inform resource allocation, and shape performance monitoring, ensuring that our business actions remain aligned with stakeholder expectations.

We periodically review and update the identified material topics to reflect changes in the operating environment, regulatory developments, and evolving stakeholder perspectives. This ongoing review enhances the relevance of our sustainability, governance, and strategic initiatives, ensuring that our responses remain timely and effective.





Mapping of material topics across DSIL's value chain

Building on the outcomes of the materiality assessment, key topics have been mapped across DSIL's value chain to highlight areas of highest priority and relevance.

Value chain elements	High priority material topics	Other material topics
Cane Sourcing (Supply Chain & Procurement) 	- Sustainable Agriculture and Land Use (E) - Human Rights (S) - Regulatory Compliance (G) - Ethical Business Practices and Disclosures (G)	- Sustainable Supply Chain Management (E/S) - Community Engagement and Social Responsibility (S) - Privacy and Cyber Security (G)
Cane Development 	- Sustainable Agriculture and Land Use (E) - Human Rights (S) - Regulatory Compliance (G)	- Innovation Management (E) - Community Engagement and Social Responsibility (S)
Manufacturing & Operations 	- Climate Change (Energy Management & Emissions) (E) - Waste & Water Management (E) - Employee Well being & Safety (S) - Regulatory Compliance (G)	- Product Quality & Safety (S) - Privacy and Cyber Security (G)
Distribution & Sales 	- Regulatory Compliance (G) - Ethical Business Practices and Disclosures (G)	- Customer Relationship Management (S) - Product Quality & Safety (S) - Privacy and Cyber Security (G)

Material topics aligned with UN SDGs'

ESG is integral to how DSIL approaches growth, governance and long term value creation. As a green industry, the sugar sector presents a distinct opportunity to embed responsible practices that support sustainability while strengthening business resilience.

Our ESG approach was aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and was embedded across operations,

governance structures and decision making processes. ESG considerations guided how we identified and managed risks, allocate resources, responded to regulatory developments and engaged meaningfully with stakeholders.

With an increasing regulatory focus on clean energy, carbon reduction and environmental compliance, ESG emerged as an important business

differentiator. We believe that sustained attention to sustainability and governance enhances trust, reinforces operational discipline and supports consistent value creation.

At DSIL, ESG was therefore not treated as a standalone initiative. It formed the foundation of how we operated responsibly, governed transparently and pursued long-term growth while balancing the interests of all stakeholders.

SDGs	Our contribution	Alignment to material topics
	We follow strict safety measures across all our operations to protect the health and well-being of our employees and surrounding communities, creating a secure, safe, and healthy work environment.	▪ Employee well being and safety ▪ Product quality and safety
	The Company actively invests in renewable energy sources, including biomass and solar power, to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and advance the shift toward cleaner, more sustainable energy alternatives.	▪ Climate change (Energy Management and Emissions)
	The Company strengthens its infrastructure and adopts innovative approaches to enable sustainable industrialisation, promoting environmentally responsible and efficient industrial practices.	▪ Innovation management ▪ Sustainable agriculture and land use
	The Company fosters resilient and vibrant communities through ongoing engagement and by integrating responsible and sustainable practices within its operations.	▪ Community engagement and social responsibility ▪ Sustainable agriculture and land use
	The Company advances responsible consumption and production by enhancing resource efficiency and reducing waste, thereby supporting the development of more sustainable and resilient communities.	▪ Waste & water management ▪ Sustainable packaging ▪ Sustainable supply chain management
	The Company adopts innovative approaches and continually refines its production processes to control and reduce carbon emissions, aligning its operations with emissions targets and supporting broader climate action initiatives.	▪ Climate change (Energy Management and Emissions) ▪ Sustainable agriculture and land use.
	The Company encourages sustainable sugarcane cultivation by promoting practices that enhance agricultural productivity, improve resource efficiency, and support long-term environmental sustainability.	▪ Sustainable agriculture and land use
	The Company maintains high ethical standards across its operations, supported by robust governance frameworks, transparent policies, and a focus on responsible business practices.	▪ Regulatory compliance ▪ Privacy and cybersecurity
	The Company collaborates with community centers, non-governmental organisations, and government agencies to drive farmer development and strengthen local communities surrounding its operations.	▪ Community engagement and social responsibility ▪ Sustainable supply chain management



Value creation model

Capitals	Inputs	Outputs
Financial Capital 	Shareholders equity ₹18.53 crore Total debt (long term) ₹93.00 crore	Revenue ₹1,402 crore Profit after tax ₹31 crore Earnings per share 1.66 Net term debt repayment- ₹54.65 crore Dividend per share- ₹0.10
Infrastructure and Knowledge Capital 	3 sugar manufacturing units with a capacity of 21,500 tonnes/day 2 distilleries with a capacity of 337,500 litres/day 3 co-generation plants with a capacity of 94 MW Investments in upgradations, modernisation and process automation Adoption of technology-enabled cane development management, such as the in-house developed e-Kisan app	Sugar produced 23.73 lakh quintals Ethanol produced 603 lakh litres Renewable electricity generation 729,327 GJ Maintained low stoppage levels below 2% for all units 93.49% efficiency of distilleries Registered farmers in e-kisan app- ~ 1,65,000+
Human Capital 	7.99% of revenue as employee cost 100% of employees received performance and career development reviews Average training hours per employee 28.64 hours 100% of the workforce was trained on health and safety practices	90.43% employee retention rate Zero human rights complaints Zero safety-related incidents

	Outcomes	Impacts	SDGs impacted
	- Capital deployment supports continuity of operations and incremental improvements in efficiency. - Profitability is maintained through disciplined cost control and efficient resource utilisation. - Debt levels are actively managed through timely repayments and controlled borrowing. - Shareholder returns are maintained in line with financial performance and prudence.	- Financial resilience is reinforced, enabling the Company to withstand cyclical and operational challenges. - Sustained earnings capacity supports stability of stakeholder returns over time. - Financial stability is strengthened through a conservative and disciplined capital structure. - Long-term sustainability of the business is supported through disciplined financial management.	 
	- Stable and consistent sugar production is maintained through optimal utilisation of available crushing capacity. - Integrated distillery capacity enabling consistent ethanol production and diversification of output streams. - Internal renewable power generation supports uninterrupted plant operations across manufacturing units. - Process upgrades and automation result in low plant stoppages and improved operational reliability. - Digitised systems improve coordination with farmers and increase visibility into cane supply and field-level activities.	- Continuity in core business operations is ensured despite variability in cane availability. - Revenue stability is strengthened through reduced dependence on a single product segment. - Energy-secure operations enhance overall efficiency and reduce operational disruptions. - Higher plant reliability strengthens productivity and long-term asset performance. - A more transparent and responsive supply chain strengthens farmer relationships and supply predictability.	   
	- Workforce stability is sustained through structured performance management and employee investment. - Employee engagement and alignment with organisational processes reinforced over time. - Employee capability is strengthened through continuous skill and knowledge development. - Awareness of ethical conduct and workplace responsibilities is reinforced across the workforce. - Adherence to organisational policies and systems.	- Institutional knowledge is retained within the organisation, improving decision-making consistency. - Reduced attrition-related disruptions contribute to sustained operational reliability. - Organisational culture is strengthened through adherence to ethical and human rights practices. - Long-term workforce reliability is supported through continuous skill development.	    
	- Workplace safety awareness is embedded across employees and workers. - Consistent adherence to safety protocols is maintained across operations. - Proactive risk identification and response capabilities are strengthened.	- Workplace risks are minimised, ensuring continuity of operations without disruptions. - Protection of workforce well-being reduces social and economic impact on employees and their families. - A strong safety culture reinforces trust and operational discipline within the Company.	



Value creation model (continued)

Capitals	Inputs	Outputs
Social and Relationship Capital 	Total number of village meetings organised for supply chain strengthening: 2,063	- Farmers capacitated on sustainable agricultural practices: 119,351 100% raw materials sourced sustainably from local farmers
	Partnership with communities and implementation of CSR activities	100% beneficiaries belong to vulnerable and marginalised groups
Natural Capital 	Total biomass (bagasse and slop) consumed for green energy generation: 738,892 tonnes	- Renewable electricity generation: 729,327 GJ 99.91% renewable energy consumption 47.32% green electricity supplied to the state grid - Zero scope 2 emissions from all three manufacturing units
	Adoption of the circularity (3R) approach for waste management and adherence to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	- Reduction in waste generation: 18.38% - Recycling of plastic waste: 294.56 MT
	Adoption of water management strategies, including treatment systems like the Multi-Effect Evaporator and Condensate Polishing Unit (CPU)	Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) achieved at all distillery facilities

Outcomes	Impacts	SDGs impacted
- Improved adoption of sustainable agricultural practices across the farming base. - Strengthened linkage between the Company and farmers through continuous engagement, timely payments, farm implement support, and training. - More stable and predictable sugarcane supply due to reliance on local sourcing.	- Creation of a resilient, relationship-driven agricultural supply chain. - Strengthening of local farming economies through assured market access. - Long-term sustainability of cane availability within command areas.	    
Strengthened community relationships through impactful CSR initiatives in education, healthcare, and infrastructure.	- Improved quality of life within surrounding communities - Increased social stability in regions linked to operations - Reinforcement of the Company's role as a responsible stakeholder in local development	
- Lower reliance on external and fossil-based energy sources; stable energy availability. - Ability to export surplus renewable electricity, improving asset utilisation. - Efficient utilisation of process outputs and reduced material wastage across operations.	- Structural shift toward low-carbon industrial operations. - Contribution to decarbonisation of the regional power mix through renewable power export. - Strengthened long-term operational resilience against energy-related disruptions. - Reinforcement of biomass-based circular energy systems within agro-industrial value chains.	     
- Reduced volume of waste requiring disposal through improved material recovery. - Increased recycling efficiency and compliance with regulatory waste frameworks (EPR).	- Reduced environmental burden associated with industrial waste disposal. - Advancement toward a closed-loop resource utilisation model. - Contribution to responsible material consumption patterns across operations. - Strengthening of circular economy practices at the system level.	
- Complete internal reuse of treated wastewater across operations. - Elimination of effluent discharge into external ecosystems. - Reduced dependence on freshwater withdrawal for industrial processes.	- Preservation of local water bodies and surrounding ecosystems. - Strengthening of water-secure manufacturing systems in water-intensive operations. - Alignment with long-term sustainable water stewardship principles.	



Corporate governance

Overview

Corporate Governance, for us, is shaped as much by moments of uncertainty as it is by defined structures. In a business such as ours, where external factors can significantly influence outcomes, its strength lies in remaining measured, making informed decisions, and staying anchored to a consistent and responsible approach.

During the year under review, this was reflected in the Company's steady and disciplined response to evolving business conditions, reinforcing continuity and building stakeholder confidence over time.

We uphold corporate governance through a robust framework that guides the manner in which the Company operates and makes decisions. This framework reinforced our commitment to

transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct, ensuring that actions and decisions remained aligned with established policies, regulatory requirements, and stakeholder expectations. It also enabled effective oversight and responsible management practices, supporting sustainable growth while strengthening trust among shareholders and other stakeholders.

Our policies

We have established a comprehensive set of policies aligned with all the 9 principles of NGRBC that guide our operations and reinforce ethical conduct across the Company. These policies are reviewed at regular intervals to ensure they remain relevant to evolving regulatory and business requirements. Oversight by the Board of Directors, relevant committees and senior leadership provides direction and ensures that our practices remain aligned with applicable regulations and recognised industry standards.

Policy	Key features	Linkage to material topics
Code of Conduct »»	Promotes ethical behaviour, integrity, and compliance with laws across all business operations	▪ Ethical business practices and disclosures ▪ Regulatory compliance ▪ Human rights
Policy on Sustainable Sourcing »»	Ensures ethical, environmentally friendly procurement practices, promoting sustainability and supplier responsibility	▪ Ethical business practices and disclosures ▪ Sustainable agriculture and land use ▪ Human rights ▪ Sustainable supply chain management
Supplier Code of Conduct »»	Upholds the highest standards of integrity and sets clear expectations for suppliers to comply with our requirements	▪ Ethical business practices and disclosures ▪ Human rights ▪ Sustainable supply chain management
Policy on Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption (ABAC) »»	Strictly prohibits bribery, corruption, and unethical practices in all business dealings	▪ Ethical business practices and disclosures ▪ Regulatory compliance
Policy on Cyber Security Data Privacy & Protection »»	Safeguards personal and corporate data, ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and resilience against cyber threats	▪ Privacy and cyber security
Policy on Human Rights »»	Upholds international human rights standards, ensuring fair treatment and non-discrimination for all stakeholders	▪ Human rights

Policy	Key features	Linkage to material topics
Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility 	Commits to community development, environmental sustainability, and ethical practices to create positive social impact	Community engagement and social responsibility
Policy on Health, Safety and Environment 	Prioritises employee well-being, workplace safety, and environmental protection within all operations	- Employee well being & safety - Waste & water management - Climate change (Energy Management Emissions)
Policy on Whistle Blower 	Encourages reporting of unethical behaviour while protecting whistleblowers from retaliation	Ethical business practices and disclosures
Policy on Related Party Transactions 	Governs transparent and fair dealings with related parties, preventing conflicts of interest	- Ethical business practices and disclosures - Regulatory compliance
Familiarisation Programme for Independent Directors 	Educates Directors on company operations, governance practices, and industry trends to enhance decision-making	Ethical business practices and disclosures
Terms of Appointments of Independent Directors 	Defines roles, responsibilities, and tenure of independent directors, promoting governance and accountability	- Ethical business practices and disclosures - Regulatory compliance
Policy on Directors Appointment and Remuneration 	Ensures fair, transparent criteria for director selection and remuneration, aligned with company goals	- Ethical business practices and disclosures - Regulatory compliance
Policy on Preservation of Documents 	Ensures preserving all the documents as per all the applicable laws, rules, and regulations	- Ethical business practices and disclosures - Regulatory compliance
Policy on Material Subsidiaries 	Defines the criteria for determining the material subsidiaries of the Company	Regulatory compliance
Policy on Determination of Materiality of Events and Information 	Defines the threshold, time, and events necessary to disclose material events and information	- Ethical business practices and disclosures - Regulatory compliance
Policy on Dividend Distribution 	Outlines fair, consistent dividend distribution aligned with financial performance and shareholder expectations	- Ethical business practices and disclosures - Regulatory compliance
Policy on Archival 	Ensures disclosures related to material events of the company are hosted and archived for the required time to enable accessibility	- Ethical business practices and disclosures - Regulatory compliance
Insider Trading Code of Conduct 	Ensures timely and adequate disclosure of price sensitive information to the investors by the Company to enable them to take informed investment decisions	- Ethical business practices and disclosures - Regulatory compliance
Code for Fair Disclosure (Prohibition Of Insider Trading) 		
Risk Management Policy 	Outlines the framework for risk identification, categorization, and mitigation strategies to ensure adequate risk management systems are in place	Ethical business practices and disclosures



Financial Capital



SDGs impacted



BRSR alignment

Section A: Page 193
Principle 1: Page 212
Principle 2: Page 219
Principle 3: Page 222

Material topics impacted

- Ethical Business Practices and Disclosures
- Regulatory Compliance
- Innovation Management

Interlinkages with other Capitals

Infrastructure and Knowledge Capital

Supports efficient asset utilisation and process optimisation through disciplined capital allocation.

Social and Relationship Capital

Enables timely payments and financial stability across stakeholders, strengthening trust and long-term relationships.

Human Capital

Supports workforce continuity and productivity through sustained employee expenditure and cost alignment.

Natural Capital

Enables an efficient utilisation of resources through integrated operations and balanced production decisions.

Highlights

828.71
₹ crore, net worth

1,402
₹ crore, revenue

94
₹ crore, EBITDA

0.40
Debt-equity ratio

5.57
Interest coverage ratio

Overview

Financial Capital forms the foundation through which we sustain operations, navigate industry cycles, and create value for our stakeholders at DSIL. In a business shaped by variability in raw material availability and regulated pricing structures, financial performance during the year was influenced by external pressures on volumes and margins. These pressures were further shaped by climatic disruptions and a continuing transition in cane varieties, which affected overall availability and productivity, prompting a measured approach that prioritised stability, liquidity, and balance sheet strength over near-term expansion.

Our response reflects the essence of tenacity, where steady financial discipline and prudent resource allocation support resilience even in less favourable conditions. By maintaining a careful balance between performance and financial prudence, we continue to strengthen our ability to endure cyclical challenges while preserving the capacity to enhance long-term value.

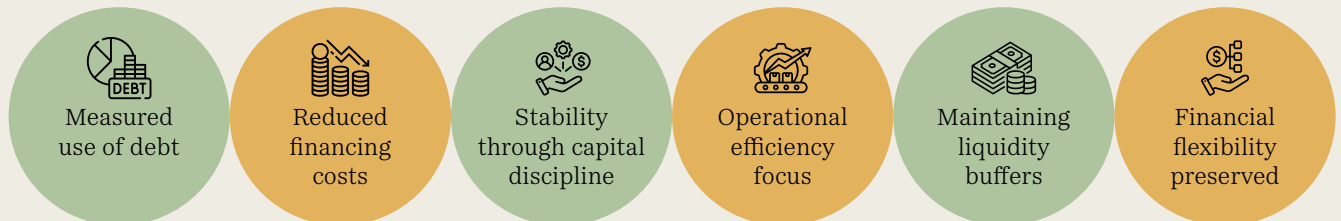
Drivers of financial performance

The financial performance during the year was shaped by a combination of external and operational factors that influenced volumes, cost structures, and overall efficiency. Lower

sugarcane availability impacted crushing operations and throughput during the season. However, this was partially offset by higher sugar production, supported by a strategic shift to produce ethanol solely from B-heavy molasses, which allowed greater diversion of sugarcane juice toward sugar output, alongside stronger realisations. As a result, revenue increased to ₹1,402 crore in 2025-26 from ₹1,359 crore in 2024-25, reflecting resilience in the Company's performance despite limited operating conditions. The profit after tax increased to ₹31 crore compared to ₹23 crore in the previous year (a 32% Y-o-Y increase), primarily due to a transition to a more favourable tax regime.

Financial management approach

At DSIL, our financial management approach during the year was shaped by the need to navigate a demanding operating environment while maintaining stability across key financial parameters. In the face of pressures on operating performance, we focused on disciplined capital management and preserving balance sheet strength, ensuring that the impact of external factors remained contained within manageable levels.



Capital structure and allocation

Despite pressures on operating performance, we ensured that borrowing levels remained aligned with business requirements, avoiding any undue reliance on debt. This measured stance enabled us to preserve financial flexibility while continuing to support operational needs through the period.

During the year, finance costs declined to ₹14.77 crore from ₹18.52 crore in the previous year (a 20% Y-o-Y decrease), reflecting the impact of scheduled repayments and a calibrated approach to debt management. This reduction in interest burden supported overall financial stability and demonstrates

the benefits of maintaining a disciplined borrowing framework, particularly in a period where operating margins were under pressure.

Our capital allocation approach continued to prioritise the efficient use of resources, with a focus on sustaining operations and preserving financial strength. Decisions around capital deployment were guided by the need to maintain continuity across business segments, optimise utilisation of existing assets, and ensure that financial discipline was upheld even in less favourable conditions. In doing so, we were able to balance near-term operational needs with the broader objective of sustaining long-term value.

Balance Sheet strength

Our balance sheet position during the year continued to reflect strength and stability, supported by a measured approach to leverage and disciplined financial management. Our net worth at the end of the reporting period stood strongly at ₹828.71 crore. This resilience is further reflected in the reaffirmation of the Company's credit ratings by ICRA, with the long-term rating maintained at AA- and the short-term rating for commercial paper at A1+, underscoring the strength of our credit profile. Despite moderation in operating performance, key financial indicators remained strong, demonstrating the ability of the balance sheet to absorb external



pressures without translating into financial strain.

The debt-equity ratio improved to 0.40 from 0.62 in the previous year, reflecting a strengthened capital structure and continued alignment between borrowing and operational requirements. The long-term debt-equity ratio remained low at 0.11 compared to 0.18 in the previous year, supported by long-term debt repayments amounting to ₹54.65 crore. Interest coverage stood at 5.57 times, indicating a strong ability to service financial obligations. Liquidity remained robust, with a

current ratio of 2.33, highlighting adequate working capital buffers and a reducing reliance on short-term borrowings to support operations.

Overall, the Balance Sheet continued to support the business through periods of variability, containing the impact of external pressures while retaining financial flexibility and ensuring continuity across operations.

Risk management

Our approach to risk management during the year centred on aligning operations with available

raw materials. Measures such as workforce rationalisation and improved resource utilisation helped contain expenditure despite external pressures.

Alongside this, we maintained discipline in procurement and working capital, ensuring continuity in operations while mitigating the financial impact of variability in volumes and cost structures.

<Please refer to the Risk Management in page 100 for further details>

Distribution of financial value

Effective management of financial capital enables us to extend value beyond the boundaries of our operations and into the wider ecosystem in which we function.

At DSIL, the allocation of financial resources reflected the interdependencies across stakeholders, ensuring continuity of operations while supporting those who contributed to and depended on our business.

During the year, financial flows were directed across key stakeholder

groups, including shareholders, farmers, employees, lenders, and communities. This distribution underscored the role of financial capital not only in sustaining business performance but also in supporting livelihoods, enabling timely obligations, and contributing to the broader economic framework within which we operated.

54.65

₹ crore

Long-term debt repaid

Strengthening financial credibility and sustaining access to capital

10.17

₹ crore

Current taxes paid

Contributing to public finances and economic development

953

₹ crore

Cane procurement

Enabling stable incomes for farmers and continuity of agricultural activity

111.99

₹ crore

Employee expenditure

Supporting livelihoods while ensuring operational continuity

2.33

₹ crore

CSR investment

Supporting community development and social well-being

38.92

₹ crore

Electricity sales to state grid

Supporting energy self-sufficiency and contributing to the renewable energy ecosystem

342.45

₹ crore

Revenue from distillery

Supporting the biofuel ecosystem and national Ethanol Blending Programme

Outlook

Looking ahead, improvement in sugarcane availability and higher capacity utilisation are expected to support a more favourable

operating environment. Our focus will remain on cost optimisation and efficient use of resources, enabling a gradual strengthening of financial performance.

With a stable financial base and disciplined approach, we remain well placed to navigate variability while improving overall financial outcomes.

Infrastructure and Knowledge Capital



SDGs impacted



BRSR alignment

Principle 1: Page 212
Principle 6: Page 240
Principle 9: Page 254

Material topics impacted

- Innovation management
- Privacy and cyber security
- Product quality and safety

Interlinkages with other Capitals

Financial Capital

Enhances asset utilisation and operational efficiency through integrated infrastructure and process optimisation, supporting stable returns.

Social and Relationship Capital

Strengthens farmer and stakeholder relationships through digital platforms and transparent, technology-enabled procurement systems.

Human Capital

Builds technical capability and decision-making through automation, digital systems and advanced manufacturing processes.

Natural Capital

Supports efficient use of biomass and resources through integrated operations and process technologies, reinforcing circular utilisation.

Highlights

243.21

lakh quintal,
sugar cane crushed

23.73

lakh quintal,
sugar produced

602.70

lakh litres,
ethanol production

2,026

lakh units,
power generated



Overview

Manufactured and infrastructure capital at DSIL reflects the systems, assets, and processes through which we convert cane into sugar, ethanol, power, and other byproducts. Our industry is dependent upon agriculture, which is cyclical in nature. Therefore, the ability to continuously refine manufacturing systems, strengthen infrastructure,

and adopt incremental technological improvements remains essential to ensure that our manufacturing base remains responsive to changing conditions.

The Indian sugar industry operates within a tightly regulated framework. Cost structures and pricing dynamics are influenced by government policies that remain largely beyond direct control. In such an

environment, the ability to manage operations efficiently becomes a key factor in sustaining stability. Our approach centres on maintaining consistency in recovery, throughput, and plant utilisation despite variability in cane availability. This steady focus reflects tenacity through disciplined execution, where progress is shaped not by abrupt shifts but by continuity and careful refinement of how we operate.

Governance and policy

Our manufacturing and infrastructure were governed through structured systems, frameworks, and internal controls that guide plant performance across units. These were supported by standard operating procedures and process-level checks that brought consistency to production while enabling a responsiveness to changing operating conditions. Quality control formed an integral part of this framework, with defined processes to monitor output at various stages and maintain uniformity in product standards despite a variability in cane characteristics.

Oversight was maintained at multiple levels, with the Board providing direction and relevant committees supporting governance across operational areas. This was further reinforced through continuous engagement at the highest level, with active involvement from the Chairman and the CEO of the Company. Alongside operational governance, digital systems were managed with due rigour, supported by the Policy on Cyber Security Data Privacy and Data Protection, which established safeguards around data handling, system access, and risk awareness across the Company.

Integrated manufacturing footprint

Our integrated manufacturing footprint was anchored by three sugar mills with a combined crushing capacity of 21,500 tonnes of cane per day, supported by three cogeneration plants with an installed capacity of 94 MW and two distillery units with a total production capacity of 337.5 KLPD. The infrastructure was supported by advanced plant and machinery that enabled efficient operations, stable throughput, and output consistency, forming a strong base for managing scale while responding to variations in cane availability.

Sugar processing infrastructure

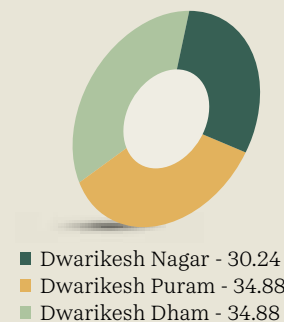
DSIL's sugar processing infrastructure was anchored in three manufacturing units located at Dwarikesh Nagar and Dwarikesh Puram in Bijnor district, and

Dwarikesh Dham in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh. Together, they provided an aggregate sugarcane crushing capacity of 21,500 tonnes per day. Their proximity to command areas helped ensure efficient logistics, stable cane

supply linkage, and alignment with farming communities. The physical configuration and automation across plants supported consistent processing performance while allowing operational balancing during periods of variability.

Cane crushing units	Establishment	Area (acres)	Initial cane crushing capacity (tonnes/day)	Current cane crushing capacity (tonnes/day)
Dwarikesh Nagar (DN)	1995	80.15	2,500	6,500
Dwarikesh Puram (DP)	2005	65.00	7,500	7,500
Dwarikesh Dham (DD)	2007	58.89	7,500	7,500
Total			17,500	21,500

Share of cane crushing capacity (%)



Distillery infrastructure

DSIL launched distillery operations in 2005, with initial production of industrial alcohol and rectified spirit; it later shifted to ethanol production, supplied to nearby OMC depots. Ethanol has become a key element of the national blending program,

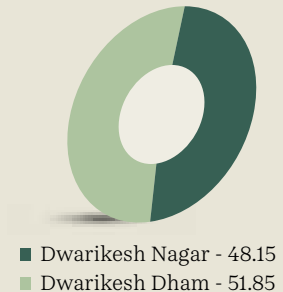
promoting the adoption of cleaner fuels while also helping create a more stable environment for sugar producers.

Our distillery infrastructure comprised two units located at Dwarikesh Nagar and Dwarikesh Dham, with a combined installed

capacity of 337.5 KLPD. These facilities were physically and operationally integrated with adjacent sugar plants. This configuration enabled the efficient utilisation of feedstock and allowed flexibility in managing material flows between sugar and distillery operations.

Distillery units	Establishment	Area (acres)	Initial distillery capacity (litres/day)	Current distillery capacity (litres/day)
Dwarikesh Nagar (DN)	2005	24.45	30,000	1,62,500
Dwarikesh Dham (DD)	2022	11.60	1,75,000	1,75,000
Total			2,05,000	3,37,500

Share of distillery capacity (%)



Co-generation infrastructure

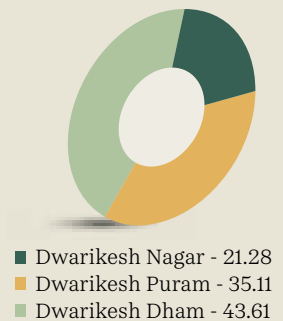
Started in 1995, all our sugar units were supported by bagasse-based co-generation plants with a combined installed capacity of 94 MW. This embedded power infrastructure provided dependable green

electricity for internal manufacturing operations, significantly reducing a dependence on external power sources. Surplus power was exported to the state electricity grid, reinforcing grid stability while enhancing overall asset utilisation.

By integrating power generation with sugar processing, our co-generation infrastructure strengthened energy security, improved cost efficiency and supported uninterrupted operations across the value chain.

Cogeneration units	Establishment	Area (acres)	Initial co-generation capacity (MW)	Current co-generation capacity (MW)
Dwarikesh Nagar (DN)	1995	2	6	20
Dwarikesh Puram (DP)	2005	2	9	33
Dwarikesh Dham (DD)	2007	2	36	41
Total			51	94

Share of co-generation capacity (%)



Integrated infrastructure that strengthened resource efficiency across our value chain

By aligning its sugar, distillery and co-generation operations within a single, integrated manufacturing footprint, DSIL enabled the efficient utilisation of by-products such as molasses and bagasse across processes. This reduces material losses and strengthened internal resource optimisation. At a system level, such integrated agro-industrial models contribute to more efficient value chains, lowering overall resource intensity while supporting circular industrial practices.





Operational efficiency and plant resilience

Operational efficiency and plant resilience remain central to how we manage performance in a tightly regulated industry where pricing and cost structures offer limited flexibility. In this context, the ability to improve recovery, optimise processes, and derive greater value from existing infrastructure assumed increased importance. We maintained a steady focus on process discipline and operational refinement to support stable performance across our manufacturing units while ensuring the highest product quality.

Managing cane variability and operational stability

During the year, operations were influenced by a sharp decline in sugarcane availability, which reduced from 263.08 lakh quintal to 243.66 lakh quintal (a 7.4% Y-o-Y decrease), affecting crushing volumes and plant utilisation. This was driven by multiple factors, including the ongoing impact of red rot infestation over the last two sugar cycles in the previously dominant variety Co 0238, unseasonal rainfall, a shift by farmers towards alternative crops offering relatively better returns, and continuing transition towards more disease-resistant varieties.

These newer varieties typically exhibited a lower output in their initial phase, with production expected to stabilise over the next sugar season as adoption matures.

Despite these constraints, plant operations remained stable with minimal disruptions. Careful planning and disciplined execution supported continuity across units, enabling us to manage reduced input availability without compromising process reliability.

Maintenance and reliability

Preventive maintenance and structured operational planning played an important role in maintaining plant reliability. Our units reported consistently low stoppage levels (below 2%), reflecting strong operational control, with Dwarikesh Nagar at 1.15% and Dwarikesh Puram at 0.97%. These outcomes reflected focused efforts to sustain equipment performance and minimise unplanned interruptions.

Process efficiency

Process efficiency remained among the best in the industry, with a continued emphasis on extracting the maximum value from existing infrastructure. Through a close monitoring of process parameters and consistent operational discipline, we focused

on maintaining strong recovery and throughput despite a constrained operating environment. In 2025-26, both our distillery units operated at an efficiency of 93.5%, showcasing our alignment with industrial norms.

Quality assurance

At DSIL, quality remained a priority, and process efficiency was never pursued at the cost of product quality standards. Quality assurance was embedded within our manufacturing processes through a structured quality management system that defined, monitored, and controlled key parameters across units. Advanced laboratory infrastructure supported continuous assessment at multiple stages of production, enabling timely intervention and consistency in output. This approach ensured that gains in efficiency aligned with product standards, with an adherence to defined norms maintained at all times. As a result, we consistently produced sugar with colour levels below 100 ICUMSA, reflecting a stability in process control and uniformity in quality. Furthermore, our ethanol met all prescribed chemistry specifications, ensuring a full alignment with regulatory and customer expectations.

Sugar processing performance

In 2025-26, the Company crushed 243.21 lakh quintal of sugarcane, representing a decrease of 7.5% compared to the previous year (2024-25: 262.97 lakh quintal). The sugar procurement was sourced from

approximately 1.50 lakh farmers over the course of the season.

Total sugar produced during the reporting period was 23.73 lakh quintal, a 13.1% increase from last year. Furthermore, gross and adjusted sugar recovery, after accounting for the production of

B-heavy molasses, stood at 11.4% in 2025-26, compared to 10.9% in the previous year. The increase in sugar production was driven by the increased availability of sugarcane juice, which was previously diverted for ethanol production.

Sugar processing performance of manufacturing units in 2025-26	Dwarikesh Nagar	Dwarikesh Puram	Dwarikesh Dham
Cane crushed (lakh quintal)	89.86	71.37	81.98
Sugar produced (lakh quintal)	9.33	7.05	7.35

Distillery performance

Total ethanol produced during the reporting period was 602.70 lakh litres, which is a 9.6% increase from 2024-25. The increase in ethanol production was driven by operational efficiency.

Distillery performance of manufacturing units in 2025-26	Dwarikesh Nagar	Dwarikesh Dham
Ethanol produced (lakh litres)	331.28	271.42

Co-generation performance

In 2025-26, the three cogeneration units generated a total of 2,025.91 lakh units of power using bagasse, a by-product of sugar production. Of this, 880 lakh units, were sold to the state electricity grid.

Co-generation performance of manufacturing units in 2025-26	Dwarikesh Nagar	Dwarikesh Puram	Dwarikesh Dham
Power generated (lakh units)	625.53	593.20	807.18

Technology and modernisation

In the sugar industry, where operations are closely linked to agricultural cycles and governed by regulated market structures, periodic upgrades in machinery, process systems, and operational practices play a critical role in improving recovery, enhancing throughput, and ensuring consistency in output.

Research and development

At DSIL, research and development was closely aligned with on ground

realities. Our focus remained on building practical capabilities that strengthened agricultural productivity, improve process efficiencies and deepened engagement with our farming partners.

Our efforts in agricultural technology and biotechnology continued to support improved crop outcomes and farm practices, reinforced through platforms such as the e-Kisan app that enabled informed, real-time decision making at the farm level. Institutional capabilities, including the soil testing laboratory, provided

ongoing diagnostic insights that enhanced nutrient management and soil productivity, while the bio-pesticide laboratory supported the development of bio agents to enable more resilient and sustainable crop protection. In parallel, work on hybrid seed treatment contributed to the availability of improved planting material, supporting better yield potential over time. Together, these initiatives continued to strengthen farm linkages, improve input quality, and reinforce operational efficiency in a cyclical and evolving agricultural industry.

Process automation and technology integration

We continued to strengthen our operational capabilities through the integration of information technology, communication systems, and automation across our operational ecosystem to enable controlled, consistent, and efficient functioning of systems.

Intelligent process monitoring and automation

Our manufacturing facilities were equipped with PLC-based SCADA systems that enabled dynamic control and real time monitoring across key process stages. This level of automation significantly reduced manual intervention while

improving process precision and responsiveness. Automated mill and boiler operations supported consistent throughput, minimised process losses, and enhanced sugar recovery, contributing to stable production quality and operational efficiency.

Integrated digital systems and communication infrastructure

Our operations were supported by an integrated digital backbone that combined enterprise platforms with a robust communication infrastructure, enabling a seamless coordination across functions and locations. A fully integrated Oracle-based ERP system served as the central platform, with data backups

every 30 minutes on a separate server to ensure continuity and reliability. It enabled streamlined information flow and generated MIS outputs that supported data-driven decision-making.

This was complemented by a state-of-the-art communication network connecting plants, back offices, and process centres, enabling real-time synchronisation. The network incorporated secure segmentation through VLANs, enhancing data security and traffic management. Reliable connectivity through broadband, ISDN, and VSAT systems ensured continuous availability, improving visibility, reducing data silos, and strengthening overall efficiency.



Sustainable process and environmental technologies

We have adopted a range of process technologies that support both operational efficiency and environmental performance.

Spent wash incineration boiler

Spent wash incineration boilers enable clean operations with zero effluent discharge. This is supported by travelling grate technology, which allows flexibility in the use of multiple fuels. Emission control systems, including bag filters, further strengthen environmental compliance.



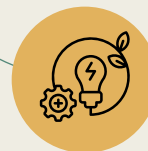
Condensate polishing units

Condensate polishing units are advanced treatment systems designed to remove residual impurities from treated water. Through anaerobic and aerobic processes, high COD and BOD levels are effectively reduced while enabling the conversion of wastewater into biogas. This is further complemented by ultrafiltration, UV, and reverse osmosis systems to support water recovery and achieve zero liquid discharge.



Cigar condensate flashing system

Cigar condensate flashing system improves energy efficiency by recovering heat from process condensate and reusing it within the system, thereby reducing overall steam demand and contributing to savings in power, space, and maintenance.



Farmer-centric digital enablement

Technology integration extends beyond manufacturing into the agricultural ecosystem. The proprietary e-Kisan app provide end-to-end visibility into field level activities, supporting advisory, issue resolution, and input planning for farmers. The system enabled the tracking of crop conditions, fertiliser application, disease incidence, and corrective actions.

Farmers were provided digital access to key information such as supply schedules, payment status, and yard position updates, enabled through seamless integration of procurement data with banking channels for efficient and transparent transactions. The broader sugarcane

information system, including digital interfaces such as the cane website, IVRS, SMS, and mobile applications, ensured the timely dissemination of information and strengthened an engagement with the farming community.

Digitisation of cane development operations

We initiated the deployment of a digitised architecture to monitor cane development activities in a structured and integrated manner. This was supported by the end-to-end digitisation of the farmer engagement lifecycle, covering key processes such as field surveys, grower data capture, quota allocation, bonding agreements, and supply ticket issuance. The

introduction of geo-fencing and unique plot identification replaced manual survey methods, enabling greater accuracy, traceability, and reliability in field level data.

These systems enabled the creation of a scalable, multi-year database of farmer and crop information, improving the depth and continuity of insights available for planning. In parallel, activities such as field staff movement, indent collection, planting progress, seed reservation, and agri-input distribution were captured digitally in real time. Together, these initiatives enhanced visibility, accountability, and coordination across agricultural operations, supporting effective planning and execution.

Data-driven agriculture supporting long-term supply chain resilience

By digitising farmer data, field activities and crop tracking through geo-tagging and structured databases, DSIL improved the predictability and planning of cane availability. This reduced variability in procurement and strengthens operational stability. At a broader level, such data-driven agricultural practices contributed to building more resilient supply chains in sectors exposed to climatic and crop-related uncertainties.



Smart logistics and procurement

Digitised weighment systems with integrated image capture capabilities enabled automated gate entry and weight recording processes, reducing a reliance on manual intervention. This improved transparency, accuracy, and efficiency in cane procurement and logistics management.

CASE STUDY



Improving cane quality assessment and procurement accuracy

Context and challenges

- Decline in high yielding cane varieties, particularly due to the impact of red rot infestation in Co 0238 and the gradual transition to disease resistant varieties, led to reduced yields and created imbalances in varietal composition.
- Variation between surveyed cane volumes and actual receipts resulted in gaps in planning, affecting accuracy in cane availability assessment and crushing schedules.
- Expansion of procurement operations through the addition of new centres introduced variability in varietal mix and supply quality, increasing complexity in managing uniformity and process efficiency.

Technology led interventions

- The Company introduced real time, on the spot cane classification adjustments at procurement centres and gate level, enabling closer alignment between

recorded and actual cane quality.

- The Company strengthened linkage between cane quality and pricing mechanisms, ensuring more appropriate valuation of supplied cane and improving consistency in procurement outcomes.
- The Company operationalised revised classification protocols at scale, with approximately 11 lakh quintals of cane processed under the updated system, supporting more accurate quality assessment and supply management.

Outcomes

- Improved alignment between cane quality, classification, and realised value, reducing variability in procurement outcomes.
- Enhanced accuracy in cane assessment and supply planning, supporting more stable plant operations.
- Strengthened transparency and consistency in procurement processes across centres.



Cybersecurity

At DSIL, we instituted a Policy on Cyber Security, Data Privacy and Data Protection, which provided a comprehensive framework for safeguarding the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and systems across the Company. The Policy applied to all employees, contractors, consultants, and third-party service providers with access to the Company's networks and data. It clearly defined roles and responsibilities, established access controls, incident escalation protocols, risk assessment mechanisms, and mandated adherence to applicable legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements. Through this structured approach, we aimed to proactively manage cyber risks, protect stakeholder information, and reinforce trust in the digital systems that supported our operations and decision making.

To safeguard information assets and ensure the integrity and availability of systems, we implemented a range of control mechanisms across our digital environment. Access to systems and data was governed through defined physical and logical controls, with permissions granted based on role and subject to approval by designated authorities. Secure VPN solutions with SSL/

TLS encryption enabled protected remote access to internal networks, while multiple layers of defence, including firewalls, antivirus systems, and secure email gateway solutions such as Barracuda, helped mitigate external and internal threats.

System resilience was further supported through structured patching, vulnerability management, and timely software and firmware updates using platforms such as ManageEngine, ensuring that systems remained current and protected against emerging risks. Focused awareness and training programmes were conducted for employees handling sensitive information and critical technology infrastructure, strengthening vigilance and responsible system usage. These measures were supported by continuous monitoring and control frameworks, and during 2025-26, no incidents of data security breaches were reported.

Technology outlook

The role of technology within our operations continued to expand, shaping how control, visibility, and decision-making were managed across the value chain. Building on existing digital capabilities, we are progressively strengthening the use of intelligent systems to support

more responsive and informed operations. Certain applications already incorporate predictive features within security and monitoring functions, enabling the earlier identification of potential issues and improving operational oversight. This provided a strong foundation as we evaluated the use of digital and automation-led interventions across key processes, including automation of cane payment workflows, token-based image capture for improved transaction control, and centralised monitoring of procurement centres. In parallel, analytics-driven tools were explored to improve the estimation of standing cane availability, supporting more accurate planning and forecasting.

Specific applications were also assessed to strengthen process integrity, such as AI-enabled vehicle identification at weighment points to enhance accuracy and reduce manual discrepancies. Going forward, our focus will remain on advancing automation, strengthening monitoring capabilities, and leveraging predictive and analytics-driven tools to support decision-making. Through this approach, we aim to enhance operational transparency, reinforce governance, and improve adaptability in a dynamic operating environment.



Performance indicators

	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Sugar processing performance			
Cane crushed (lakh quintal)	243.21	262.97	366.59
Sugar produced (lakh quintal)	23.73	20.98	35.22
Gross recovery rate (%)	11.38	10.94	11.63
Net recovery rate (%)	9.73	8.00	9.55
Distillery performance			
Ethanol produced (lakh litres)	603	550	992
Industrial alcohol sold (lakh litres)	554	605	944
Realisation per litre (₹)	61	63	62
Distillery efficiency rate (%)	93.49	92.13	91.88
Distillation efficiency peak (%)	99.43	98.91	98.80
Average fermentation efficiency (%)	94.03	94.02	93.00
Co-generation performance			
Power generated (lakh units)	2,026	2,070	3,089
Power sold (lakh units)	880	932	1,380
Average realisation (₹ per unit)	4.4	3.4	3.4
Segment revenue performance			
Revenue – Sugar and power (₹ crore)	1,059	1,259	1,545
Revenue – Distillery (₹ crore)	342	383	589





Farmers' voices

"I have been associated with Dwarikesh since the day the mill began operations nearly 31 years ago. I remember transporting sugarcane on a bullock cart; today, the progress in our lives has been remarkable. The mill has supported us through the supply of subsidised seeds, medicines, agricultural equipment, and timely assistance. Beyond farming, it has contributed to the development of our entire region through better roads and quality schools that have opened opportunities for our children. What has impressed me most over the years is the respect and dignity with which farmers have been treated. We are not seen merely as suppliers, but as valued partners.

Yahaan humein sirf kaam nahin, apnapan bhi mila hai."

Dara Singh, Hazipur

"When I began

supplying sugarcane to Dwarikesh 31 years ago, our area had limited opportunities and poor infrastructure. Farmers had to travel long distances, often at considerable cost and inconvenience. Today, the situation is different. Sugarcane farming has become a reliable source of prosperity; our community has grown stronger with access to better education, employment, and agricultural support. The mill's team regularly visits our villages and fields, guiding us on crop protection, new seed varieties, and best farming practices. The consistent support, timely payments, and commitment to farmer welfare have made Dwarikesh feel less like a company and more like one's extended family.

Dwarikesh ke saath judkar laga ki hum akele nahin hain."

Mukesh Kumar, Samaspur Naseem, Bijnor

"Before Dwarikesh

was established, supplying sugarcane was a difficult and time-consuming process. Long queues and delays were a regular part of our farming life. Over the years, the mill has transformed that experience through better planning, timely supply schedules, and a strong support system for farmers. During challenging periods, such as the outbreak of red rot disease, the mill played a crucial role by introducing improved seed varieties and providing them at subsidised rates. Their field officers remain closely connected with farmers, offering practical guidance throughout the crop cycle. Combined with dependable payments and responsive support, this partnership has helped us face agricultural and personal responsibilities with greater confidence.

Har mushkil mein inhone hamara saath nibhaya hai."

Nand Kishore, Manawala, Moradabad

"Having been

associated with Dwarikesh for more than three decades, I have witnessed the transformation of our region first-hand. In the early days, inadequate roads and limited transportation made sugarcane supply challenging. Today, improved infrastructure, additional collection centres, and better connectivity have made farming far more efficient. The mill has also supported farmers through irrigation initiatives, agricultural equipment, incentive programmes, and awareness campaigns during difficult periods such as the red rot outbreak. Their efforts have extended beyond the farm, creating opportunities for education, development, and long-term progress across entire villages. The positive impact can be seen not only in our fields but in the lives of farming families throughout the area.

Gaon ki tarakki ko maine apni aankhon se dekha hai."

Ramveer Singh, Barapur, Sultanpur

"I have been

with Dwarikesh since the mill was established 31 years ago, and throughout this journey, it has remained a dependable partner. What stood out from the beginning was its commitment to bringing new technology and farming practices to the region. The timely availability of improved seed varieties, crop protection solutions, and practical guidance on pest management helped us make better decisions. Above all, the payment system was always exceptional — consistent, reliable, and among the best I have experienced. Even during difficult periods such as the red rot outbreak, the mill's support and proactive efforts gave us confidence that we would recover and continue to grow.

Yeh bharosa saalon mein bana hai."

Badan Singh, Murliwala, Afzalgarh

"For more than

21 years, I have chosen to work with Dwarikesh because it respects the farmer's time, effort, and hard work. Despite having another sugar mill closer to our village, I stayed with Dwarikesh because of its transparent processes, timely payments, and supportive relationship with farmers. During challenging times, such as the spread of red rot disease, the mill took the initiative to source improved seed varieties and provide them at subsidised rates. Its field officers regularly visit farms to demonstrate best practices, while digital tools like the E-Kisan app keep us informed and connected. What gives me the greatest confidence is knowing that whenever I bring my crop to the mill, the system works efficiently and reliably.

Kisan ki izzat yahaan sach mein samjhi jaati hai."

Vichitra Singh, Makrandpur Gadi, Bareilly

"I have been

associated with Dwarikesh since 2006, and in these years I have seen how the mill has transformed opportunities for farmers across our region. The team is always approachable and proactive, often reaching our fields early in the morning to help resolve issues before they become problems. Whether it is seeds, fertilizers, medicines, technical guidance, or sugarcane collection, support is available whenever we need. Timely payments and efficient administration have created a sense of confidence and stability among farmers. It is this responsiveness that has earned it the trust of farming families like mine over the years.

Unka sahyog hamesha ek qadam aage rehta hai."

Nathu Singh, Alampur Gawri, Bijnor



Human Capital



SDGs impacted



BRSR alignment

Principle 1: Page 212
Principle 3: Page 222
Principle 4: Page 231
Principle 5: Page 235
Principle 7: Page 249

Material topics impacted

- Employee wellbeing and safety
- Human rights
- Regulatory compliance

Interlinkages with other Capitals

Financial Capital

Contributes to financial performance by enabling disciplined execution, informed operational decisions, and sustained efficiency across business activities.

Manufactured and Intellectual Capital

Supports the reliable operation of the Company's assets and the development of organisational knowledge through technical competence, safety discipline, and structured learning practices.

Social and Relationship Capital

Influences the quality of stakeholder relationships through ethical conduct, leadership accountability, and responsible engagement with communities.

Natural Capital

Enables the integration of environmental considerations into operations through workforce awareness, compliance, and responsible workplace practices.

Highlights, 2025-26

0

Safety-related
Injuries

90.43

%, Retention rate

100

%, Permanent
employees received
career review

100

%, Permanent
employees trained
on health and safety

0

Cases of human
rights violations

Overview

At DSIL, our people are not only the drivers of our operations, but an intrinsic part of the community that sustains the Company. Human capital underpins our ability to operate with consistency, reliability,

and resilience in a cyclical and closely regulated industry. Over time, we have demonstrated tenacity by holding firm amid changing external conditions, retaining institutional knowledge, and adhering to structured systems, equitable

practices, and clarity in engagement. Such perseverance enables our people to perform with confidence, respond constructively to challenges, and remain aligned with the long-term interests of the Company.

Our human resource goals

Attract, develop, and retain high-quality talent

Build a future-ready workforce aligned with business strategy

Foster leadership at all organisational levels

Drive a high-performance, accountable work culture

Ensure employee engagement, safety, and well-being

Governance and policy

At DSIL, policies served as the foundation that enabled consistency, clarity and trust across the Company, supporting an environment where individuals performed with confidence and assurance. The Company instituted a set of core policies that collectively supported ethical conduct, respectful

engagement and workplace safety. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics outlined standards of behaviour applicable across roles and functions, reinforcing integrity and accountability in all interactions. Our policy on Human Rights affirmed respect for dignity and equitable treatment, while Policy on Health, Safety and Environment provided a structured

approach to risk management, prevention and employee protection across operations. The policy on whistleblowers enabled concerns to be raised responsibly, supporting transparency and reinforcing confidence in internal processes. Together, these policies helped ensure that people practices remained consistent, fair and aligned with regulatory and ethical expectations.



Code on Business Conduct and Ethics



Policy on Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption



Policy on Human Rights



Policy on Health, Safety and Environment



Policy on Whistle-Blower



POSH Policy

Oversight of human capital governance began at the highest level of the Company. The Board of Directors, supported by its committees, provided direction and

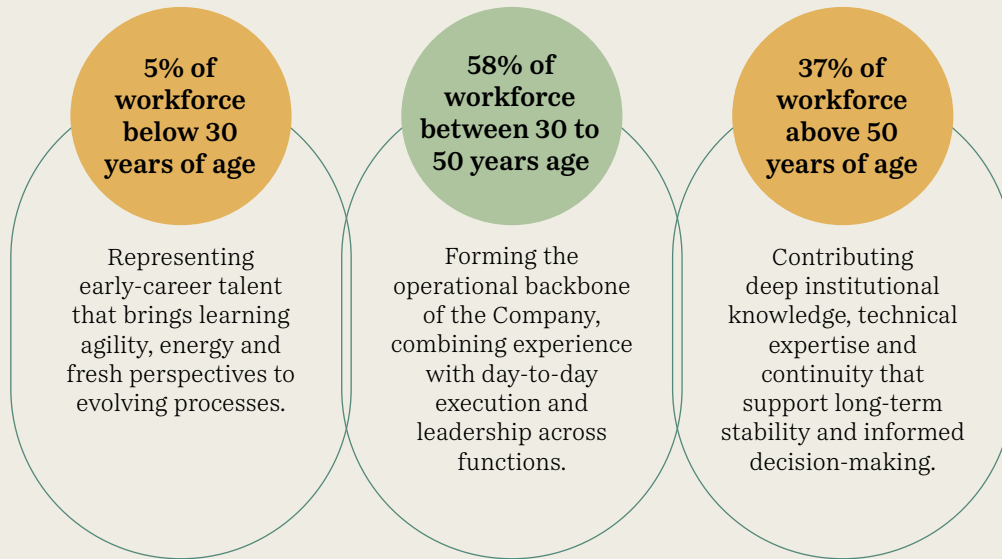
supervision, while the Chairman and Managing Director offered leadership that reinforced accountability across the workforce. This governance structure enabled appropriate

review, guidance and escalation, ensuring that people-related matters were addressed with due consideration, responsibility and balance.



Workforce demographics

Our workforce reflected a convergence of varied backgrounds, experiences and functional expertise, contributing to a diverse set of perspectives across the Company. At DSIL, employee demographics provided insight into how capability was distributed across roles and levels, reinforcing stability and adaptability. As of 2025-26, the Company had a total of 1,455 permanent employees and workers.



Talent attraction and management

At DSIL, we approached talent attraction and management with an emphasis on continuity, capability and long-term organisational stability. We recognised that effective operations depended not only on technical skills but also on experience, consistency and a shared understanding of our working environment. Our people practices were designed to attract individuals who aligned with our culture and to support their progression through structured roles, transparent processes and opportunities to grow within the Company over time.

New employees were supported through a structured onboarding framework that familiarised them with DSIL's values, policies, and ways of working, while early-stage engagement was reinforced through mentorship and buddy-based support systems. Where possible,

job openings were filled internally, reinforcing career development pathways and strengthening retention by enabling employees to grow within the Company.

Technology plays an important role in strengthening this approach. We integrated digital solutions across key people processes, including recruitment, payroll and performance management, to enhance efficiency, accuracy and consistency. Automated administrative systems reduced manual intervention, while technology-enabled insights supported better visibility into workforce trends and requirements. These data-led capabilities enabled informed decision-making and more effective workforce planning, helping us respond thoughtfully to evolving operational needs.

Collectively, these measures were reflected in a permanent employee retention rate of 90.43% in 2025-26, indicating the effectiveness of DSIL's

structured and continuity-driven approach to workforce management.

Talent development

At DSIL, talent development was viewed as an essential enabler of both organisational performance and individual growth. As our operations evolved within a dynamic and regulated environment, continuous learning supported readiness, confidence and adaptability across roles. We placed importance on creating opportunities that allowed our people to strengthen capabilities, deepen experience and build judgement over time, recognising that sustained development contributed directly to operational resilience and long-term stability.

Our development initiatives were designed to address current operational needs while preparing our workforce for additional responsibilities. These programmes combine technical capability with

behavioural effectiveness and leadership readiness, supporting balanced growth across functions and levels. This approach was further strengthened through structured succession planning practices, where critical roles were mapped with identified successors and employees were progressively prepared for

higher responsibilities through targeted development interventions, cross-functional exposure and guidance from the senior leadership. During 2025-26, employees completed 28.64 average hours of training, delivered through a range of learning formats that included structured classroom engagements,

experiential learning and digital platforms. This blended approach allowed us to support consistent skill enhancement while accommodating diverse learning needs and operational realities.

Classroom and experiential learning

We supported capability building through a combination of classroom-based learning and practical, on-site experience that strengthened technical competence, behavioural skills, safety awareness and operational effectiveness. These initiatives addressed functional, statutory and health and safety topics relevant to our operations.

Early career programmes

We invested in early career development through structured pathways such as the DSIL Trainee Scheme and the Graduate Engineering Trainee Programme, providing foundational exposure and progressive responsibility. These programmes helped build future readiness while supporting long term capability development.

Digital learning platform

We complemented in-person learning with digital platforms that enable continuous skill enhancement and easy access to training resources. This approach supported flexible learning and consistent capability building across the workforce.

Talent development that strengthens regional capability

By investing in structured learning, early-career programmes, and continuous skill development, DSIL contributed to strengthening human capital beyond its immediate operations. These initiatives helped build technical competence, safety awareness, and leadership capability within the region, supporting workforce readiness in a specialised and regulated industry. Over time, the skills and experience developed through these programmes enhanced employability, knowledge transfer, and long-term industrial resilience in the communities where we operated.



Employee evaluation

We conduct employee evaluations with the objective of strengthening performance, encouraging growth and reinforcing a culture of continuous improvement. Our assessment processes were designed to provide clarity on expectations, support constructive dialogue and

enable individuals to reflect on their contributions over the course of the year.

Employee evaluation at DSIL was guided by a structured framework that combined regular review cycles with ongoing dialogue and recognition. This framework was supported by clearly defined

processes that enabled consistency, transparency and alignment between individual performance and organisational priorities.

In 2025-26, 100% of the permanent employees underwent performance and career development reviews.



Structured appraisal process

A formal appraisal framework supported consistent and equitable assessment across roles, using a balanced mix of qualitative and measurable indicators. Periodic review cycles enabled the recognition of strong performance while ensuring timely course correction where required.

Purposeful goal alignment

Individual objectives were framed to support role effectiveness and long-term growth, with guidance and resources provided to help employees work towards defined outcomes. This alignment supported clarity, accountability and career progression.

Ongoing feedback and dialogue

Regular and open feedback encouraged learning and skill enhancement, helping individuals understand areas of strength and development. This proactive exchange supported continuous improvement beyond formal review cycles.

Recognition and appreciation

Employee contributions were acknowledged through a structured recognition approach that included advancement opportunities and visible appreciation. These practices reinforced motivation, engagement and a sense of value within the Company.

Employee welfare

We recognised that a supportive and secure workplace plays an essential role in sustaining employee engagement, confidence

and continuity over time. At DSIL, employee welfare was approached as a broader responsibility that extended beyond statutory provisions, reflecting the importance

of care, well-being and stability in enabling individuals to perform effectively and grow within the Company.

Health and well-being support

We supported employee well-being through statutory benefits, regular health check-ups, on-site health programmes and emergency medical assistance. Mental wellness was promoted through supportive workplace practices, yoga sessions and stress management workshops.

Workplace flexibility

We recognise the importance of emotional well-being in maintaining sustained performance. Flexible working arrangements, including adjusted schedules and remote working options, where appropriate, supported employees in managing responsibilities more effectively and helped reduce everyday stress.

Parental support

Maternity benefits were provided in line with applicable statutory requirements, ensuring financial security and appropriate health support during maternity leave. These provisions helped create a supportive environment for female workforce during important life transitions.

Financial security measures

All employees were covered under statutory financial benefit schemes, including provident fund and gratuity, contributing to long term financial stability and assurance. These measures reinforced a sense of security and continuity through an employee's association with the Company.

During 2025-26, the cost incurred on employee well-being initiatives accounted for 0.10% of the Company's total revenue, reflecting sustained attention to employee welfare as an integral part of workforce management.

Employee engagement

We view employee engagement as an enabler of trust, collaboration and shared purpose across the Company. Meaningful engagement helped strengthen relationships, encouraged open participation and supported a workplace culture where individuals feel heard and valued.

During the year, we continued to promote engagement through shared activities that brought teams together and reinforce a sense of community. Cultural and observance-related programmes promoted collective participation, contributing to a positive workplace. Celebrations and awareness initiatives, held on occasions such as Diwali, Vishwakarma Puja, Independence Day, Republic Day, Children's Day and World Environment Day, provided opportunities for employees and families to connect, reflect and participate together.

Human rights

Respect for human rights is integral to how we manage our workforce and conduct our operations. At DSIL, these principles guided everyday interactions, reinforced fairness and helped create a work environment built on dignity, trust and accountability. Our approach was guided by the Policy on Human Rights, with Board oversight and clearly defined responsibilities for the implementation and monitoring by the HR Department. By embedding human rights considerations into people practices, we sought to support employee well-being, strengthen engagement and sustain responsible operations over the long term.

Diversity and inclusivity

We strive to promote an inclusive workplace where diversity is respected and every individual is

treated with fairness and dignity. Our people practices were grounded in a clear zero-tolerance approach towards discrimination of any nature, ensuring that individuals were not disadvantaged on the basis of age, gender, caste, creed, religion, color, national origin, disability, medical condition, pregnancy, sexual orientation, regionalism, political affiliation, or any other grounds.

All our premises and offices were fully accessible to differently-abled employees as well as visitors, enabling the ease of movement and participation. In parallel, equal access to career progression and professional development opportunities reinforced fairness across roles and functions. Together, these practices helped sustain a respectful and inclusive culture.

Inclusion that extends beyond the workplace

By promoting equitable and accessible employment practices, DSIL supported broader economic participation within the communities in which it operated. Inclusive workplaces enabled individuals from diverse backgrounds to engage meaningfully in work and community life, contributing to livelihood stability and social inclusion. This participation extended beyond direct employment, reinforcing local services and everyday economic activity through sustained engagement, circulation of income, and reduced barriers to participation.



Prohibition of child and forced labour

We maintained a zero tolerance approach towards child labour and any form of forced or compulsory labour across our operations. These expectations extended to business relationships, reinforcing ethical conduct and responsible practices throughout the value chain. To ensure compliance we conducted audits at regular intervals.

Fair compensation

We upheld employment practices that supported safe working conditions, reasonable working

hours and equitable remuneration. These practices helped maintain consistency, protect employee dignity and provide a stable foundation for sustained engagement and productivity. In 2025-26, 100% of our permanent employees were paid more than the minimum wage.

Freedom of association and collective bargaining

We recognise and respect the right of employees to engage collectively and to express their views through representative bodies of their choice. At DSIL, this principle supported open dialogue, mutual respect and

constructive engagement between the workforce and management. In 2025-26, 43.62% of permanent employees and 77.66% of permanent workers were members of associations or unions recognised by the Company.

Training and awareness

We invest in ongoing awareness initiatives that strengthen understanding of human rights, workplace ethics and respectful conduct. Regular training helped embed these principles into daily practice and ensured shared accountability across levels.



Access to grievance redressal

We provide structured and accessible mechanisms through which employees can raise concerns related to fairness, dignity, or workplace conduct. The human resource function acted as the central coordinating body for receiving and reviewing such matters, with formal channels aligned to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and the Policy on whistleblower. A robust Whistleblower mechanism supported protected reporting, maintaining confidentiality and reinforcing trust in internal processes.

To ensure fairness and accountability, grievances were reviewed through institutional arrangements that included a Grievance Redressal Committee comprising senior members of management. In addition, Internal Compliance Committees (ICC) were constituted across locations in line with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and the oversight rested with the Whole Time Director and President – Corporate Affairs.

No human rights cases were reported during the past three financial years, reflecting a stable and respectful workplace environment.

Occupational health and safety

At DSIL, occupational health and safety is integral to the way we operate and manage our manufacturing processes. Beyond compliance with The Factories Act and Rules, we recognised that a safe and healthy work environment was essential to protecting our people, ensuring operational continuity and sustaining long-term performance. Our approach to occupational health and safety was guided by the Policy on Health, Safety and Environment, supported by a dedicated Safety Committee and overseen by the Board, reinforcing accountability and a consistent emphasis on safety at all levels of the Company.

Occupational health and safety management system

Our occupational health and safety framework was designed to proactively identify risks,

strengthen preparedness and embed safe practices across day-to-day operations. It combined structured systems, employee participation and continuous monitoring to reduce hazards and support a culture where safety was regarded as a shared responsibility.

a. Risk identification and assessment

Workplace hazards were identified and evaluated through a range of structured assessments, including Risk Assessment (RA), Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA), and Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) methods that examined both routine and non-routine activities. Regular plant safety inspections, Job Safety Analysis (JSA), Process Hazard Analysis (PHA), enabled the early identification of risks and informed appropriate mitigation measures. Joint Work Committee meetings between management and workmen, conducted before and after the crushing season, provided an added forum to review workplace risks, assess past learnings and implement corrective actions for subsequent operating cycles.

b. Emergency response and preparedness

We have established a comprehensive emergency preparedness framework aimed at protecting our people, the environment and the continuity of operations.

Emergency plan and evacuation protocols

Emergency response and evacuation protocols supported timely incident management, while the Work Stop Safety Policy empowered employees and workers to halt unsafe work immediately.

Fire prevention

Fire prevention practices were reinforced through disciplined housekeeping, safe storage of flammable materials, routine inspection of electrical systems and the ready availability of first-response firefighting equipment.

Boiler safety

Boiler safety was managed through prescribed operating practices, monitoring of pressure and safety control systems, and periodic inspection cum maintenance to minimise risks associated with high-energy equipment.

Safety equipment and PPE

Safety was supported through preventive design, protective controls and technology-led 360-degree cameras for real-time monitoring. Risks were reduced through appropriate guarding, ventilation, lighting and ergonomics, while personal protective equipment was deployed based on task specific exposure.

c. Health and safety training

Health and safety training was an important enabler of safe behaviour and operational discipline across our work environments. We focused on building practical awareness through structured learning that equipped employees and contract workers to recognise risks, respond appropriately and carry out tasks safely.

Our training approach included routine induction and refresher programmes, complemented by specialised training on boiler operations, electrical maintenance, confined space entry, and working at heights, to address higher-risk activities.

Preparedness was further reinforced through safety drills, regular toolbox talks, safety signage, and safety campaigns, which helped embed safe practices into day-to-day operations. Awareness initiatives such as Safety Week and Fire Day provided focused opportunities to reinforce safety consciousness and collective responsibility for employees and workers. In 2025-26, 100% of the workforce was provided training on health and safety measures.

d. Safety inspections and audits

Safety oversight was reinforced through regular inspections and audit processes that helped assess compliance, identify emerging

risks and strengthen preventive controls across operations. Internal safety reviews were complemented by external assessments, including audits conducted by government-approved auditors and statutory inspections, providing independent assurance on safety practices. Observations and recommendations arising from these reviews were translated into corrective action plans, with progress systematically monitored until closure, supporting accountability and continuous improvement in occupational health and safety performance.

A culture of safety that reduces social and economic risk

By embedding robust occupational health and safety practices across operations, DSIL helped minimise workplace risks and prevent work-related injuries and ill-health. This strong safety culture contributed to protecting employees, workers, and their families from physical and financial hardship. Beyond compliance, consistent training, preparedness, and shared responsibility for safety reinforced safer behaviours and operational discipline, supporting trust and confidence in the Company.



Workforce health and well-being

We recognised that workforce health and wellbeing were fundamental to individual performance, continuity and long-term organisational resilience. At DSIL, our approach to wellbeing extended beyond occupational safety to include measures that supported physical and mental health security and provided a reassurance to employees and their families. By strengthening access to health protection and

financial safeguards, we sought to create an environment where employees felt supported, secure, and able to focus on their roles with confidence.

DSIL operated two hospitals that provided year-round medical support, including OPD services, emergency care, first aid and ambulance facilities for employees and nearby communities. Complementing this infrastructure, a range of periodic health initiatives, such as regular health checkups,

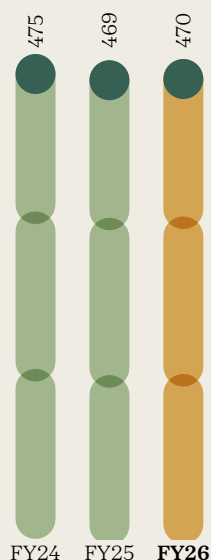
specialty medical camps, diagnostic screenings and wellness programs, were conducted through the year to promote physical and mental well-being.

During 2025-26, 95.12% of our permanent employees and workers were covered under accident insurance. This coverage formed a part of our broader effort to support employee care and risk protection, reinforcing stability and well-being across the workforce.



Performance indicators

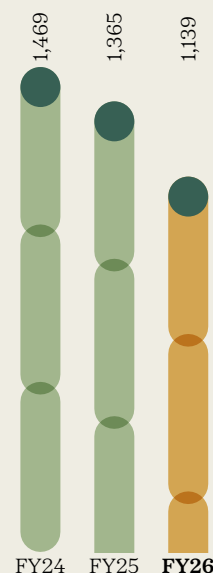
Total full-time employees (Numbers)



Total permanent workers (Numbers)



Total workers (other than permanent) (Numbers)



Total permanent employees by gender (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Male	1,438	1,456	1,428
Female	17	17	16
Total	1,455	1,473	1,444

Total permanent employees by age (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Under 30 years old	70	83	86
30 – 50 years old	842	934	874
Over 50 years old	543	456	484
Total	1,455	1,473	1,444

Total full-time employee by management level (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Junior-level employees	346	20	24
Middle-level management	101	96	101
Senior-level management	23	353	336
Total	470	469	461

New full-time employee hires by gender (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Male	40	34	31
Female	0	1	0
Total	40	35	31

Full-time employee by educational profile (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Graduates	474	481	478
Masters	61	59	57
Engineers	114	113	110
MBAs	20	20	20
Chartered Accountants	3	3	3

New full-time employee hires by age (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Under 30 years old	8	11	15
30 – 50 years old	26	22	13
Over 50 years old	6	2	3
Total	40	35	31

New full-time employee hires by management level (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Junior-level employees	30	32	27
Middle-level management	6	2	2
Senior-level management	4	1	2
Total	40	35	31

New permanent worker hires by gender (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Male	32	30	33
Female	0	0	0
Total	32	30	33

New permanent worker hires by age (Numbers)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Under 30 years old	14	10	12
30 – 50 years old	18	19	21
Over 50 years old	0	1	0
Total	32	30	33

Full-time employee turnover rate by gender (%)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Male	9.57	8.74	7.79
Female	-	-	-

Full-time employee turnover rate by age (%)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Under 30 years old	0.85	1.07	0.21
30 – 50 years old	5.74	3.84	4.21
Over 50 years old	2.98	3.84	3.37



Full-time employee turnover rate by management level (%)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Junior-level employees	4.47	2.89	2.99
Middle-level management	3.82	0.70	0.52
Senior-level management	1.28	0.50	0.31

Permanent worker turnover rate by gender (%)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Male	5.07	4.78	5.88
Female	-	-	-

Permanent worker turnover rate by Age (%)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Under 30 years old	0.30	0.50	0.41
30 – 50 years old	1.93	1.89	2.58
Over 50 years old	2.84	2.39	2.89

Permanent employee retention rate (%)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
	90.43	93.95	94.18

Average hours of training per FTE by gender (hours)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Male	28.36	63.03	20.69
Female	0.28	0.13	-
Total	28.64	63.16	20.69

Average hours of training per FTE by age (hours)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Under 30 years old	3.35	9.37	3.64
30 – 50 years old	16.02	33.28	10.37
Over 50 years old	9.27	20.51	6.68
Total	28.64	63.16	20.69

Average hours of training per FTE by management level (hours)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Junior-level employees	0.60	11.67	3.43
Middle-level management	3.76	35.24	9.36
Senior-level management	24.28	16.25	7.90
Total	28.64	63.16	20.69

Full-time employee training on skill upgradation	2025-26		2024-25		2023-24	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Male	942	64.74	1,045	70.95	1,051	72.78
Female	3	0.21	3	0.20	3	0.21
Total	945	64.95	1,048	71.15	1,054	72.99

Employee cost as a percentage of total revenues (%)	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
	7.99	8.13	6.93

Safety related incidents (Numbers)	Category	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	Employees	0	1.19	0
	Workers	0	2.06	0
Total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR)	Employees	0	1	0
	Workers	0	2	1
Fatalities	Employees	0	0	0
	Workers	0	1	0
High-consequence work-related injury or ill-health	Employees	0	0	0
	Workers	0	0	0



The people behind our progress

"From the day I joined Dwarikesh, I was welcomed with warmth and encouragement. Colleagues were approachable, seniors were supportive, and there was always someone willing to help. That positive first impression has remained unchanged over the years and continues to make Dwarikesh a place where people feel respected and valued.

Yahaan ka apnapan pehle din se mehsoos hota hai."

Updesh Kumar, Deputy Manager- Environment

"One of my most memorable experiences

at Dwarikesh was participating in an employee welfare initiative that brought people together from across departments for a social cause. It reinforced something I have always appreciated about this organisation — that it values people just as much as performance. There is a genuine sense of responsibility towards employees, communities, and society at large.

Yahaan insaaniyat aur zimmedari saath-saath chalti hain."

Rakesh Rautela, Chief Manager (IT)

"One

of the things I value most about Dwarikesh is the culture of teamwork. I vividly remember a challenging season when departments came together seamlessly to overcome a critical operational issue. Regardless of designation, everyone stepped forward to support one another. Experiences like these have shown me that collaboration here is not just encouraged — it is part of who we are.

Yahaan har chunauti ka saamna hum ek team ki tarah karte hain."

Deepak Verma, Assistant General Manager- Maintenance

"When I joined

Dwarikesh, I was new to the organisation and the processes. What made the transition easier was the support I received from my seniors and colleagues. They patiently guided me, answered my questions, and made me feel like a part of the family from day one. That culture of mentorship and belonging continues to define my experience here.

Naye logon ko bhi yahaan apna sa mehsoos karaya jaata hai."

Pavitra Singh, Assistant Officer- Welfare

"What stands out to me about Dwarikesh

is the care people show for one another. I remember a time when a colleague needed urgent support, and the response from both management and fellow employees was immediate. Seeing everyone come together during that moment made me realize that this is more than just a workplace — it is a community that looks after its people.

Mushkil waqt mein yahaan koi akela nahin hota."

Amit Kumar, Deputy General Manager (Distillery)



"A defining moment

in my career at Dwarikesh was being entrusted with a significant responsibility much earlier than I expected. The confidence my seniors placed in me motivated me to push my limits and grow professionally. The organisation encourages people to take ownership and rewards commitment with opportunities to learn and advance. Bharosa mile toh zimmedari bhi khushi se nibhayi jaati hai."

Chandreshwar Prasad Vishwakarma, Deputy Manager (Safety)

"Over

the years, I have seen how Dwarikesh brings people together beyond work. I particularly remember a festive celebration where employees from every level participated with equal enthusiasm. It reflected the inclusive culture of the organisation and the strong relationships that exist across teams. Those moments create a sense of belonging that stays with you.

Yahaan rishton ki bhi utni hi ahmiyat hai jitni kaam ki."

Rupesh Vaish, Deputy General Manager- IT

"During one particularly

demanding period, our team worked tirelessly to meet important deadlines. What I remember most is not the pressure, but the way colleagues supported each other throughout the process. That collective spirit, where everyone takes ownership of the outcome, is one of the reasons I am proud to be a part of Dwarikesh.

Yahaan safalta, hamesha milkar haasil ki jaati hai."

Vivek Kumar, Chief Manager (Boiler)



"I still remember

the pride I felt when employee contributions were publicly acknowledged by the management. It may have been a simple gesture, but it demonstrated that sincere effort does not go unnoticed. Dwarikesh has created an environment where people feel valued, appreciated, and motivated to give their best.

Mehnat ki pehchaan hi sabse badi prerna hoti hai."

Palvinder Singh, Additional Manager- Admin

"One of the most rewarding experiences for me has been participating in training and development initiatives that encourage continuous learning. Dwarikesh invests in helping employees enhance their skills and broaden their perspectives. This commitment to growth not only benefits individuals but also strengthens the organisation as a whole.

Seekhne aur aage badhne ke mauke yahaan hamesha milte hain."

Ashok Kumar Singh, Deputy General Manager (Personnel)



Social and Relationship Capital



SDGs impacted



BRSR alignment

Section A: Page 193
Principle 4: Page 231
Principle 8: Page 251

Material topics impacted

- Community engagement and social responsibility
- Sustainable supply chain management

Interlinkages with other capitals

Financial Capital

Supports financial stability by enabling a continuity of supply, reducing operational disruptions, and reinforcing predictability within a regulated and cycle-driven agricultural value chain.

Manufactured and Intellectual Capital

Enables transparency, traceability, and scalable engagement through infrastructure, digital platforms, and supply chain systems.

Human Capital

Enables effective engagement with farmers through skilled field-level interaction, knowledge transfer, and sustained advisory support across the supply chain.

Natural Capital

Facilitates responsible stewardship of land and biological resources by enabling collective adoption of sustainable agricultural practices through sustained farmer engagement.

Highlights

100

%, inputs sourced in a sustainable manner

~1.50

lakhs, farmers engaged

953

₹ crore, worth sugarcane procured

Overview

At DSIL, our ability to operate and endure through changing conditions is shaped by the quality of relationships we build or sustain with our stakeholders. As a business rooted in agriculture and rural livelihoods, long-term continuity depends not only on assets and processes, but on trust, cooperation and mutual understanding across our value chain. Within this network, farmers and the communities around our operations form the foundation

of our business. Over time, these relationships have evolved beyond transactional engagement into a shared ecosystem that supports stability during constrained phases.

The previous two seasons placed a strain on this ecosystem. The red rot infestation, affecting the earlier champion variety Co 0238, altered expectations and introduced a period of heightened uncertainty. Responding to these conditions required perseverance, adaptability, and coordination at the ground

level. Through collective response, demonstrated by farmers' readiness to transition toward improved varieties, and our continued engagement through guidance, steady support and consistent presence, we were able to steer the situation. This reflected the tenacity embedded in our operating approach and enabled us to navigate challenging phases of the agricultural cycle while underscoring the value of strong relationships as a key source of business resilience.

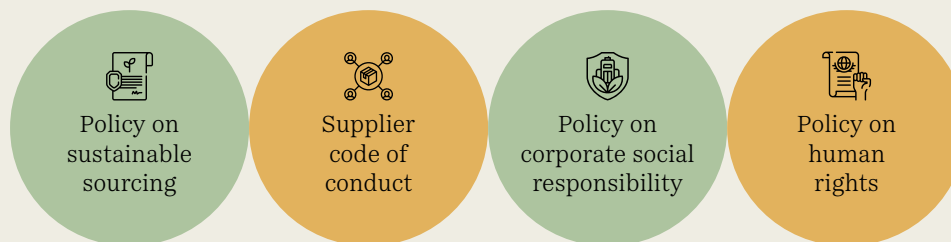
Governance and policy

We created a strong governance mechanism to ensure that interactions with suppliers, communities and other partners were guided by responsibility and sound judgement. This orientation was supported by a set of policies that shaped engagement across our value chain. The Policy on Sustainable Sourcing addressed expectations around responsible procurement and supplier practices. The Supplier Code of Conduct

outlined standards relating to ethical behaviour and compliance. Our Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility provided a direction for community-oriented initiatives, while the Policy on Human Rights set expectations around dignity, equity and responsible conduct within our value chain. Together, these policies provided a common reference for decision-making across external relationships.

Oversight of these matters rested at the highest level of the Company.

The Board of Directors provided overall supervision, supported by its committees and the Chairman and Managing Director. A dedicated Corporate Social Responsibility Committee further supported this structure by providing a focused guidance on community initiatives and social programmes. The Committee reviewed priorities, oversaw implementation approaches and supported alignment between community engagement efforts and broader organisational direction.



Cane procurement

Procurement at DSIL was shaped by proximity, trust and continuity rather than scale alone. Sugarcane was sourced 100% from local farmers, including marginalised communities, reflecting a procurement philosophy grounded in long-standing relationships across our command

areas. In 2025-26, 243.66 lakh quintal of cane were procured through engagements with over 1.50 lakh farmers.

The close alignment of command areas within an approximate 25 km radius of our factories supported efficient logistics while preserving cane quality. This relationship-

driven model was supported by a Comprehensive Cane Management System that integrated regulatory compliance, engagement with cane centres, timely farmer payments and effective cane inventory management, ensuring that procurement remained disciplined, transparent and responsive to ground realities.

Cane procurement from farmers	2025-26
Value (₹ crore)	953.00
Quantity (lakh quintals)	243.66



Mechanisation and infrastructure development

Mechanisation and infrastructure development form a practical part of how we support farmers during the cane procurement process. We regularly undertook construction, repair and maintenance of link roads across our command areas, recognising that ease of transportation directly influenced harvesting efficiency, cost and farmer comfort during the crushing season. At our cane purchasing centres, we introduced mechanised cane loaders to reduce our dependence on manual handling and ensure smoother

and more continuous cane flow for crushing. Transparency at the point of delivery was strengthened through the introduction of smart weighing systems, with online weighing enabled accurate recording and timely reconciliation. Together, these measures reflected our focus on easing ground level challenges while maintaining efficiency and trust across the procurement process.

Payments to farmers

A timely payment to farmers remains a central aspect of our procurement approach, recognising its direct importance to farmers. Regular

and predictable payments helped farmers manage input expenses, labour costs and day-to-day financial commitments without disruption, particularly during the harvesting season when cash flow becomes critical. We followed a weekly payment cycle, ensuring that cane supplies were settled promptly and transparently. This consistency reinforced trust, supported continuity in supply, and reflected our understanding that reliability in payments was foundational to sustaining long-standing relationships with the farming community.

Income certainty that supports economic stability

In regions where sugarcane is the primary cash crop, the reliability of procurement and payment practices plays a defining role in shaping farmer behaviour and local economic confidence. By sustaining disciplined sourcing and predictable payment cycles, DSIL contributed to reinforcing trust in formal agricultural markets within its command areas. This stability helped farmers reduce their reliance on informal credit, enabled smooth seasonal cash flows, and supported orderly participation in the regulated sugar economy.



Farmer engagement

In a business anchored in agriculture, the quality of supplier relationships influenced operational consistency and long-term outcomes. Engagement with farmers, therefore, focused on partnership, capability building and navigating the inherent variability of the industry.

Farmer education and awareness

Sugarcane is characterised by long growing cycles and sensitivity to agronomic conditions. Timely awareness supports farmers in informed decision-making, encourages the adoption of high yielding & disease-resistant varieties and inputs, and strengthens understanding of sustainable

farming practices. Our trained field teams worked closely with farmers to share practical knowledge on improved cultivation methods, enabling gradual improvements in yield, cost efficiency and crop health.

Our cane development team engaged with farmers through multiple formats to ensure wider reach and effective knowledge sharing.

Village-level meetings

DSIL's field teams and master trainers engaged regularly with farmers through village-level interactions. These engagements focused on building awareness of scientific sugarcane cultivation practices, including crop diversification and rotation to reduce risk and enhance soil nutrient balance, the adoption of appropriate mechanisation options, and effective measures to protect crops from insects, pests, and diseases.

Progressive farmers training

Groups of progressive farmers were identified and encouraged to participate in refresher training programs conducted at DSIL units and external training institutes. These farmers served as knowledge carriers, strengthening peer-to-peer learning by sharing insights gained through a structured exposure to improved technologies and best practices with fellow farmers across their communities.

Field demonstrations

Field demonstrations were conducted to enable farmers to understand through direct observation. These trials focused on key agronomic techniques such as deep ploughing to improve soil conditions, distance planting to support better crop establishment, and laser leveling to enhance irrigation and input use efficiency. Farmers were encouraged to adopt methods that improved soil health, optimize water use, and support sustainable crop production.

Farmer goshti

Interactive sessions were organised to bring together experienced farmers, agricultural scientists, and subject matter specialists. These forums enabled discussions on advanced cultivation techniques and evolving agronomic practices, with a focus on improving productivity while effectively managing input costs.

Nukkad natak

These initiatives were conducted at the village level through professional groups that communicated in local languages. This approach proved effective in reaching farmers in remote areas, raising awareness through relatable, engaging, and easily accessible messaging.

Farmer engagement activities in 2025-26 (Numbers)	Villages participated in engagement activities	Active growers engaged in supply chain strengthening events	Village meetings	Farmer goshti	Chai Par charcha
Dwarikesh Nagar	272	38,371	575	5	35
Dwarikesh Puram	159	32,790	653	7	75
Dwarikesh Dham	596	48,190	835	8	62
Total	1,027	1,19,351	2,063	20	172

Access to agricultural inputs

We recognise that access to timely and reliable inputs has a direct bearing on farmer confidence, crop outcomes and the ability to manage variability inherent in sugarcane cultivation. Practical support therefore formed an important part

of our relationship with farmers, strengthening their capacity to respond to agronomic demands and operational challenges.

Over time, this engagement evolved to focus on easing constraints faced during cultivation, whether related

to planting material, farm inputs, mechanisation or access to finance. By addressing these interconnected needs in a coordinated manner, we sought to reinforce preparedness at the farm level and enable continuity across seasons.

Quality planting material

Improved seed nurseries were maintained under the supervision of trained personnel, supporting farmer access to high yielding, high sugar and low fibre cane varieties aligned with productivity and recovery requirements.

Inputs and mechanisation support

Farmers were supported with subsidised seeds, fertilizers, crop protection inputs, bio-compost, irrigation systems, and farm machinery. Subsidies ranging from 10-50% improved affordability and promoted a wider adoption of modern agricultural practices.

Financial facilitation

Support was provided in facilitating access to institutional finance through banking partnerships, including crop-related loans and agricultural credit cards, helping farmers manage cultivation expenses with improved access to formal credit channels.



Agronomic advisory and extension support

Sustained productivity in sugarcane cultivation depends on continuous guidance that responds to changing agronomic conditions and emerging challenges. At DSIL, advisory and extension support formed an important dimension of our engagement with farmers, complementing input availability and education efforts with ongoing, field-oriented assistance that strengthened decision-making through the crop cycle.

Scientific collaboration and outreach

Our advisory engagement was strengthened through collaboration with sugarcane research centres and *krishi vigyan kendras*, enabling access to scientific insight and region-specific recommendations. These linkages helped translate research into practical guidance relevant at the farm level. To extend this support more directly, we operate *kisan sewa kendras* at our sugar mills, creating accessible touchpoints where farmers received timely advice, technical inputs and guidance linked to cultivation practices. This combination of institutional collaboration and local presence allowed us to remain closely connected to evolving field realities.

Soil health management

Healthy soil underpins productivity and longevity in sugarcane cultivation, making soil stewardship an important area of engagement with farmers. We support this through well-equipped soil testing laboratories established at Dwarikesh Nagar and Dwarikesh Dham, enabling farmers to access soil diagnostic services at no cost. Through a structured sampling process, farmers submitted field samples for detailed analysis covering parameters such as pH balance, organic matter levels,

nutrient status and indicators of soil vitality. Based on these assessments, field specific guidance was shared on fertiliser application and manure usage, allowing farmers to align input decisions with actual soil requirements. Our field teams remained closely involved in this process, helping farmers interpret results and encouraging balanced application practices that supported cost efficiency, avoided the excessive use of fertilisers and chemicals, and contributed to a gradual improvement in soil quality across successive crop cycles.

Integrated disease management

Safeguarding sugarcane crops requires a holistic approach that addresses pest and disease pressures while maintaining ecological balance. At DSIL, pest management was guided by an integrated disease management system that combined cultural, biological, mechanical and chemical control methods.

Practices such as crop rotation, use of biocontrol agents and the strategic application of fungicides were applied in a measured manner to manage pest incidence while avoiding resistance and environmental stress. This was supported by stringent sanitation protocols, including soil treatment with *Trichoderma*, selection of cane seeds from disease-free plots, seed treatment using M.H.A.T. (moist hot air treatment plant) units, application of Thiophanate Methyl where required, and varietal selection aligned with land conditions and water availability. Biological control measures strengthened this approach, with agents such as *trichogramma chilonis* and *trichogramma japonicum* deployed against key pests, supported by regular field surveillance and trained intervention. Together, these practices helped protect crop health while reinforcing responsible and balanced cultivation across our command areas.

CASE STUDY

When red rot infestation changed the way we think about resilience

The emergence of red rot in the cane variety Co 0238 over the last two sugar cycles disrupted a long period of varietal stability. While the incidence affected cane availability in the short term, it became a defining moment that reshaped how disease risk, varietal planning and field level preparedness are approached.

What changed?

- Shift from reliance on a single high-performing variety towards diversified varietal adoption.
- Faster containment through field-level intervention and closer farmer coordination.
- Transition to improved and more resilient cane varieties such as Co-0118, 98014, 15023, CoS-13235, 17231, 18231, 19231, CoLk-14201 and 16202.

Key learnings

- Resilience in agriculture was built through varietal balance, not peak performance.
- Early intervention and localised farmer engagement limited the spread and impact of disease.
- Aligning crop selection customised with topography strengthened long-term stability.

Today, these learnings continue to influence cultivation planning and integrated pest management practices, reinforcing preparedness across future crop cycles.

Engagement with women farmers

Women play a meaningful role within India's agricultural landscape, contributing significantly to cultivation activities and farm-level decision-making. At DSIL, we recognised their presence and participation within our command areas and sought to engage with them in ways that supported capability building, inclusion and continuity within the farming ecosystem.

Our engagement included working closely with women self-help groups (WSHGs) involved in nursery development for sugarcane cultivation. Support was extended through the provision of seedling trays and coco peat at no cost,

enabling the preparation of seedlings of newly released and improved cane varieties for faster multiplication of planting material. This initiative was carried out in collaboration with the Cane Development Council and the State Government cane department, through which women WSHGs also received per sapling support, strengthening economic participation and local seed availability. These groups were regularly guided through structured interactions

coordinated by the Cane Development Councils, supporting shared learning and operational consistency.

Across our engagement, we maintained an approach grounded in equity. Women farmers had access to the same facilitative support as other farmers, including subsidies on agricultural inputs and implements. This consistency reflected our belief that participation, capability and access form the basis of a resilient and inclusive farming ecosystem.

Women farmers outreached (Numbers)	2025-26
Dwarikesh Nagar	154
Dwarikesh Puram	62
Dwarikesh Dham	300
Total	516

Women's participation that reinforced local agrarian ecosystems

By engaging women self-help groups in nursery development and providing equal access to agricultural support, DSIL helped strengthen women's economic participation within the farming ecosystem. These initiatives supported income generation, skill building, and local availability of quality planting material, while reinforcing women's role in farm-level decision-making. Over time, such participation will facilitate broader social inclusion, diversified household incomes, and stronger community-based agricultural networks.



Digital enablement for farmers

As farming practices evolve, access to timely and reliable information has become as important as physical inputs at the field level. In engaging with farmers, we recognised that technology plays a meaningful role when it remains practical, accessible and aligned with on-ground realities. Our focus was on using digital tools to support decision making, improve visibility across cultivation activity and strengthen two-way communication with farmers.

Digital mapping

Monitoring sugarcane cultivation across dispersed command areas traditionally depended on manual records and periodic field inspections, which limited timely visibility of crop conditions and emerging risks. To strengthen field

level insight, digital mapping of allotted cane areas was carried out using satellite-based surveys. This enabled a more accurate assessment of cane area under cultivation, crop health and expected production, allowing planning and field intervention to be based on consistent and objective data rather than retrospective observation. The use of satellite mapping also supported a targeted engagement by field teams, particularly in areas where early signs of stress or deviation required attention.

e-Kisan app

Digital mapping was complemented by the e Kisan App, an in-house digital platform developed to

strengthen coordination between farmers and our field teams. The application enabled structured tracking of field-level activities, supported analysis of cultivation practices and facilitated timely corrective action where required. It also served as a direct channel for farmer grievance redressal and information dissemination, covering areas such as fertiliser planning, disease monitoring and agronomic guidance. By sharing advisories in local languages and enabling two-way communication, the platform supported continuity, responsiveness and clarity in farmer engagement, while allowing technology to remain supportive rather than prescriptive.

Farmers engaged through e-kisan app (Numbers)	2025-26
Number of farmers connected through the app	1,67,056
Number of queries resolved	17,683



Information access that strengthens rural agricultural governance

Limited access to timely information remains a structural constraint in agriculture, affecting planning, responsiveness, and accountability. By integrating farmers into digital platforms for mapping, advisory, and grievance redressal, DSIL contributed to strengthening information flows within its agricultural ecosystem. Improved visibility of cropping patterns, early risk indicators, and two-way communication supported more informed decision-making at scale. Over time, such digital integration will help reinforce transparency, coordination, and responsiveness within local agricultural systems, complementing formal governance mechanisms in rural areas.



Community development

Communities around our areas of operation form an important part of the ecosystem within which we function. As a business closely linked with rural livelihoods, our engagement extended beyond economic activity to maintaining a broader relationship with local communities, where their well-being

is closely connected with long-term stability and continuity.

Our approach to community development focused on enabling inclusive growth within these regions by creating sustained socio-economic value. This was shaped through efforts that supported community upliftment, environmental

stewardship, and overall stakeholder well-being, while remaining aligned with national priorities and responsive to grassroots development needs.

In 2025-26, we invested ₹2.33 crores in corporate social responsibility initiatives across our priority areas.



Healthcare

Access to basic healthcare remains a critical need across rural regions, where the availability of medical facilities and early diagnosis is often limited. In this context, we engaged with communities through structured healthcare initiatives that strengthened access, improved awareness, and supported timely intervention. Medical camps organised across our areas of operation served as an important touchpoint, enabling local communities to access essential health services closer to their place of residence while encouraging preventive healthcare practices.

In collaboration with reputed hospitals across nearby regions, including Delhi, Moradabad, Bijnor, Bareilly, and Kashipur, we organised general health, eye care, and multi-specialty camps, along with large-scale health check initiatives that extended services to a wider population. These efforts were complemented by yoga camps that encouraged holistic well-being and blood donation drives conducted with government and medical institutions, supporting community health awareness and the availability of critical healthcare resources.

Education

Education plays an important role in strengthening rural communities by enabling access to opportunities and

supporting long-term socio-economic progress. Our efforts in this area focused on improving the learning environment for students through the distribution of educational materials and support for basic infrastructure within schools and institutions. These interventions helped reduce gaps in access, encouraged regular attendance, and created conditions more conducive to learning at the grassroots level.

We also extended support towards strengthening institutional infrastructure, including development initiatives at government educational institutions such as a government college in Nawalgarh. Such initiatives contributed to creating more functional and supportive academic environments, enabling students to pursue education with improved facilities and resources.

Environment

Environmental considerations remained closely connected with the sustainability of rural ecosystems. We engaged with communities through initiatives such as tree plantation drives and waste management awareness programmes, which helped promote ecological balance and encourage responsible environmental practices, contributing to a gradual increase in community awareness and sensitivity towards sustainability.

Rural development

Rural development remains an important area of engagement, given its direct influence on living conditions and overall community well-being. We engaged with communities through initiatives that supported access to sanitation and safe drinking water, along with efforts to strengthen basic infrastructure, contributing to an improved quality of life across surrounding regions.

Way forward

Going ahead, our approach to community development is expected to evolve from discrete interventions towards more structured and long-term programmes that enable deeper consistent impact. This will be supported through the development of defined performance indicators and impact assessment frameworks, allowing for the improved tracking of outcomes and more informed decision-making. We seek to strengthen our collaboration with local authorities, non-governmental organisations, and community-based institutions to enhance reach and effectiveness. Through a focus on scalability, accountability, and measurable outcomes, our efforts will remain aligned with the broader objective of enabling resilient and self-sustaining rural communities.



Inauguration of classroom built by DSIL at Civilian School, Afsabad Chaman, Afzalgarh



Eye check-up camp at Nawalgarh



Natural Capital



SDGs impacted



BRSR alignment

Principle 2: Page 219
Principle 6: Page 240

Material topics impacted

- Climate change (Energy Management and emissions)
- Waste and water management
- Sustainable agriculture and land use
- Regulatory compliance

Interlinkages with other Capitals

Financial Capital

Supports cost stability and operational continuity by reducing dependence on external energy and water resources, lowering exposure to resource volatility, and enabling efficient manufacturing operations.

Manufactured and Intellectual Capital

Strengthens operational efficiency through the deployment of process technologies such as cogeneration systems, Zero Liquid Discharge infrastructure and automation tools, enabling optimised resource use.

Social and Relationship Capital

Facilitates the adoption of sustainable agricultural and resource management practices through continuous engagement with farmers and local communities, reinforcing shared responsibility towards land, water and ecosystem preservation.

Human Capital

Builds organisational capability through technical expertise and field level knowledge required to manage energy systems, water efficiency, waste utilisation and sustainable farming practices across operations.

Highlights

99.91

%, share of renewable energy

47.32

%, renewable energy supplied to the state electricity grid

79,736

Barrels, burning of crude oil avoided

0

Scope 2 emissions from all manufacturing units

18.38

%, reduction in waste generation compared to 2024-25

Overview

At DSIL, we rely on the responsible and efficient use of land, water and biomass to create value across sugar, ethanol, cogeneration, and allied products. Natural Capital, therefore, is not a peripheral consideration for us. It sits at the centre of how our processes are designed and how efficiency is achieved across the value chain. By drawing maximum utility from every element of sugarcane, including by-products, we operate

within a circular framework that reflects restraint, balance and awareness of ecological limits. This balance has taken form through tenacity, built steadily instead of being driven by immediate advantage.

Our use of sugarcane extends beyond sugar production alone, with energy generation from bagasse supporting our power needs, ethanol produced from molasses contributing

to cleaner fuel pathways, and residual byproducts returned to agriculture to support soil health. Carbon dioxide generated during distillery operations is recovered as liquid CO₂, and water is managed through Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems across all units. Together, these practices reflect a disciplined approach to natural resource use that supports operational continuity while respecting the ecological systems that sustain our business.

Governance and policy

Our management of natural capital is supported by clear governance structures and policy direction that guide environmental decision-making across operations. We operate within a regulated agricultural and industrial context where the use of land, water, air and biomass requires consistency and care. This approach is guided by our Policy on Health, Safety and Environment and our Policy on Sustainable Sourcing, supported by compliance with all applicable environmental and statutory

requirements governing our operations.

Oversight of these matters sits with the Board of Directors, supported by its committees, with the Chairman and Managing Director providing leadership at the executive level. This structure ensures that environmental priorities are reviewed alongside operational and regulatory developments, enabling natural capital considerations to remain integrated within broader governance and management processes.



Energy use

Energy plays a defining role in sustaining our manufacturing operations and ensuring consistency across production cycles. Our operating model integrates renewable energy generated internally as a core source of power.

100% of our manufacturing units operated on green energy generated from bagasse, a residue from sugarcane crushing. This renewable power met all internal electricity requirements, with surplus energy supplied to the state electricity grid. By using biomass-based power drawn directly from our own value chain, we reduced a dependence on conventional energy sources while maintaining reliability across operations.

Alongside renewable power generation, we continued to strengthen efficiency at the point of use. IE3-rated energy-efficient motors are deployed across manufacturing units. These motors were designed to perform the same mechanical work using lower electrical input, reducing power consumption, heat generation and energy losses during continuous operation. This was complemented by the cigar condensate flashing system, which is a specialised multi-chamber vessel designed for heat recovery, saving steam and reducing energy and maintenance costs.

Furthermore, we adopted LED lighting across facilities, supporting efficient illumination with lower electricity demand. Responsible energy use also extended beyond

manufacturing premises, with solar panels installed at the R.R. Morarka school near the Dwarikesh Puram unit, reflecting a broader application of renewable energy within the communities around our operations.

In 2025-26, the Company's total energy consumption was 65,91,391 GJ, of which 99.91% was derived from renewable energy generated through bagasse. Furthermore, 3,45,129 GJ of renewable energy was supplied to the state electricity grid, accounting for 47.32% of the total renewable energy generated.



Renewable energy integration that supports the energy transition

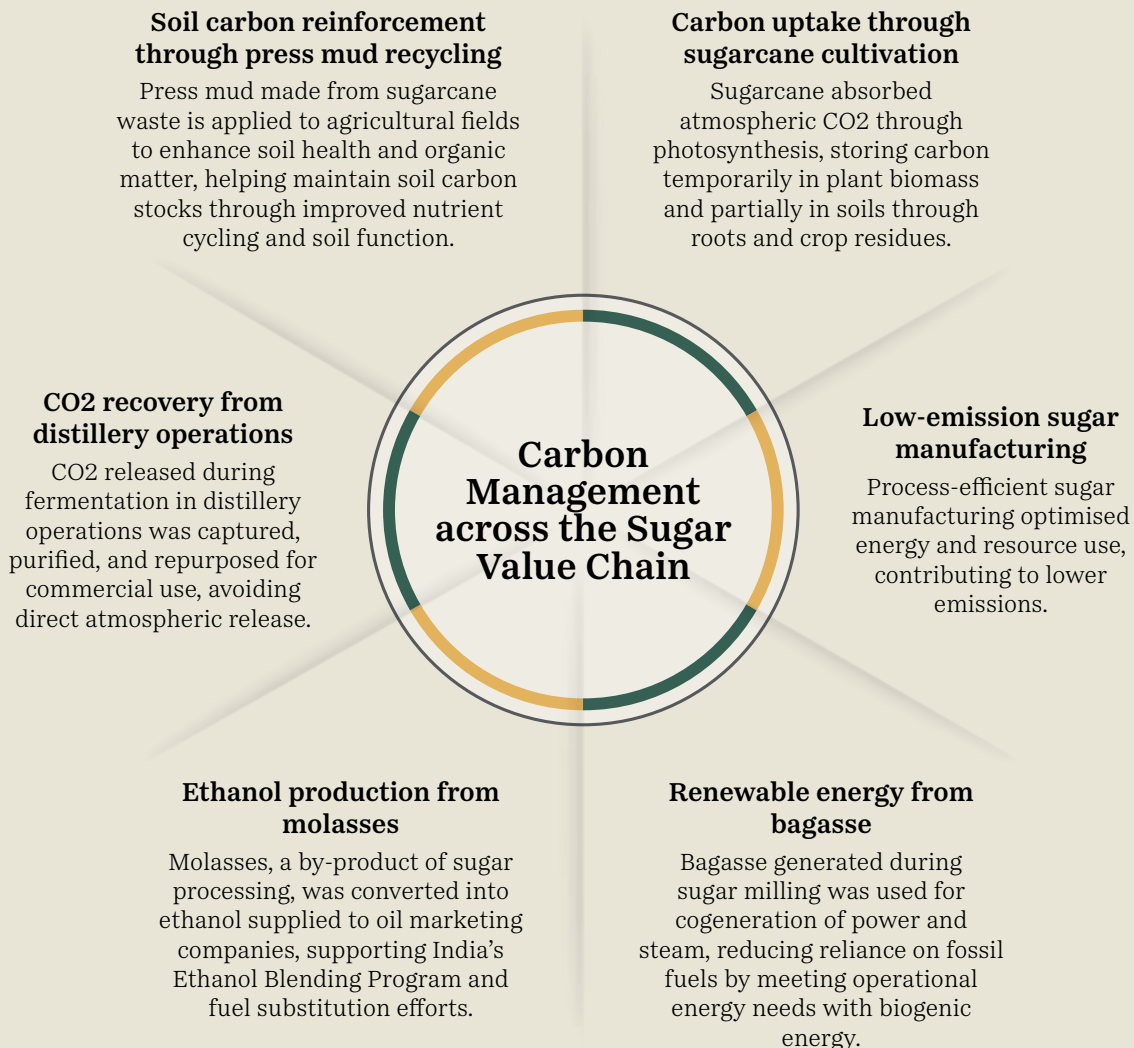
With manufacturing operations powered entirely by renewable energy generated from bagasse, DSIL reduced reliance on conventional power sources and contributed to the wider availability of non-fossil fuel-based electricity through surplus supply to the grid. This integration of biomass based energy within industrial operations supported decarbonisation at a system level, reinforcing the role of agro-based industries in India's energy transition.



Emissions management

GHG and air emissions

For DSIL, the control of greenhouse gas emissions was not a peripheral consideration. It influenced how our plants were operated, how energy was sourced and how the business sustained itself across cycles. These considerations were embedded within everyday operating decisions and shaped the way manufacturing systems were configured and managed.



Our manufacturing units operated entirely on renewable power generated from bagasse, which reduced our operational exposure to carbon-intensive electricity sources. This structure allowed greater control over power-related emission intensity while supporting

stable and efficient energy use across manufacturing operations. In the absence of bioenergy, our emissions would have been equivalent to those from burning 79,736 barrels of crude oil. Furthermore, this supported zero Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing units.

Beyond renewable energy use, operational performance was further shaped by targeted emission control systems and process optimisation measures implemented across manufacturing activities.

Air emissions control and resource recovery

Carbon dioxide generated during the distillery process was released through the flue gas system and was managed using a combination of bag filters, electrostatic precipitators, and wet scrubbers installed across operations to treat flue gases and remove pollutants. Carbon dioxide recovered from the process was further cleaned, compressed, and stored in liquid form. The recovered carbon dioxide was supplied to third parties and utilised across the food and beverage industry, chemical manufacturing, and welding applications.

Process-driven emission control

The deployment of pan automation, variable frequency drives (VFD) and distributed control systems (DCS) enabled improved control over steam and power consumption. Enhanced automation and real-time monitoring allow equipment to operate closer to optimal load conditions, minimizing energy wastage and improving overall process efficiency.

Our focus on emission management was reinforced through disciplined operational control and adherence to regulatory standards. We complied with all applicable requirements governing air emissions, supported by monitoring systems that enable pollutant levels to be managed within prescribed limits. Alongside compliance, sustained attention was given to efficiency and process stability, recognising that consistent emission performance was achieved through everyday operating discipline rather than through isolated measures.

We accounted for GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol

Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). In 2025-26, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 824 MTCO₂e.

From the previous financial year, we initiated the analysis and reporting of Scope 3 emissions to deepen visibility across our value chain. Our Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year stood at 95,470 MTCO₂e and included the categories of purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream and downstream

transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, and employee commuting.

Noise emissions

For us, noise management is a part of maintaining controlled operating conditions across manufacturing locations. Noise levels generated during operations were continuously monitored to ensure compliance with prescribed regulatory limits. Control measures were integrated within plant operations, supported by the use of appropriate personal protective equipment in high-exposure areas.

Waste management and circularity

At DSIL, waste management was guided by a focus on 3R (reduction, reuse and recycle) within our operations function. The Company continued to work towards a zero-waste disposal model, with efforts directed at minimising the volume of waste that moved beyond the

production cycle. In a business such as ours, where sugarcane forms the primary input, a significant share of material generated during processing is capable of being channelled back into productive use. This inherent characteristic of the industry supported efficient resource utilisation and reinforces circularity while limiting the need for disposal.

Our processes were structured to extend the value of by-products across operations and related applications. Disposal remained limited and was managed with care, with our ongoing attention placed on reducing its extent and ensuring responsible handling wherever required.



Responsible waste handling

Responsible waste handling at DSIL was guided by a structured Waste Management Plan supported by standard operating procedures (SOP) that governed the safe handling, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of materials across operations. These practices were aligned with applicable regulatory

requirements and supported by systems that ensured consistent compliance with environmental and safety standards. In addition, our products did not involve the use of hazardous materials or toxic chemicals, which reduced risks associated with waste management and supports a controlled and

responsible approach to handling residual materials.

In 2025-26, the Company generated 740.40 MT of waste, with 294.56 MT recycled through authorised third-party agencies and 445.84 MT safely disposed. The waste generation reduced by 18.38% compared to last year.

Plastic waste

Plastic waste, including packaging material, was segregated and directed to authorised recyclers approved by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). A structured collection and recovery mechanism was followed in alignment with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) requirements, ensuring targets and action plans prescribed by regulatory authorities are met.

E-waste and battery waste

Discarded electronic items and battery waste were systematically collected, stored and transferred to authorised agencies approved by the CPCB for responsible recycling. In addition, a buy-back mechanism was followed for battery waste, wherein used batteries were returned to suppliers, supporting traceable and compliant end-of-life management.

Hazardous waste

Used oil and other notified hazardous materials were managed through approved handlers and recycling partners, with disposal carried out in accordance with applicable regulatory norms and prescribed safety procedures.

Waste-to-value conversion

The by-products generated from sugarcane and process-related outputs were utilised to create economic value. Materials that arose during production were directed towards secondary uses, enabling value generation while reducing the extent of waste that moves towards disposal, thus reinforcing circularity.

Sugarcane waste valorisation

Bagasse

Bagasse, the fibrous residue from sugarcane crushing, was utilised as a primary fuel for cogeneration, enabling renewable power generation across operations. In 2025-26, 6,55,378 MT of bagasse was used to support internal energy requirements and surplus power supply.

Molasses

Molasses, a byproduct of sugar processing, was used as a feedstock for ethanol production and was also supplied to the country liquor industry. In 2025-26, 603 lakh litres of ethanol were produced from B-heavy molasses across all units.

Press Mud

Press mud, a nutrient-rich residue from sugarcane juice filtration, was utilised as an organic input in agriculture by farmers. Its application supported soil health by enhancing nutrient content and improved field productivity.

Process waste valorisation

Fly ash

Fly ash generated from the combustion of bagasse was repurposed within the construction sector. Owing to its potash and organic carbon content, it provided to farmers for agricultural use, supporting soil enrichment.

Spent wash (Slop)

Spent wash, a concentrated byproduct from distillery operations, was treated through multi-stage evaporation to form a usable fuel. This material was then utilised in incineration boilers, supporting energy recovery within operations. In 2025-26, 83,514 MT of slop was used for power generation.

Resource circularity that reduces pressure on natural systems

The utilisation of sugarcane by-products and process waste within operations reflected a closed-loop model where materials were continuously repurposed rather than disposed. Such circularity reduced the burden on landfills, limited resource extraction and supported efficient use of biological resources. Over time, this will create a model where industrial activity operates in a closer alignment with natural cycles.



Water stewardship

Water is a critical resource across our value chain—from supporting agricultural activities to sustaining manufacturing operations. In a business such as ours, where sugarcane cultivation and processing are both water intensive, the availability and efficient use of water influence operational continuity and long-term sustainability.

Recognising this, we placed a strong emphasis on safeguarding water resources and improving efficiency in their use across activities. Our approach extended beyond meeting regulatory requirements, with a continued focus on responsible management practices that contributed to conservation, reduced consumption intensity and supported the sustainable use of water within our areas of operation.

In 2025-26, total water consumption stood at 8,39,431 kL. And the Company used 3.66 liters of water per litre of ethanol produced from

effluent treatment and recycling systems.

Zero liquid discharge

Water management across our distillery operations was strengthened through the adoption of Zero Liquid Discharge systems, supported by process technologies that enabled the treatment and reuse of effluents within the plant. Effluents underwent in-house treatment through continuous distillation under vacuum, significantly reducing spent wash volumes to about 0.07 kilolitres per kilolitre of alcohol produced, well within industry benchmarks. 100% of the wastewater treated was reused across operations and related activities, ensuring that water remained within the production cycle.

This enabled a tighter control over effluents generation while supporting regulatory compliance and responsible water use.





Multi-effect evaporator (MEE)

A multi-effect evaporator (MEE) is used to treat spent wash, a high-strength wastewater generated during the distillation process. The system works by evaporating water from the spent wash in multiple stages. This process concentrates the spent wash into a smaller volume (slop), which is also utilised as fuel for the boiler. By reducing liquid waste, the MEE plays an important role in supporting zero liquid discharge (ZLD) in distillery operations.

Condensate polishing unit (CPU)

Distillery condensate contains high levels of pollutants and is treated through a condensate polishing Unit (CPU) using a combination of biological processes that break down organic matter and convert part of it into biogas, which is recovered separately. The treated water is then further purified through multiple filtration and disinfection steps to remove remaining impurities. This enables the reuse of water within operations and supports zero liquid discharge (ZLD), ensuring that no wastewater is released into the environment.

Water reuse that supports local water security

Through the adoption of zero liquid discharge and complete reuse of treated wastewater, DSIL ensures that water remains within the production cycle instead of being discharged. This approach reduces dependence on external freshwater sources and limits the impact of industrial operations on local water systems, contributing to improved water availability and reduced stress on surrounding ecosystems.



Water conservation initiatives

Water conservation remains an ongoing focus across our operations, with efforts directed at improving monitoring, enhancing reuse and addressing process related water quality challenges. These measures support efficient utilisation of water while reducing dependence on freshwater sources.

Consumption monitoring and control

Flow meters are installed at key water withdrawal points to enable monitoring and regulation of consumption across operations.

Water reuse and reduced freshwater dependence

Treated wastewater is reused across utilities and for gardening within premises, reducing reliance on external freshwater sources.

Sulphate removal and water quality management

Water generated during sugar clarification contains sulphates, which are addressed through dedicated treatment systems to ensure that discharged water meets environmental norms and does not pose concerns when released from cooling towers or spray ponds.

Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation

Our operations are closely connected with natural ecosystems that support agricultural productivity and long-term business continuity. Sugarcane cultivation depends on soil health, stable habitats and balanced biodiversity, all of which influence crop resilience, pest control and overall yield. Conserving these systems is

therefore important to ensure that our activities do not adversely impact the natural environment, while supporting ecological functions such as pollination, nutrient cycling, water purification and carbon sequestration.

Sustainable agricultural practices

Our engagement with farmers is centred on improving crop

productivity while maintaining the health of the land and the surrounding ecosystem. Efforts are directed at ensuring that productivity gains are achieved without leading to soil degradation, excessive chemical use or disruption to local ecological balance. Through field-level support and knowledge sharing, we encourage practices that strengthen long-term soil fertility, optimise input use and sustain agricultural resilience.

Soil health management

Farmers are supported through soil testing laboratories and free soil testing services, enabling informed nutrient management. Guidance on balanced NPK use and the adoption of compost, biochar, green manure, cover cropping, mulching and no-till farming is provided, while subsidised press mud is supplied to improve soil quality.

Regenerative land use practices

Training and support are provided to promote practices such as deep ploughing, trench planting, intercropping and mixed cropping. Mechanisation and efficient irrigation methods are encouraged, with access to farm implements and inputs provided at subsidised rates to farmers to support adoption at scale.

Pest management

Farmers are guided on integrated pest management practices, including crop rotation, use of biocontrol agents and the calibrated use of fungicides. These practices aim to manage pest and disease incidence while reducing reliance on intensive chemical interventions.

Sustainable farming practices that strengthen soil and agricultural resilience

Farmer engagement around soil health, regenerative practices and balanced input use supports long term improvement in land productivity without degrading natural resources. By promoting practices that enhance soil quality and reduce ecological strain, DSIL contributes to maintaining agricultural resilience and enabling more stable crop outcomes across cycles.



Biodiversity preservation

We place emphasis on protecting and strengthening biodiversity across our areas of operation, recognising its role in sustaining ecological balance and agricultural stability. Efforts are directed at enhancing green cover and promoting natural habitats that support long term environmental health.

Native plantation and green cover enhancement

Native species such as Neem, Arjun and Banyan are planted to strengthen local biodiversity while supporting soil stability and carbon absorption. Dense vegetation is maintained around manufacturing units, contributing to habitat creation and environmental protection, with ~1.75 lakh saplings and 14,000 trees were planted over the last 5 years and a corresponding 12% increase in green cover.

Nursery development and landscape management

Nurseries have been established across manufacturing units to cultivate a variety of flowering plants, supporting greenery within the premises. These initiatives also enhance the surrounding environment, with periodic activities such as inter-unit flower competitions encouraging care and upkeep of green spaces.



Performance indicators

Total energy consumed (GJ)



Energy intensity (GJ/₹ lakhs)



GHG emission – Scope 1 (tCO₂eq)



GHG emission – Scope 2 (tCO₂eq)



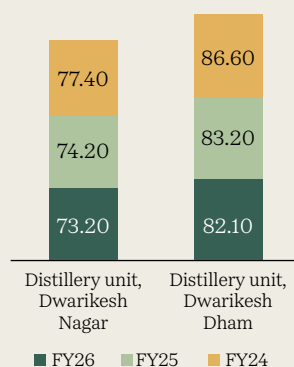
GHG emission intensity – Scope 1 and 2 (tCO₂eq/₹ lakhs)



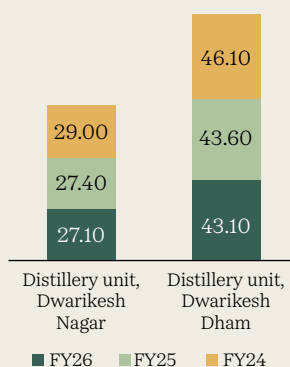
Energy mix (GJ)	2025-26
Renewable Energy	65,85,769
Non-Renewable Energy	5,622

Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2025-26	2024-25
Category 1 Purchased Goods & Services	89,904	88,285
Category 2 Capital Goods	167	415
Category 3 Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	1,277	1,298
Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution	1,906	1,724
Category 5 Waste Generated in Operations	4	0.1
Category 6 Business Travel	173	183
Category 7 Employee Commuting	1,709	1,689
Category 9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution	329	155
Total	95,470	93,750

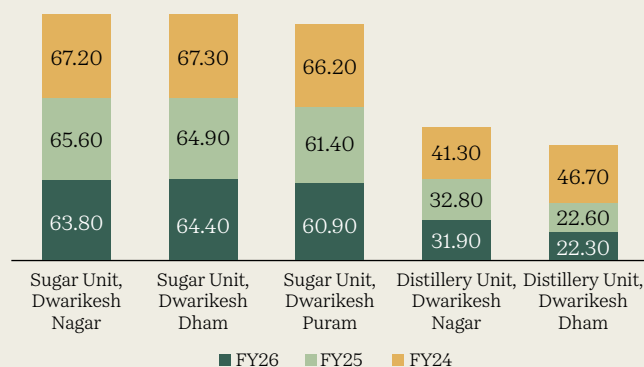
Air emissions – NO_x (mg/nm³)



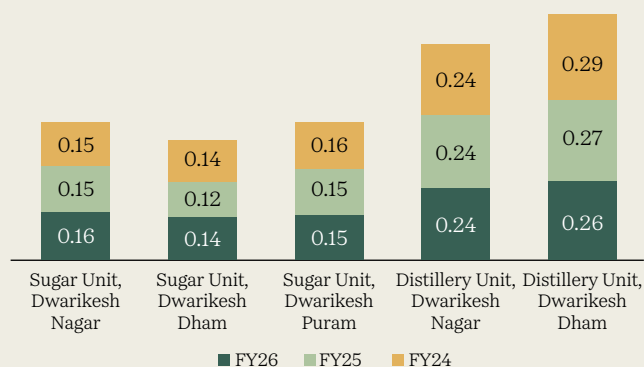
Air emissions – SO_x (mg/nm³)



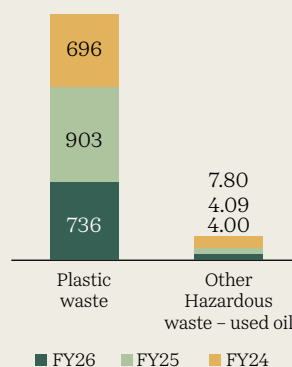
Air emissions – Particulate matter – PM (mg/nm³)



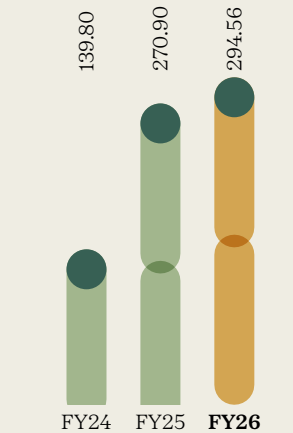
Air emissions – Carbon monoxide (mg/nm³)



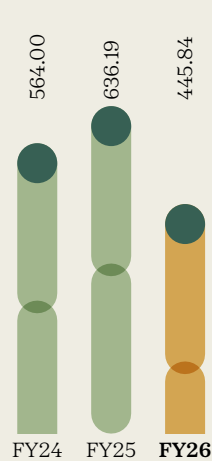
Total waste generated (MT)



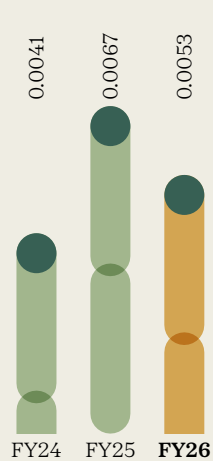
Total waste recycled (MT)



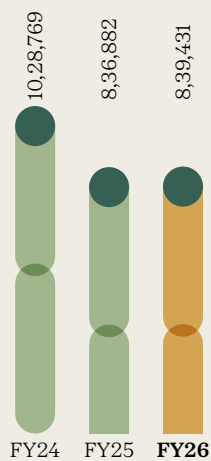
Total waste disposed (MT)



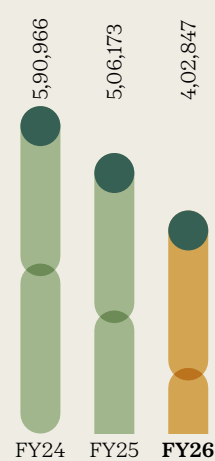
Total waste intensity (MT/₹ lakhs)



Total water withdrawal and consumption (Kl)



Total water discharged (Kl)



Water intensity (Kl/₹ lakhs)





Management Discussion and Analysis

Global economy ▲

The global economy remained unchanged at 3.4% in 2024 and 2025, influenced by the US tariff shock of April 2025. Growth remained steady due to strong technology-sector investments, resilient trade activity, adaptive supply chains, and supportive policy measures.

Businesses adapted to evolving trade patterns and stable demand across major economies helped sustain overall economic activity.

Advanced economies witnessed a marginal growth from 1.8% in 2024 to 1.9% in 2025, while emerging market and developing economies

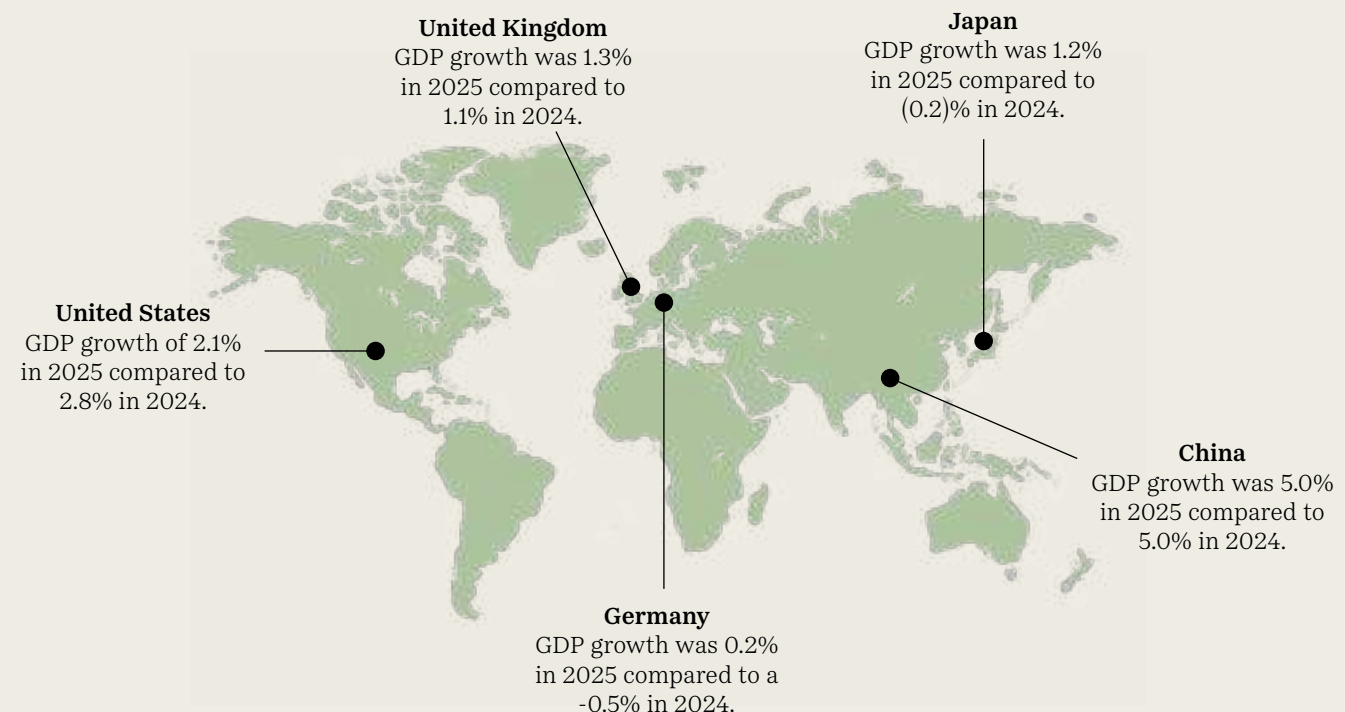
demonstrated relative resilience, declined marginally by 4.4% in 2025 compared to 4.5% in 2024.

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

Regional growth (%)	2025	2024
World output	3.4	3.4
Advanced economies	1.9	1.8
Emerging and developing economies	4.4	4.5

(Source: IMF, un.org)

Performance of the major economies, 2025



(Source: IMF April 2026 Outlook)

Outlook

The global economy is expected to moderate over the next two years amid continued geopolitical tensions, trade disruptions, inflationary pressures, and heightened energy-market uncertainty. The outbreak of the US-Iran conflict in February 2026 has added a further layer

of risk to the global outlook, contributing to volatility in oil prices, disruptions to trade routes, and increased uncertainty across financial markets. Global growth is projected at 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027, while inflation is expected to remain elevated before gradually easing. Although policy support

and supply-chain adjustments may help stabilise markets, the external environment is likely to remain uncertain and volatile. Businesses may therefore continue to face pressure from cautious consumer demand, fluctuating input costs, and evolving trade dynamics.

(Source: IMF April 2026 Outlook)

Indian economy

The Indian economy’s recorded real GDP growth of 7.7% in 2025-26, compared to 7.1% in 2024-25, driven by strong consumption

and increasing investments. This reaffirming India’s position as one of the fastest-growing major economies globally.

India’s Real GDP at Constant Prices increased to ₹323.12 lakh crore in 2025-26, from ₹299.89 lakh crore in 2024-25(FRR).

Growth of the Indian economy

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26E
Real GDP growth (%)	7.0*	7.2	7.1	7.7

E: Estimated. (Source: MoSPI)

**FY23 GDP growth is based on the 2011-12 base year series, while FY24 onwards are based on the revised GDP series with base year 2022-23. Comparable FY23 data under the revised series is not yet available.

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

	Q1FY26	Q2FY26	Q3FY26	Q4FY26
Real GDP growth (%)	6.8	8.3	8.0	7.8

(Source: MoSPI)

Inflation, policy and currency dynamics

Inflation remained benign through much of 2025-26, with full-year CPI estimated at 2.1%. This created room for cumulative rate cuts of 100 basis points supporting consumption and investment activity.

However, macroeconomic stability was accompanied by currency volatility. The Indian rupee depreciated sharply by 9.9% during 2025-26 — its steepest annual fall since FY12 — touching

₹94.78 against the US dollar. The depreciation was driven by global capital outflows, elevated crude oil prices, a strengthening US dollar. and geopolitical uncertainties.

Foreign portfolio investors remained risk-averse, withdrawing ₹1.8 trillion during 2025-26. However, strong domestic institutional inflows of approximately ₹8.5 trillion provided a crucial counterbalance, highlighting the growing depth and resilience of India’s domestic capital markets.

India’s market capitalisation declined 8% year on year in 2025-26 to US\$ 4.5 trillion from US\$ 4.83 trillion in 2024-25. The BSE Sensex declined 7% or 5,467 points in 2025-26, against a gain of 5.1% or 3,763 points, in 2024-25. Similarly, the Nifty 50 fell 5%, or 1,188 points, in 2025-26, compared to a gain of 5.3% or 1,192 points, in 2024-25. The downturn was largely driven by the ongoing West Asia conflict and concerns around potential tariff measures under Donald Trump, which weighed on global investor sentiment.



The US-Iran war in February 2026 further dampened the global investor sentiment.

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

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

India's banking sector reflected improving financial health, with the gross non-performing asset ratio declining to 2.1% as of September 2025, indicating stronger asset quality. Scheduled commercial banks reported a return on assets of 1.3% and a return on equity of 12.5% during the first half of 2025-26, reflecting continued improvement in profitability.

Economic growth in 2025-26 was primarily driven by the non-primary sectors, reflecting the continued structural shift towards industrial and service-led activities. While the primary sector recorded moderate growth of 3.2% at constant prices, supported mainly by agriculture and fisheries, the secondary and tertiary sectors emerged as the principal contributors to overall economic expansion, registering robust growth of 8.8% and 9.3%, respectively.

Within the economy, manufacturing, trade, repair, hotels, transport, communication, services related to broadcasting and storage, and financial, real estate and professional services recorded double-digit

growth at both constant and current prices, indicating strong momentum across key production and service-oriented activities. The broad-based performance of these sectors points to strengthening industrial output, expanding commercial activity, and increasing demand for business and financial services.

On the expenditure side, growth remained supported by both consumption and investment demand. Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) each recorded growth exceeding 7.5% during 2025-26, suggesting sustained household spending alongside continued capital creation. The simultaneous expansion of consumption and investment reflects a healthy demand environment and provides a strong foundation for future economic growth.

Outlook

The year under review highlighted the contrast between a global economy facing continued uncertainty and an Indian economy that remained relatively resilient. Supported by strong domestic demand, sustained infrastructure investment, and supportive policy measures, India is expected to remain among the fastest-growing major economies globally, with the World Bank revising its FY27 growth forecast to around 6.6%.

Growth is expected to be driven by resilient private consumption, a relatively stable interest rate environment, continued government capital expenditure, and strengthening trade linkages. However, risks to the outlook have increased following the escalation of the US-Iran conflict in 2026, which has heightened volatility in crude oil prices and global financial markets. As highlighted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), higher crude and

input costs could exert upward pressure on inflation and business costs. While elevated energy prices, geopolitical uncertainties, and global demand weakness may pose near-term challenges, India's strong macroeconomic fundamentals, favourable demographics, increasing urbanisation, and continued focus on economic development are expected to support long-term growth.

Policy-led consumption boost:

Public capital expenditure has emerged as a key driver of India's growth story over the past decade. Budgetary allocation towards capital expenditure has increased more than five-fold, from approximately ₹2 lakh crore in FY2014-15 to ₹11.2 lakh crore in the Union Budget FY2025-26, reflecting the Government's sustained focus on infrastructure-led development. Building on this momentum, the allocation has been further increased to ₹12.2 lakh crore for FY2026-27. Continued investments in roads, railways, airports, urban infrastructure, logistics, and industrial corridors are expected to enhance connectivity, improve productivity, stimulate private investment, generate employment, and create a strong multiplier effect across sectors, including real estate, construction, and allied industries...

Anticipatory Pay Commission

impact: The 8th Pay Commission, though expected to be implemented from FY28, expectations of higher salaries, pension revisions, and improved disposable incomes among central government employees and pensioners are already influencing consumer sentiment. This anticipated increase in purchasing power is creating a forward consumption impulse, encouraging discretionary spending and strengthening demand across sectors such as housing, automobiles, consumer

durables, and retail. Historically, pay commission revisions have supported consumption growth and housing demand, particularly in urban markets, and the prospect of similar income enhancement is expected to contribute positively to economic activity in the period leading up to implementation.

Monetary stability: With the repo rate at 5.25%, the RBI has sought to strike a balance between supporting economic growth and containing inflationary pressures. Stable interest rates, coupled with adequate liquidity and a resilient banking system, have helped sustain credit growth, support private consumption and investment, and improve financing conditions across sectors. This measured approach provides

businesses and consumers with greater confidence and predictability, while strengthening the economy's ability to navigate external shocks, including geopolitical uncertainties, volatile commodity prices, and global financial market fluctuations. Credit expansion: Bank credit in India is expected to grow around 13% in FY27, supported mainly by strong demand from retail and MSME segments, with MSME lending remaining the fastest-growing segment for banks. ICRA estimates credit expansion of ₹23.50–25.00 trillion in FY2027, with retail and MSMEs as the major growth drivers, while private sector banks are expected to refocus on growth after having reduced their credit-deposit ratios.

Fiscal prudence with growth focus:

The Union Budget 2026-27 proposed capital expenditure of ₹12.2 lakh crore — a 9% increase — placing infrastructure at the centre of the growth strategy, with investments across freight corridors, energy, and digital infrastructure expected to support productivity and crowd in private investment. The fiscal deficit target was reduced to 4.3% of GDP for FY27, with the debt-to-GDP ratio on a declining trajectory.

(Source: MoSPI, Business Standard, Press Information Bureau, Business Standard, IMF, OECD, Deccan Chronicle, NDTV Profit, Outlook Business, The Asian Banker)

Global sugar sector overview

Global sugar production for 2025–26 is projected by the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) in its February 2026 report to rise by 5.5 million tons year-on-year, reaching 181.80 million tons. Some other leading research agencies anticipate even higher output levels. Increased production in Brazil is expected to more than offset the decline in the European Union. Higher export volumes from Brazil, India, and Thailand are likely to compensate for reduced shipments from the EU, thereby supporting overall supply stability. As a result, global ending stocks are expected to remain broadly stable.

On the demand side, global sugar consumption in 2025–26 is forecast to reach a record 180.1 million metric tons, reflecting year-on-year growth of approximately 1.5%. This expansion is largely driven by rising demand in the Asia-Pacific and sub-Saharan Africa regions, supported by population growth and continued expansion in the food services sector.

United States of America: U.S. sugar production is expected to decline marginally year on year to 8.5 million tons. Imports are projected to be lower, reflecting quota programmes maintained at minimum levels in line with World Trade Organisation and free trade agreement commitments, along with reduced inflows from

Mexico, re-exports, and high tariff imports. Consumption is also slightly lower, while stocks are expected to decline, primarily due to reduced imports.

Brazil: Brazil's sugar production is projected to increase by around 700,000 tons from 2024-25 to 44.4 million tons, supported by improved yields driven by favorable weather conditions. The production mix is expected to tilt slightly towards sugar, with about 51% allocated to sugar and 49% to ethanol. Domestic consumption is likely to remain stable, while exports are set to rise in line with higher output.

Europe: In the European Union, sugar production is forecast to



decline by about 5% year on year to 15.5 million tons. This is mainly due to an expected 8% reduction in sugar beet acreage across key producing countries such as France and Germany. Consumption and ending stocks are likely to remain largely stable, while imports are expected to increase to offset lower production, and exports are projected to decline.

Thailand: Thailand's sugar production is expected to grow by around 2% to 10.3 million tons, supported by higher sugarcane output and improved yields. With domestic consumption remaining steady, exports are projected to continue recovering to about 7.0 million tons, leading to a drawdown in stocks to around 2.5 million tons.

India: At the start of the 2025-26 sugar season (SS 2025-26), India's gross sugar production was projected to rise by 26% year-on-year to 35.3 million tons. However, adverse weather conditions have since disrupted expectations, and production is now estimated at around 31.2 million tons. Net production is projected at 28.2 million tons. Meanwhile, domestic consumption is expected to remain largely flat.

Australia: Australia's production is projected to rise by 150,000 tons, reaching 4.0 million tons due to slightly improved yields. Exports are anticipated to increase with the additional output, while domestic consumption remains largely stable.

Indonesia: For marketing year 2025/26, Indonesian sugarcane and plantation white sugar production

are projected to rise to 35.0 million metric tons and 2.6 million metric tons, respectively. This growth is supported by expanded harvested areas and favorable La Niña conditions.

Sugarcane yields are expected to increase to 67.9 metric tons per hectare, up from 63.4 MT/ha in 2023/24. With higher domestic plantation white sugar output expected, the Government of Indonesia has not allocated imports for plantation white sugar in 2025/26 and has slightly reduced raw sugar import quotas for refineries.

Raw sugar imports are forecast to remain stable at 5.0 million metric tons, constrained by a weaker exchange rate. Sugar consumption is projected to reach 7.7 million metric tons of raw sugar equivalent, driven by population growth and rising demand from the food and beverage sector.

Indonesia aims to achieve white-sugar self-sufficiency by 2026 through plantation intensification, improved seed varieties, irrigation upgrades, and a 500,000-hectare expansion of sugarcane cultivation. The Indonesian sugar market is valued at around US\$ 8.45 billion in 2025 and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 4.74% through 2030, supported by rising domestic demand and government self-sufficiency policies.

Türkiye: Türkiye's beet sugar production in marketing year 2025/26 is forecast to decline to about 2.9 million metric tons due to adverse weather in key beet-

growing regions, reversing the relative stability of recent seasons. Imports are expected to increase to offset the decline, but this depends on the government reinstating duty-free sugar imports under the Inward Processing Regime (IPR). The IPR allows sugar to be imported tariff-free for use in exported food or beverage products, bypassing the standard 135% tariff. Without IPR, the ability to compensate for domestic shortfalls through imports would be limited. The Turkish sugar sector remains heavily regulated, with production quotas and certain prices set by presidential decree. This structure creates inefficiencies and makes Turkish sugar more expensive compared with international benchmarks.

China: China's sugar production is projected to rise by 340,000 tons in 2025/26, reaching 11.5 million metric tons. Growth is supported by expanded sugarcane acreage and favorable weather improving sugar beet yields, strengthening overall output. With production outpacing domestic demand, the surplus is expected to flow into reserves. Ending stocks could increase by nearly 50% to around 2.4 million tons, enhancing supply security and reducing exposure to global price volatility. As a major consumer and importer, changes in China's import patterns have significant implications for global trade. The current stock-building phase suggests a lower import dependence, which may exert modest downward pressure on global sugar prices in the near term.

(Sources: USDA, Sugar Online, ISO)

World sugar balance (October/September, in thousand tonnes, tel quel)

	2025/26	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
Production	181,287	176,056	181,095	175,473	172,189	168,702	167,866
Consumption	180,069	179,520	181,207	177,344	176,066	169,266	168,492
Surplus/deficit	1,218	-3,464	-112	-1,871	-3,877	-564	-626
Import demand	63,222	64,731	71,475	68,435	67,790	64,901	65,768
Export availability	64,324	64,796	71,521	68,446	67,663	64,858	65,717
End stocks	93,300	93,184	96,713	96,919	98,801	102,544	102,950

Global sugar price realisations

Sugar prices entered 2026 under considerable pressure. The ICE No. 11 front-month contract fell below 14 US cents per pound — roughly 28% lower than March 2025 levels and nearly 40% below the 2023 peak above 27 US cents per pound. This decline reflects a global surplus

driven by strong production in Brazil, India, and Thailand. The 2025/26 global market is expected to close with a surplus. Looking ahead, medium-term prospects point to a modest recovery.

Between 2026 and 2031, global sugar prices are projected to rise from around US\$ 430 per tonne to

approximately US\$ 720 per tonne. However, these levels remain below 2022 prices, making sugar more accessible and affordable for consumers while posing structural challenges for producers aiming for higher returns.

(Source: Trading Economics, Statista, Wholesale Sugar Suppliers)

Indian sugar industry overview

India's sugar sector is showing a steady recovery in SY2026, supported by improved cane availability and stable market conditions. According to the Indian Sugar Mills Association's third advance estimates, gross sugar production was initially projected to increase by 9.4% to 32.4 million metric tonnes, with net production (after diverting 3.1 million metric tonnes toward ethanol) estimated at 29.3 million metric tonnes. However, as per ISMA's latest estimates, gross sugar production is now projected at 31.2 million metric tonnes, with net sugar output revised to 28.2 million metric tonnes. With domestic consumption estimated at 27.7 million metric tonnes and exports at 0.75 million metric tonnes, closing stocks are expected to be slightly

below 5 million metric tonnes—equivalent to around two months of consumption—indicating a comfortable supply position.

The sector's financial performance remains stable, with operating margins for integrated sugar mills expected to hold steady. Profitability continues to be supported by firm domestic sugar prices. Revenue growth is projected to be moderate, though margin expansion may remain constrained due to higher cane prices and relatively stable ethanol prices.

Policy support continues to play a critical role. The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane has been increased to ₹355 per quintal for a base recovery rate of 10.25%, while Uttar Pradesh has

raised the State Advised Price (SAP) to ₹400 per quintal for early varieties and ₹390 per quintal for normal varieties.

The industry is entering a new phase as it accelerates ethanol production, positioning itself at the center of India's renewable energy transition. Blending levels have already reached 19.98% in the initial months of ESY2026, reflecting strong progress toward national targets.

Overall, the Indian sugar industry is evolving into a more diversified and resilient sector, balancing sugar production with bio-energy opportunities and emerging as both an agricultural and energy powerhouse.

(Source: ANI, ISMA, Economic Times)

India sugar Balance Sheet (Provisional)

1 (I) Domestic sugar Balance Sheet

(In lakh tonnes)

S. No.	Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (E)
a	Opening Stock as on 1 st October**	81.86	70.00	55.65	79.00	50.00
b	Gross Sugar Production during Season (Without diversion for ethanol)	389.60	366.15	341.14	296.00	312.00
c	Diversion for ethanol (E) #	32.00	38.00	21.50	35.00	30.00
d	Net Production during the Season	357.60	328.15	319.64	261.00	282.00
e	Total Availability	439.46	398.15	375.29	340.00	332.00
	Off-take					
i)	Internal Consumption	273.30	278.50	290.00	281.00	277.00
ii)	Exports *	110.70	64.00	0.50	9.00	7.50
	Total offtake	384.00	342.50	290.50	290.00	284.50
f	Closing Stock as on 30 th September	55.46	55.65	84.79	50.00	47.50

* Exports are under O.G.L. and as reported by sugar mills to GoI

**Opening stock of 2022-23 and 2024-25 reconciled with Government data.

Sugar diversion towards ethanol for 2025-26 estimated as per allocations for C-1

* Imports and exports are under O.G.L. and as reported by sugar mills to GoI **

Opening stock of 2022-23 and 2024-25 reconciled with Government data.

(Source: ISMA)



Dwarikesh's value chain

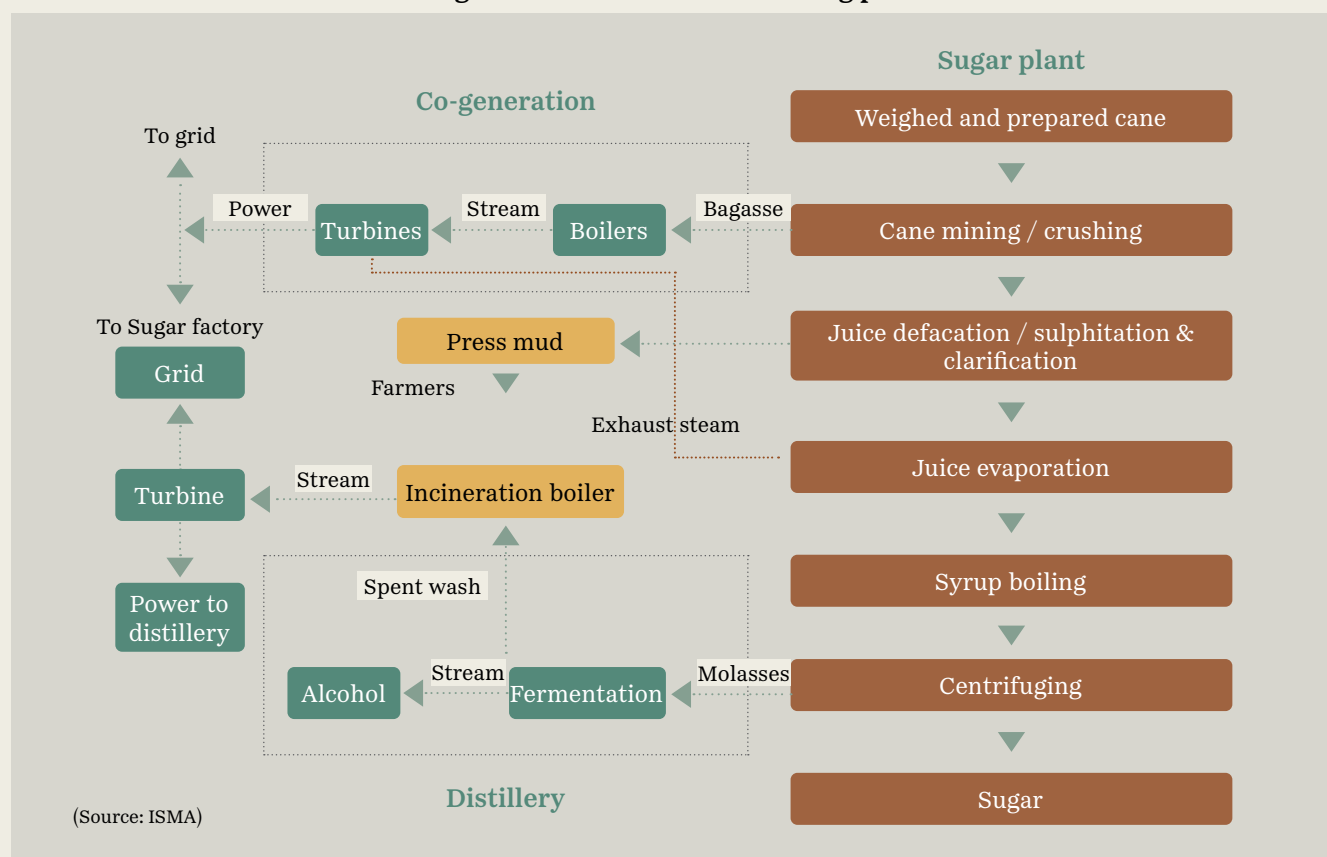
Our value chain is built on a foundation of sustainable farming methods that drive efficiency while keeping environmental impact low. What emerges from sugar production is never treated as waste—bagasse, molasses, and press mud are each channelled into new streams of value.

Bagasse fuels our co-generation plants, producing steam and

electricity to power operations, with surplus energy supplied to the national grid. Molasses is transformed into ethanol, strengthening India's renewable biofuel capacity. Press mud, too, is repurposed, reinforcing our circular economy model that ensures resources are fully utilised and greenhouse gas emissions are sharply reduced.

Every link in this chain is connected by a commitment to environmental responsibility, resource efficiency, and economic resilience. This integrated approach secures responsible growth while advancing India's clean energy ambitions, showing how industrial progress and ecological stewardship can move forward together.

Sugar and ethanol manufacturing process



Cane optimisation

Sugarcane, cultivated mainly in tropical and subtropical regions, is central to sugar and ethanol production but also offers vast potential for diversification through its byproducts. These underutilised fractions can be transformed into valuable resources:

- Sugarcane trash or straw left in fields after harvest can be used to

enrich soil, generate biofuel, or serve as livestock feed.

- Ash from bagasse combustion in co-generation plants has applications in construction, soil amendment, and pollution control.
- Filter cake from juice clarification can be processed into biogas or natural fertiliser, supporting sustainable agriculture.

- Vinasse, the liquid residue from ethanol distillation, contains nutrients suitable for soil enrichment, irrigation, and biogas production.

- Biogenic CO₂ released during bagasse burning and ethanol fermentation can be captured for beverage carbonation, algae cultivation, or synthetic fuel production.

- Green electricity generated by sugar mills can be harnessed for producing green hydrogen, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
- Bagasse-based products are emerging as alternatives to PVC in lightweight industries, especially as

restrictions on single-use plastics drive demand for biodegradable materials.

By adopting innovative cascading methods to process these biomass fractions, sugarcane mills can cut disposal costs, boost energy yields,

reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and expand their product portfolio. As technologies advance, these opportunities are expected to deliver tangible environmental and economic benefits in the near future.

Uttar Pradesh sugar industry overview

In Uttar Pradesh, India's second-largest sugar-producing state, sugar output estimates have been revised downward to 9.1 million tonnes, compared with earlier projections of 9.41 million tonnes and marginally below last season's 9.3 million tonnes. The decline is primarily attributed to excessive rainfall during the critical crop growth phase, which adversely impacted yields and reduced overall cane availability. In addition, strong demand for sugarcane from jaggery (gur) units has further diverted cane away from sugar mills, tightening supply to the formal processing sector.

In one of the sharpest hikes in recent years, the state government announced a ₹30 per quintal increase in the State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane for the 2025–26 season. This takes the procurement price to ₹400 per quintal for early-maturing varieties and ₹390 per quintal for common varieties, up from ₹360 in the previous season. The last time SAP was raised by a larger margin was in 2021–22, when the price for common varieties increased from ₹315 to ₹340 per quintal, and early-maturing varieties were fixed at ₹350 per quintal.

While the latest increase is a welcome boost for farmers, it is expected to squeeze mill margins, pushing their cost of production from around ₹41 per kg to nearly ₹42–43 per kg. As the sugar season runs from October to September, Uttar Pradesh—home to the largest number of private sugar mills in India—faces the challenge of balancing farmer welfare with industry sustainability.

(Source: Business standard)

Indian ethanol sector overview

India's ethanol sector is witnessing strong structural growth, driven by supportive policies, rising fuel demand, and an increasing focus on clean energy. Valued at US\$ 8.3 billion in 2024, the market is projected to reach US\$ 16.1 billion by 2035, growing at a CAGR of 6.2%. This growth is anchored by the Ethanol Blended Petrol programme, ongoing technological advancements, and a gradual shift toward sustainable fuel alternatives.

A milestone is the nationwide rollout of E20 petrol from April 2026, aimed at reducing crude oil imports, lowering emissions, and improving farmer incomes through higher feedstock demand. Blending levels have risen sharply from about 12% in 2022–23 to nearly 20% in 2025–26, generating foreign exchange savings of over ₹1.40 lakh crore since 2014–15. Early ESY 2026 data shows blending

at 19.98%, supported by 239 crore litres of ethanol, reflecting sustained momentum.

Operationally, the sector continues to scale. In ESY 2024–25, Oil Marketing Companies procured 904.84 crore litres against a contracted 1131.70 crore litres. For ESY 2025–26, bids for around 1050 crore litres attracted offers exceeding 1776 crore litres, with 1048 crore litres accepted. India's production capacity has expanded to about 2,000 crore litres, surpassing the estimated requirement of 1,300 to 1,400 crore litres for 20% blending, creating surplus capacity for higher blends such as E22, E25, and E30.

At the same time, the sector is diversifying its feedstock base. Grain-based ethanol from maize and rice is gaining share alongside sugarcane-based sources, improving supply

resilience. Policy support through the National Policy on Biofuels, interest subvention, feedstock expansion, lower GST, and long-term offtake agreements has accelerated capacity creation and ecosystem development.

Beyond blending, ethanol is delivering wider economic and environmental benefits, including higher farmer incomes, improved liquidity for mills and distilleries, lower emissions, and foreign exchange savings. New applications such as ethanol-based cooking fuel are also emerging, helping reduce LPG dependence while improving air quality.

However, rising surplus capacity is shifting the sector's focus toward demand creation beyond petrol blending. Policymakers and industry are exploring alternative uses such as ethanol-based cooking stoves and



blending with diesel for generators. Pilot projects are underway, and early trials of ethanol-blended diesel buses by the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation are assessing feasibility.

Automakers are preparing flex fuel vehicle platforms as a scalable solution to absorb excess supply, supported by measures like road

tax waivers in select states. Wider adoption, however, will depend on clearer policy direction, pricing alignment, and infrastructure readiness. While lower ethanol prices could stimulate demand, they may impact distillery margins.

Overall, the sector is evolving beyond conventional fuel blending, with diversified applications, expanding

capacity, and strong policy backing positioning it as a key contributor to India's energy security, sustainability, and rural economic development.

(Source: Market research future, NDTV, Bio Energy Times, Economic Times)

Ethanol realisations per litre (₹)

Ethanol type	ESY22	ESY23	ESY24	ESY25	ESY26
Direct ethanol	63.45	65.61	65.61	65.61	65.61
C-heavy ethanol	46.66	49.41	56.28	57.97	57.97
B-heavy ethanol	59.08	60.73	60.73	60.73	60.73

Indian co-generation market overview

Bioenergy continues to play a significant role in India's renewable energy landscape, supported by the country's abundant biomass resources and growing demand for sustainable energy solutions. India generates nearly 450–500 million tonnes of biomass annually, while agricultural residue availability is estimated at around 750 million tonnes, including wheat straw, rice straw, sugarcane bagasse and other crop waste. Wheat residue contributes nearly 25% of the total, while rice residue accounts for about 24%, providing a strong feedstock base for bioenergy production.

As of March 2025, India's bioenergy installed capacity stood at approximately 11.6 GW, forming an important component of the country's renewable energy mix. Installed capacity increased from 10.53 GW in 2020-21 to 11.58 GW in 2024-25, registering a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.24%. Within this, bagasse-based cogeneration remains the dominant segment, complemented by biomass power and waste-to-energy (WtE) projects. Over the last five years, India added around 868 MW of biomass power and cogeneration capacity along with 693 MW of waste-to-energy capacity, reflecting

sustained policy support for the sector.

Segment-wise, biomass power and bagasse cogeneration capacity increased from 9.37 GW in 2020-21 to 9.82 GW in 2024-25, while non-bagasse biomass cogeneration rose from 0.77 GW to 0.92 GW during the same period. Waste-to-energy capacity has emerged as the fastest-growing segment, nearly doubling from 0.17 GW in 2020-21 to 0.31 GW in 2024-25, supported by stronger policy emphasis on converting municipal and agricultural waste into energy while reducing landfill dependence and improving urban waste management.

Looking ahead, India's bioenergy installed capacity is projected to reach around 15.5 GW by 2031-32, driven by stronger policy support, increasing agricultural residue availability and the continued expansion of waste-to-energy projects. The sector is also expected to play a strategic role in supporting India's rapidly growing energy markets. According to a report by the International Energy Agency (IEA), robust policy frameworks are accelerating the development of ethanol and compressed biogas (CBG) while creating new

opportunities for biodiesel and sustainable aviation fuels (SAF). These fuels can strengthen energy security by reducing dependence on imported fuels, support economic development and job creation in rural areas, and contribute to the country's emissions reduction targets. India's extensive availability of agricultural residues and organic waste further strengthens the foundation for modern bioenergy production.

India's ethanol industry has emerged as one of the country's most successful policy-driven energy initiatives. Since the launch of the National Policy on Biofuels in 2018, coordinated policies across supply, demand, innovation and financing have enabled annual ethanol consumption to rise from less than 2 billion litres in 2018 to over 11 billion litres today, positioning India as the fourth-largest producer of liquid biofuels globally.

The compressed biogas (CBG) sector has also gained momentum, supported by more than 11 national policies introduced since 2018. These initiatives have led to the establishment of around 170 operational CBG plants, with nearly 300 projects currently under

development. Investor interest is also increasing in sustainable aviation fuels and other advanced biofuels, particularly as the aviation sector seeks low-emission fuel alternatives.

According to the IEA's baseline outlook, liquid and gaseous biofuel consumption in India could grow by more than 50% by 2030, with ethanol and compressed biogas accounting for the largest share. Under an accelerated scenario supported by

stronger policies, improved feedstock access and expanded supply chains, biofuel consumption could more than double by 2030, representing nearly a sixfold increase compared with 2020 levels.

The broader Indian biomass market is also expected to expand steadily. The market was valued at approximately US\$ 2,206.2 million in 2025 and is projected to reach US\$ 3,901.3 million by 2034, registering

a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.34% during 2026–2034. Rising energy demand, supportive government policies, technological advancements and growing environmental awareness are expected to drive continued growth in India's bioenergy ecosystem.

(Source: IBEF, Research and markets, IMARC, Energetica India, Pib-press release)

Growth catalysts

Rising domestic consumption:

By 2026, India continues to be the world's largest consumer and second-largest producer of sugar, accounting for about 15% of global consumption and nearly 20% of global production. Gross sugar output for the 2025–26 sugar season is estimated at 31.2 million tonnes. Rising urbanisation, evolving dietary habits, and strong festival demand are expected to keep consumption on an upward trajectory.

Export demand: Out of 2 million tons of sugar export allowed by Government of India, over 200,000 tonnes of sugar has been exported by February in the current 2025–26 marketing year, with the United Arab Emirates emerging as the leading destination. Rising demand in key markets such as Indonesia, Bangladesh, and the Middle East is opening up fresh export opportunities. These prospects are further supported by the government's export quota allocations, which is expected to give a significant boost to overall sugar exports.

Ethanol blending programme: The ethanol blending programme has emerged as a true game changer for India's sugar sector, directly benefiting over 5 crore farmers with more than ₹1.18 lakh crore transferred to them. According to ISMA, the integration of ethanol with petrol has strengthened the financial health of sugar mills, enabling timely payments to farmers and easing the burden of excess sugar inventories. By diverting surplus sugarcane into ethanol production, mills have been able to stabilise sugar prices while improving profitability. This diversification has not only protected farmer incomes but also reinforced price stability across the industry, positioning ethanol as a cornerstone of both agricultural resilience and energy transition.

Health driven demand: The global low-GI sugar market is set for rapid expansion, valued at US\$ 0.12 billion in 2026 and projected to reach US\$ 0.36 billion by 2035, growing at a CAGR of 13.8%. This trend reflects rising health consciousness worldwide and is mirrored in India,

where consumer preferences are shifting toward organic sugar, jaggery, low-GI sugar, and sugar-free substitutes. At the same time, premiumisation is creating new revenue streams, with specialty sugars increasingly demanded in bakery, confectionery, and beverage applications. The rise of functional foods and nutraceuticals—such as fortified jaggery and mineral-rich cane sugar—further strengthens opportunities for diversification.

Boost to rural economy: The Government of India has approved an increase in the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane for the 2025–26 season to ₹355 per quintal, representing a 4.41% rise over the previous season's rate. The decision, is expected to benefit nearly 5 crore sugarcane farmers and around 5 lakh workers employed in the sugar sector.

(Source: ISMA, Economic times, Business research, PIB: Press release)



SWOT analysis

Strength

Global production leader: India is the world's largest sugar producer, meeting both domestic and export demand.

Major employment generator: The industry supports large-scale rural employment and livelihoods.

Effective byproduct utilisation: Bagasse is used for cogeneration of power, meeting internal energy needs and enabling surplus sales.

Favorable growing conditions: Fertile arable land and suitable agro-climatic conditions support extensive sugarcane cultivation.

Cost-efficient production: India is among the world's most cost-competitive sugar producers.

Rural economic support: The industry strengthens rural economies by creating livelihoods and supporting local economic stability.

Weakness

Outdated manufacturing practices: Many sugar companies continue to rely on obsolete technologies, limiting efficiency and competitiveness.

Weak global demand: India's plantation white sugar faces relatively low demand in international markets, restricting export potential.

Climate dependency: The industry's heavy reliance on monsoon rains makes sugarcane cultivation vulnerable to climatic fluctuations and weather-related risks.

Opportunities

Expanding domestic demand: India's rising population continues to drive higher consumption of sugar, ensuring a strong and growing home market.

Ethanol growth potential: With government-led renewable energy initiatives, the industry has significant scope to meet increasing demand for ethanol, strengthening both energy security and farmer incomes.

Diversification avenues: The sector has ample room to expand into value-added products and byproducts, opening new revenue streams and reducing reliance on traditional sugar sales.

Threats

Import competition: Domestic producers risk losing profitability due to low-priced sugar imports that can undercut local markets.

Climate and cost pressures: Heavy reliance on monsoon rainfall, coupled with rising transportation costs, poses significant risks to sugarcane cultivation and supply stability.

Price volatility from oversupply: Excessive production without adequate export channels can depress sugar prices, reducing industry revenues.

Policy uncertainty: The sector remains highly susceptible to shifts in government regulations and policies, which can directly affect operations and long-term planning.

Financial analysis and operational perspective

Sugarcane crushed and sugar produced across three units (2025-26)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Crushing (lakh quintal)	243.21	262.97
Recovery % (gross - adjusted)	11.38	10.94
Recovery % (net)	9.73	8.00
Production (lakh quintal)	23.73	20.98

SS 2025-26 vis-a-vis SS 2024-25 across three units

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Crushing (lakh quintal)	238.60	267.58
Recovery % (gross - adjusted)	11.37	10.96
Recovery % (net)	9.72	8.04
Production (lakh quintal)	23.19	21.52

Operational highlights

Sugar

- In 2025-26, crushing volumes declined by 7.51%, reflecting reduced availability and supply of sugarcane.
- Gross recovery rates improved by 44 basis points, indicating enhanced processing efficiency.

Co-generation

- During 2025-26, 880 lakh units of power were sold, generating revenue of ₹3,892 lakh, compared to 932 lakh units valued at ₹3,197 lakh in 2024-25.

Distillery

- In 2025-26, 554.06 lakh litres of industrial alcohol were sold, generating revenue of ₹336.48 crore, compared to 605 lakh litres worth ₹380.66 crore in 2024-25. The decline was primarily due to lower crushing volumes, which led to reduced molasses generation, and consequently, lower ethanol production and sales during the year.

Financial highlights, 2025-26

Particulars	2024-25		2025-26	
	(₹ lakh)	(%)	(₹ lakh)	(%)
Income	1,35,888	100.00	1,40,194	100
EBITDA	11,991	8.82	9,403	6.71
EBDTA	10,138	7.46	7,926	5.65
EBT	5,246	3.86	4,252	3.03
EAT	2,334	1.72	3,084	2.20

EBITDA for 2025-26 stood at ₹9,403 lakhs, reflecting a decline of 21.58% compared to ₹11,991 lakh in the previous fiscal year. In margin terms, EBITDA decreased to 6.71% in 2025-26 from 8.82% in the prior year, primarily due to lower cane availability and reduced production, along with sub-optimal distillery operations leading to under-absorption of overhead costs.

The SS 2025-26 sugar season witnessed lower output due to adverse weather conditions and an ongoing transition to new cane

varieties. Heavy rainfall during the growth phase led to waterlogging, adversely affecting root activity and reducing cane availability, particularly in ratoon and late-planted crops. Additionally, the industry is phasing out Co 0238 due to red rot concerns, while replacement varieties are still stabilizing and currently yield lower output. Consequently, the Group's crushing declined to 239 lakh quintals, compared to 268 lakh quintals in the previous two seasons

and a peak of 401 lakh quintals in SS 2022-23.

Earnings after tax (EAT) stood at ₹3,084 lakh, compared to ₹2,334 lakh in the previous year, supported by lower interest outgo and a reduced tax provision. Despite these operational challenges, the Company continues to maintain strong creditworthiness, with a long-term credit rating of (ICRA) AA-. Additionally, it has retained the highest short-term rating of A1+ from ICRA for its Commercial Paper (CP) program of ₹300 crore.



GOVERNANCE

Risk management at Dwarikesh

Overview

At Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited, we view risk management as an integral part of sustainable business operations and long-term value creation for our stakeholders. In an increasingly dynamic environment shaped by evolving

regulations, market volatility, and operational uncertainties, we proactively identify, assess, and manage risks that may impact our strategic and financial objectives.

By embedding a structured risk management framework across

our operations, we aim to ensure business continuity, safeguard stakeholder interests, enhance operational efficiency, and build a resilient, risk-aware culture that supports informed decision-making and sustainable growth.

Governance and policy

We have established a comprehensive Policy on Risk Management that provides a structured approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks across all areas of our operations — including financial, operational,

sectoral, and sustainability-related risks. The Policy ensures that all material risks are systematically identified, evaluated, and mitigated, while embedding risk management into our organisational culture. It applies across the Company and emphasises minimising the

impact of uncertainties, ensuring business continuity, and supporting the achievement of our strategic objectives.

To ensure effective implementation, we have put in place a well-defined governance framework with clearly articulated roles and responsibilities:

Role / function	Key responsibility
Board of Directors	Provides overall oversight and reviews key risks
Audit Committee	Evaluates risk assessments and internal controls
Risk Management Committee	Leads risk policy, monitors risks, oversees mitigation and business continuity
Business heads	Identify and manage risks within their functions
Internal auditors	Review risk management and control effectiveness
Employees	Contribute to risk identification and management in their respective areas

Through this structured governance approach, we promote accountability, enable continuous monitoring, and integrate risk management into our decision-making processes, thereby strengthening our resilience and safeguarding the interests of our stakeholders.

Risk management process

We have established a comprehensive risk management framework to systematically identify, assess, and manage risks across our operations, enabling us to strengthen resilience and support sustainable growth.

Risk identification We identify risks through a structured and periodic process covering both internal and external factors. Identified risks are clearly defined and documented, including their causes and potential impact, to ensure comprehensive coverage for further assessment.	Risk categorisation Identified risks are classified based on the source of their primary root cause. This enables us to understand their overall impact and supports effective prioritisation of appropriate response strategies in the later stages.	Risk analysis and prioritisation Risks are analysed based on their likelihood of occurrence and potential impact using appropriate qualitative, semi-quantitative, or quantitative methods. We ensure that business decisions are made with an awareness and acceptance of associated risks, while promoting risk awareness across all levels of the Company, along with relevant mitigation measures.	Risk evaluation Risks are evaluated based on their financial and operational impact to support prioritisation of mitigation strategies. This includes both quantitative and qualitative assessment. The risk rating criteria are reviewed by the Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.
Risk strategy We adopt a structured approach to risk strategy by determining appropriate actions based on the nature and severity of each risk. This includes avoiding risks by not undertaking certain activities, transferring risks to third parties where feasible, reducing risks through appropriate controls and mitigation measures, or retaining risks where they fall within acceptable limits or where mitigation is not economically viable.	Risk response We adopt a structured approach to risk response by identifying existing mitigation measures and implementing additional controls where required, with clearly defined responsibilities and approved response plans. For high-impact and high-velocity risks, a Business Continuity Plan is activated to ensure continuity of critical operations and effective management of emergencies.	Risk monitoring We monitor and report risks to the Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, and Board on the Company's risk profile and status of response plans. Risk responsibilities are defined across the Company, supported by ongoing communication and periodic training to promote risk awareness and effective integration into business processes.	

Risk probability across business segments

Risks are periodically reviewed by the Risk Management Committee and integrated into the Company's overall business continuity planning. The table below summarises the risk probability profile across our three business segments:

Business segment	Risk probability	Key consideration
Sugar	High-Moderate	Highly competitive and regulated market dynamics
Distillery	Moderate-Low	Strong policy support for ethanol blending
Power	Moderate	Dependence on a limited buyer base



Key risks, mitigation strategies and capital linkage

The following table presents our consolidated risk register, detailing the primary risks identified across our operations, the mitigation measures deployed, and their linkage to the capitals that underpin long-term value creation.

Risk category	Description	Mitigation measures	Linkage to Capital
Corporate Governance and Ethical Business Practices	Inadequate governance structures and ethical lapses can expose the Company to legal, financial, and reputational risks.	Maintain a comprehensive Code of Conduct. Conduct regular internal audits. Strengthen governance framework. Promote transparency and accountability.	Financial Capital
Agronomic	Occurrence of red rot disease and other crop vulnerabilities, combined with variability in rainfall and water availability, can impact sugarcane yield and disrupt raw material supply.	Progressive replacement of disease-susceptible varieties (Co 0238) with resistant alternatives (Co 0118, CoJ 85).	Natural Capital; Social and Relationship Capital
Climate Risk	Dependence on sugarcane — a perishable crop susceptible to adverse weather, pest infestations, and diseases — heightens this exposure.	Promote sustainable farming practices including micro-irrigation and soil testing. Strengthen production resilience against climate-related risks and introduce climate-resilient crop varieties.	Natural Capital; Social and Relationship Capital
Farmer Engagement	Potential disagreements with farmers or weak engagement may disrupt cane procurement volume, quality, and operational continuity.	Ensure timely and transparent farmer payments. Conduct training and provide support through subsidies. Leverage the e-Kisan digital platform to strengthen communication, address farmer concerns, and enhance engagement.	Social and Relationship Capital
Water Management	Exposure to water scarcity poses a risk to operational sustainability and continuity of sugarcane supply.	Implement water conservation initiatives. Adopt rainwater harvesting. Promote sustainable farming practices and monitor water usage closely.	Natural Capital
Labour Practices	Ineffective labour practices and unsafe working conditions can result in compliance risks and workforce instability.	Ensure compliance with wage regulations. Promote workforce development and diversity. Provide safety gear and conduct regular health check-ups.	Human Capital
Demand-Supply	Excess supply or imbalance between demand and supply may lead to price volatility, margin pressures, and lower product price realisations.	Emphasise consistent product quality and rigorous laboratory testing. Service ethanol demand from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Explore export opportunities when favourable. Strengthen forward integration and maintain operational flexibility to optimise the product portfolio across market cycles.	Financial Capital; Social and Relationship Capital
Statutory and Regulatory Risk	Changes in regulatory frameworks — particularly around ethanol blending policies, molasses regulation, and export regulations — can affect operations and compliance.	Adopt a diversified business strategy with swing production capabilities. Monitor regulatory developments and adapt strategies accordingly. Enhance compliance oversight to ensure regulatory readiness and operational flexibility.	Financial Capital

Risk category	Description	Mitigation measures	Linkage to Capital
Working Capital and Liquidity Risk	High sugar inventory levels require significant working capital, while maintaining the right balance between funding requirements and operational flexibility is critical to financial stability.	Expand ethanol and co-generation operations to reduce inventory dependence and improve liquidity. Maintain a balanced funding mix utilising term loans, working capital facilities, and short-term borrowings. Ensure financial flexibility and stability.	Financial Capital; Infrastructure and Knowledge Capital
Economic Performance Risk	Dependence on regulated sugar pricing and the potential for lower production levels can adversely impact revenue, profitability, and overall financial stability.	Diversify revenue through ethanol production and co-generation. Maintain disciplined cash flow management with targeted debt reduction and conservative gearing. Engage with government bodies to address regulatory challenges.	Financial Capital
Commodity Price Risk	Exposure to commodity price fluctuations and currency movements may impact financial performance.	Limit the use of commodity derivatives for hedging exposures. Maintain operational flexibility to adapt to price movements.	Financial Capital
Credit Risk	Exposure to counterparty default may impact receivables and cash flows.	Operate largely on an instant payment basis. Utilise short-term financing and credit facilities to manage exposure.	Financial Capital
Operational Risk	Equipment or mechanical failures may disrupt production and affect output reliability. Proximity to raw material sources is essential to optimise logistics and operational efficiency.	Conduct regular maintenance of equipment and enforce safety protocols. Mitigate risks through appropriate insurance policies. Locate plants in fertile agricultural regions to minimise harvest-to-processing distance and enhance recovery rates.	Infrastructure and Knowledge Capital; Social and Relationship Capital
Cyber Security Risk	Increasing exposure to cyber threats may compromise critical business data and disrupt operations.	Deploy a robust IT security framework including firewalls and specialised third-party security solutions. Restrict system access strictly to authorised personnel.	Infrastructure and Knowledge Capital
Internal Controls and Audit	Gaps identified through internal audits may require timely corrective actions to strengthen controls and governance.	Conduct regular internal audits. Address control gaps proactively and implement corrective measures with defined accountability.	Financial Capital

Talent management

Dwarikesh employs 772 permanent non-seasonal employees and places strong emphasis on their continuous development and well-being. The Company has introduced several initiatives aimed at strengthening talent capabilities, enhancing employee engagement and supporting long-term organisational growth.

Talent objectives

Enhancing organisational alignment: Dwarikesh seeks to improve productivity, quality, competitiveness and operational efficiency by encouraging stronger collaboration across all functions.

Empowerment through decentralisation: By delegating decision-making across different levels, the Company empowers

employees to take greater ownership of their responsibilities while promoting accountability and initiative.

Fostering a sense of belonging: The Company is committed to building a workplace culture that nurtures pride, fulfilment and a strong emotional connection with the organisation.



Participative management approach:

Dwarikesh follows a participative management philosophy that encourages teamwork, shared responsibility and proactive contribution at every level.

Driving continuous improvement:

The organisation promotes a culture focused on ongoing improvement to strengthen customer orientation and enhance departmental performance.

Merit-driven recruitment: Hiring practices are based purely on merit and capability, ensuring fairness and equal opportunity without discrimination.

Structured performance feedback:

Periodic performance reviews help assess employee strengths and development needs, enabling constructive feedback and professional growth.

Graduate Engineering Trainee (GET) Programme:

The Company runs a structured GET programme to

develop young engineering talent and prepare them for leadership roles within the organisation.

Lean organisational structure:

Dwarikesh maintains a streamlined organisational structure designed to enable agility, sharper focus and quicker decision-making.

Comprehensive induction

programmes: Newly recruited employees undergo detailed induction and orientation sessions to familiarise them with the Company's vision, culture and operational practices.

Encouraging innovation: Employees are encouraged to contribute innovative ideas for organisational improvement, with meaningful contributions recognised and rewarded to foster a dynamic and collaborative work environment.

Key initiatives

DSIL Trainee Scheme: Introduced to build long-term talent, the scheme

develops young professionals early in their careers and aligns them with the Company's culture, capabilities and performance expectations.

Regular performance appraisal:

Quarterly and half-yearly evaluations conducted through HR software enable systematic performance monitoring and support individual development planning.

Internal talent mobility:

The Company prioritises internal recruitment for open positions, encouraging career progression while retaining institutional knowledge.

Policy audits: Periodic reviews of internal policies and procedures help maintain regulatory compliance and strengthen operational efficiency.

Off-season training:

Skill development programmes conducted during the off-season enhance employee capabilities and improve operational readiness.

Internal Control Systems and Their Adequacy

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited maintains a robust internal control framework aimed at safeguarding assets, improving operational

efficiency and strengthening financial discipline. The system enables effective monitoring of operations, liquidity and performance while ensuring that transactions are properly recorded and assets are adequately protected.

Regular operational reviews and recommendations from auditors help the Company implement timely corrective actions wherever necessary.

Cautionary Statement

Statements in the Management Discussion and Analysis relating to projections, estimates and

expectations have been made in good faith. Actual results may differ due to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that may not fully materialise. Market data and information

have been sourced from various published and unpublished reports; however, their accuracy, reliability and completeness cannot be fully assured.

Board of Directors' profiles



Shri Gautam R. Morarka

Executive Chairman

Date of joining: January 1, 2019

Committee: CSR M RM M

Shri Gautam R. Morarka is the Founder-Promoter of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited. A Commerce graduate and an ICWA (Inter) by qualification, he brings over four decades of rich and hands-on experience in the sugar industry. He has been serving as the Executive Chairman of the Company since January 1, 2019. Shri Morarka is widely regarded for his visionary leadership, astute business acumen, and statesmanlike approach. A noted philanthropist, he is the recipient of several prestigious accolades including the Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Award for Management, Bhamashah Award, Indira Gandhi Sadbhavna Award, and the Swami Krishnanand Saraswati Puraskar for his outstanding contributions to social and community service.



Shri K. N. Prithviraj

Independent Director

Date of joining: November 30, 2009 – September 17, 2025)

Committee: A C NR C SR C CSR C RM C ESG C

Shri K. N. Prithviraj is a distinguished academician and veteran banker. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Madras and was a research scholar in the Department of Economics at the same university. He is also a certified associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB).

He held the esteemed position of Chairman & Managing Director of Oriental Bank of Commerce. He has previously served as the Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI), Mumbai, and as a Director on the board of National Financial Holdings Company Limited, under appointments by the Government of India.

During his tenure, he served as the Chairman of the Audit Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC), Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC), Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR), Risk Management Committee (RMC) and ESG Committee up to September 17, 2025.

He served as an Independent Director on the Board of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited from November 30, 2009 to September 17, 2025, and concluded his second term upon completion of tenure.



Ms. Nina Chatrath

Independent Director

Date of joining: January 1, 2019 – September 17, 2025

Committee: A C NR C SR C CSR C RM C ESG C

Ms. Nina Chatrath holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Delhi University, along with qualifications in Business Management and Hotel Management. She possesses over twenty years of extensive experience in business leadership and consulting.

She is the founder of Enhance Consulting, a boutique leadership consulting firm based in New Delhi. Ms. Chatrath has been a key member of global leadership consulting teams at reputed international search firms, having served as a Senior Partner at Heidrick & Struggles and previously with Korn/Ferry International.

Ms. Nina Chatrath served as an Independent Director on the Board of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited and concluded her second term on September 17, 2025, upon completion of tenure. She also holds directorships on the Boards of Oriental Hotels Limited (since October 2019) and Morarka Finance Limited (since July 2024).



Shri Gopal B. Hosur

Independent Director

Date of joining: November 2, 2020

Committee: A C SR C NR C CSR C RM C ESG C

Shri Gopal B. Hosur is a retired IPS officer with a distinguished 36-year career in public service, specializing in law and order, crime control, and administration of the criminal justice system. Following his retirement, he served as an Advisor to JSW Steel for five years. Since 2019, he has been the Chief Executive Officer of Chinmaya Mission Hospital, Bengaluru.

In addition to his professional roles, Shri Hosur is actively engaged in community initiatives and serves as the President of both the Karnataka Swimming Association and Sankalpa, an organisation dedicated to prisoner reformation.

He also holds the position of Independent Director on the Board of Sobha Limited.



Shri Rajan K. Medhekar, IPS (Retd.),

Independent Director

Date of joining: November 2, 2020

Committee: A M SR M NR M CSR M RM M ESG M

A 1975-batch IPS officer of the Kerala cadre, Shri Rajan K. Medhekar retired as the Director General of the National Security Guard (NSG)—India's elite federal force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. Renowned for his exemplary leadership in managing critical security operations, he currently serves as the Director General of the International Institute of Security and Safety Management (IISSM), New Delhi—an ISO 9001:2015 certified not-for-profit training organisation with over 30 years of excellence.

In addition, he holds directorships in Geojit Financial Services Limited since January 31, 2024, and Logically Infomedia Private Limited since April 1, 2023.



Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian (Chartered Accountant)

Independent Director

Date of joining: May 22, 2025

Committee: A M SR M NR M CSR M RM M ESG M

Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian has been serving as an Independent Director on the Board of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited since May 22, 2025.

A Fellow Chartered Accountant with over 35 years of rich professional experience, Shri Tulsian is renowned for his deep expertise in audit, assurance, financial reporting, and corporate governance. He served as the Senior Partner at S. S. Kothari Mehta & Co., one of India's premier Chartered Accountancy firms, where he led audit and advisory engagements for a diverse range of industries including sugar, textiles, engineering, and power sectors.

Throughout his illustrious career, Shri Tulsian has been actively involved in the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), contributing to various committees and panels focused on setting and refining standards of accounting, auditing, and ethics. His thought leadership in financial compliance and governance has been instrumental in guiding companies through complex regulatory environments.

Known for his analytical rigor, ethical integrity, and mentorship, Shri Tulsian brings a wealth of knowledge that strengthens the Company's Board oversight and risk management frameworks.



Mrs. Bharati Balaji

Independent Director

Date of joining: June 1, 2025

Committee: A M SR M NR M CSR M RM M ESG M

Mrs. Bharati Balaji has been serving as an Independent Woman Director on the Board of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited since June 1, 2025.

With over 24 years of extensive experience in the legal domain, Mrs. Balaji has been associated as Director – Legal & Compliance at the Indian Sugar & Bio-energy Manufacturers Association (ISMA). Her comprehensive expertise encompasses corporate law, regulatory compliance, litigation management, and public policy advocacy, particularly within the sugar and bio-energy sectors.

Mrs. Balaji is widely recognised for her leadership in navigating complex legal and regulatory frameworks that impact industry stakeholders. She has played a pivotal role in shaping ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) related legal discourse and actively engages with government bodies on legislation and policy matters.

In 2023, Mrs. Balaji was honored as one of India's 'Top 10 Women Chief Legal Officers,' acknowledging her significant contributions to corporate legal practice and governance. Her proactive approach towards compliance, ethical standards, and corporate responsibility makes her a valuable addition to the Board, ensuring robust legal oversight and strategic counsel.



Shri B. J. Maheshwari

Managing Director, Company Secretary & Chief Compliance Officer

Date of joining: May 1, 2009

Committee: SR M CSR M RM M ESG M

Shri B. J. Maheshwari joined the Board of the Company on May 1, 2009, and currently serves as the Managing Director, Company Secretary, and Chief Compliance Officer. Associated with the Company since October 1, 1994, he possesses over four decades of experience in corporate governance, company law, taxation, legal, compliance, and administrative matters. A dual-qualified professional, he is a Chartered Accountant as well as a Company Secretary. His in-depth understanding of regulatory affairs and corporate strategy continues to add immense value to the Company's governance framework.

He serves as a Member of the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR), Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC), and ESG Committee.



Shri Vijay S. Banka

Managing Director

Date of joining: May 1, 2009

Committee: **A M** **SR M** **CSR M** **RM M** **ESG M**

Shri Vijay S. Banka was inducted into the Board on May 1, 2009, and has been associated with Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited since September 2007. A Chartered Accountant by profession, he has over 31 years of experience in finance, treasury, and strategic management. He initially served as the Whole-Time Director and Chief Financial Officer, and currently holds the position of Managing Director. His leadership in financial planning and policy formulation has significantly contributed to the Company's sustained growth and performance.

He serves as a Member of the Risk Management Committee (RMC), Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR), Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC), Audit Committee (AC) and ESG Committee.



Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka

Whole-Time Director

Date of joining: May 22, 2025

Committee: **CSR M** **RM M**

Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka was appointed as a Whole-Time Director, designated as Executive Director, on the Board of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited effective May 22, 2025.

Ms. Morarka has been an integral part of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries since 2006, demonstrating unwavering commitment and leadership in various capacities. Currently, she serves as the President – Corporate Affairs, where she oversees critical functions including corporate strategy, digital transformation initiatives, human resources management, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs.

Her multifaceted role has seen her spearheading key organisational developments, driving innovation, and aligning corporate governance with emerging global standards. Ms. Morarka's strategic vision and operational expertise have significantly contributed to the Company's sustainable growth and enhanced stakeholder value.

Educationally distinguished, Ms. Morarka holds qualifications from prestigious institutions including the University of Mumbai, University of London, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (IIM Calcutta), Institute of Management Technology Ghaziabad (IMT Ghaziabad), and Mudra Institute of Communications Ahmedabad (MICA). Her diverse academic background complements her professional acumen, enabling her to integrate strategic insights with practical execution effectively.

Known for her dynamic leadership style, Ms. Morarka exemplifies innovation, integrity, and a collaborative approach, which has earned her respect within the industry. She continues to champion initiatives that foster inclusive growth, sustainability, and technological advancement in the agro-industrial sector

Committees

A- Audit committee	NR- Nomination and Remuneration committee	SR- Stakeholders Relationship Committee	CSR- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	RM- Risk management committee	ESG- ESG Committee	C- Chairperson	M- Member
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Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-Second (32nd) Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Thursday, August 6, 2026 at 12.15 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at Dwarikesh Nagar - 246 762, Dist. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, together with the Reports of Board of Directors' and the Auditors' Report thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Shri B. J. Maheshwari (DIN: 00002075), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
3. To declare dividend on Equity Shares for the financial year ended March 31, 2026;

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

4. To re-appoint Shri Gautam R. Morarka (DIN:00002078) as Whole Time Director to be designated as Executive Chairman of the Company and in this regard pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 196, 197, 198, 203 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) read along with Schedule V to the Act and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 17(6)(e) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time, consent of the members be and is hereby accorded for the re-appointment of Shri Gautam. R. Morarka (DIN:00002078) as Whole Time Director designated as Executive Chairman for a period of 5 (Five) years with effect from January 1, 2027 as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors, upon the terms and conditions including remuneration set out in the Explanatory Statement annexed to the Notice convening this meeting (including the remuneration to be paid in the event of loss or inadequacy of profits in any financial year during the tenure of his re-

appointment), with liberty to the Board of Directors to alter and vary the terms and conditions of the said re-appointment in such manner as may be agreed to between the Board of Directors and Shri Gautam. R. Morarka.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Shri B. J. Maheshwari, Managing Director & CS cum CCO or Shri Vijay S. Banka, Managing Director be and are hereby severally authorized to do all such acts, deeds and things and execute all such documents, instruments and writings, as may be required and to file necessary e-forms with ROC to give effect to the aforesaid resolutions.”

5. To fix remuneration of Shri Gautam R. Morarka (DIN: 00002078), Whole Time Director of the Company and in this regard pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 196, 197, 198 read with Part I and Section I of Part II of Schedule V and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof), applicable clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company and on recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Board, approval of the Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded for payment of remuneration to Shri Gautam R. Morarka (DIN:00002078) as Whole Time Director designated as Executive Chairman for a period of 5 (Five) years with effect from January 1, 2027 on the terms and conditions as set out in the Explanatory Statement attached to this notice with authority to the Board of Directors (including Nomination & Remuneration Committee) to alter and vary the terms & conditions of the said remuneration in such manner as may be agreed to between the Board and Shri Gautam R Morarka within the aforesaid provisions.”

“RESOLVED FURTHER THAT remuneration by way of salary, perquisites, allowances, commission or payments in any form and other benefits shall be payable in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 including payment of remuneration in excess of the specified limits of the Companies Act, 2013.”

“RESOLVED FURTHER THAT in the event of no profits or inadequate profits in any financial year during his tenure, the remuneration shall be paid in accordance



with the provisions of Section II of Part II of Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 notwithstanding the fact that it may exceed limits specified in provisos to section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.”

“RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors (including Nomination & Remuneration Committee) of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be considered expedient, usual or proper to give effect to above resolution.”

6. To ratify remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors M/s. Ramanath Iyer & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Reg. No.000019) for the Financial Year 2026-27 and in this regard pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for

the time being in force), the remuneration amounting ₹2,10,000/- (Rupees Two lakh ten Thousand only) plus taxes as applicable and reimbursement of actual travel and out of pocket expenses to be incurred by them be fixed for the purpose of cost audit by M/s. Ramanath Iyer & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Reg. No.000019) appointed by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Audit Committee for the financial year 2026-27.”

By the Order of the Board,
For **Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited**

B. J. Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
(DIN: 00002075)

Date : May 14, 2026

Place : Mumbai

Registered Office :

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited
Dwarikesh Nagar-246762, Dist: Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh
CIN: L15421UP1993PLC018642
Web: www.dwarikesh.com
E-mail: investors@dwarikesh.com
Tel: 01343-267061 - 64

Notes:

1. An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, relating to the Special Business to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) is annexed hereto.
 2. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE ON POLL ON HIS/HER BEHALF AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY. A person can act as a proxy on behalf of Members not exceeding fifty in number and holding in the aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. Members holding more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as a proxy and such person shall not act as proxy for any other member. If a Proxy is appointed for more than fifty Members, the Proxy shall choose any fifty Members and confirm the same to the Company not later than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. In case, the Proxy fails to do so, only the first fifty proxies received by the Company shall be considered as valid.
 3. To be effective, proxies must be duly completed, stamped, signed, and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. Proxy forms are annexed to this Report. Proxies submitted on behalf of companies, societies, etc., must be supported by an appropriate resolution or letter of authority, as applicable.
 4. Corporate members intending to send authorised representatives to attend the AGM pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, are requested to send to the Company a certified copy of the relevant Board Resolution, together with specimen signatures of the authorised representatives, to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.
 5. The Register of Members & Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, July 31, 2026, to Thursday, August 6, 2026 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of determining the Members entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting and for dividend.
 6. Additional information pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the details of Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment at the AGM are furnished and forms a part of the Notice.
- The Directors have furnished the requisite consents / declarations for their appointment /re- appointment.
7. Members are requested to intimate changes, if any, pertaining to their name, postal address, email address, telephone/ mobile numbers, Permanent Account Number (PAN), mandates, nominations, power of attorney, bank details such as, name of the bank and branch details, bank account number, MICR code, IFSC code, etc., to their DPs in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and to RTA in case the shares are held by them in physical form.
 8. Members and proxies are requested to bring their copy of the Annual Report when attending the AGM.
 9. Members seeking any information about the accounts and operations of the Company are requested to address their queries to the Registered Office at least ten days before the date of the meeting to enable the Management to provide the required information.
 10. Members holding shares in physical form are entitled to make nominations. Members desirous of making nominations are requested to send their requests in Form SH-13, available from the Company's Registrar & Transfer Agents (RTA), M/s. MUFG Intime India Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited).
 11. Members are requested to note that pursuant to Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Investors Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, and subsequent amendments, dividends not encashed for seven consecutive years from the date of transfer to the Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company shall be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF"). Shares in respect of such unclaimed dividends are also liable to be transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority. Members are requested to claim their dividends within the stipulated timeline. Members whose unclaimed dividends or shares have been transferred to IEPF may claim the same by making an online application in Form IEPF-5 available on the MCA website [<https://mca.gov.in>]
 - 12. Process for dispatch of the Annual Report and registration of email address for obtaining a copy of the same;**
 1. Pursuant to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs' green initiatives and Regulation 36 of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015,



the Company is sending all documents including Notices of General Meetings, Audited Financial Statements, Directors' Report, and Auditors' Report in electronic form to Members who have registered their email addresses either directly or through their Depository Participants. Members desiring a physical copy of the Annual Report for FY 2025-26 including the Notice of the 32nd AGM may send a request to the Company at investors@dwarikesh.com or to the RTA at investor.helpdesk@in.mpms.mufg.com, mentioning their DPID and Client ID / Folio Number. The Notice and Annual Report will also be available on the Company's website www.dwarikesh.com, and on the websites of BSE Limited (www.bseindia.com), National Stock Exchange of India Limited (www.nseindia.com), and CDSL (www.evotingindia.com). A letter providing the web-link, including the exact path, where complete details of the Annual Report for FY 2025-26 are available will be sent to those shareholder(s) who have not registered their e-mail addresses.

13. SEBI has mandated submission of PAN by every securities market participant. Members holding shares in electronic mode are requested to submit PAN to their Depository Participants. Members holding shares in physical form can submit PAN details to the Company or its RTA.
14. In case of joint holders, the member whose name appears first in the Register of Members will be entitled to vote at the AGM.
15. As per SEBI notification dated June 8, 2018, transfer of securities shall be carried out only in dematerialised form. Consequently, Company and RTA will not process transfer of securities held in physical form from April 1, 2019, except in cases of transmission or transposition. Members holding shares in physical form are advised to convert their holdings into dematerialised form by contacting the Company or its RTA.
16. In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 20 of the Companies (Management & Administration) Rules 2014, the Company provides remote e-voting facility to its Members. The e-voting instructions and details are annexed herewith:
 - a) M/s. MUFG Intime India Pvt. Ltd. (formerly M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited) has been appointed to provide administrative support for remote e-voting.

- b) Details of Scrutinizer: M/s VKM & Associates, Practising Company secretary (FCS No. F-5023 & COP No.4279), has been appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize e-voting in a fair and transparent manner.
 - c) The Scrutinizer shall, within a period not exceeding three working days from the conclusion of the e-voting period, unblock the votes in the presence of at least two witnesses (not in the employment of the Company) and make out a Scrutinizer's Report of the votes cast in favour or against, if any, forthwith to the Chairman.
17. A Member can vote either by remote e-voting or in person at the AGM. If a Member votes by both modes, the vote cast by remote e-voting shall prevail, and the vote cast at the AGM shall be treated as invalid. Results along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be displayed on the Company's website www.dwarikesh.com and on CDSL's website www.evotingindia.com within two days of the AGM and communicated to BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, where the shares of the Company are listed.
18. The Notice is being sent to all the Members, whose names appear on the Register of Members / List of Beneficial Owners as received from the Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) as on Friday, July 3, 2026.
19. At the 28th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") held on June 30, 2022, the Members approved the appointment of M/s. Mittal Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants, Kanpur (ICAI Firm Registration No. 01874C), as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of five consecutive years, commencing from the conclusion of the 28th AGM till the conclusion of the 33rd AGM.

Further, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, effective from May 7, 2018, the requirement of ratification of appointment of Statutory Auditors by the Members at every AGM has been dispensed with. Accordingly, no resolution is being proposed for ratification of the appointment of Statutory Auditors at the ensuing 32nd AGM.
20. At the 31st AGM, the Members approved appointment of M/s VKM & Associates, Peer Reviewed - Practicing Company Secretaries (FCS No. F-5023 & COP No.4279), Mumbai as Secretarial Auditors of the Company to hold office for a period of five years from the conclusion of that AGM till the conclusion of the 36th Annual General Meeting (AGM). The Company has received his consent

and eligibility to continue to act as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company.

21. 'SWAYAM' is a secure, user-friendly web-based application, developed by "MUG Intime India Private Limited", our Registrar and Share Transfer Agent that empowers shareholders to effortlessly access various services. We request you to get registered and have first-hand experience of the portal.

This application can be accessed at <https://swayam.in.mpms.mug.com>

- Effective Resolution of Service Request -Generate and Track Service Requests / Complaints through SWAYAM.
- Features - A user-friendly GUI.

- Track Corporate Actions like Dividend/Interest/Bonus/ split.
- PAN-based investments - Provides access to PAN linked accounts, Company wise holdings and security valuations.
- Effortlessly Raise request for Unpaid Amounts.
- Self-service portal – for securities held in demat mode and physical securities, whose folios are KYC compliant.
- Statements - View entire holdings and status of corporate benefits.
- Two-factor authentication (2FA) at Login - Enhances security for investors.

22. Members may note that in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 2025 ('the IT Act'), dividend declared and paid by the Company is taxable in the hands of shareholders for Tax Year 2026-27 (FY 2026-27). The Company shall, therefore, be required to deduct Tax at Source ('TDS') at the applicable rates on dividend payable to its shareholders prescribed under the IT Act, read with applicable Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (Tax Treaties'), wherever applicable. The rate of TDS will vary depending on the residential status of the shareholder and the documents submitted and duly accepted by the Company.

Accordingly, the above-referred Final Dividend will be paid after deducting TDS as under for Tax Year 2026-27 and the shareholders are required to furnish the relevant documents/information as per details below for the period April 01, 2026, to March 31, 2027:

A. RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS:

Particulars	Applicable Rate of Tax	Applicable Rate of Tax
Valid PAN	10%	TDS would not be deducted on payment of dividend to Resident Individual Shareholder, if total dividend to be paid/payable to such shareholder during Tax Year 2026-27 does not exceed ₹10,000.
No / Invalid PAN	20%	Shareholders are requested to update their PAN, if not already done, with the depositories (in case of shares held in Demat mode) and with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent ('RTA') – MUG Intime India Private Limited (in case of shares held in physical mode). Shareholders can visit the website [https://web.in.mpms.mug.com/helpdesk/Service_Request.html] and register their PAN / Email ID / Mobile Number before Thursday, July 30, 2026 1700 Hours (IST), so that TDS will be deducted at 10% (where applicable).
PAN is not linked with Aadhaar as required under section 262(6) (Inoperative PAN) (Note no.1)	20%	In case of a shareholder being individual eligible for obtaining Aadhaar Number have not linked the Aadhaar Number allotted with its PAN in accordance with section 262(6) read with Rule 162 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026 (before the record date), such PAN would be treated as inoperative for the provisions of deduction of TDS and tax will be deducted at 20%.



Particulars	Applicable Rate of Tax	Applicable Rate of Tax
Submission of Form 121 (Note no.2) by resident individual shareholder	Nil	Shareholders to submit a copy of valid PAN card along with declaration at https://web.in.mpms.mufig.com/formsreg/submission-of-Form-121-41.html in Form No. 121. Annexure A of Form 121. (Download format from the website of the Company) Please note that all fields mentioned in the Form are mandatory and the Company may reject the forms submitted if it does not fulfil the requirement of the law.

- As per section 262(6) of the IT Act, every person who has been allotted a PAN and who is eligible to obtain Aadhaar, shall be required to link the PAN with Aadhaar, except person exempted as per Notification No. 37/2017 issued under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (now, the Income-tax Act, 2025). In case of failure to comply to this, the PAN allotted shall be deemed to be inoperative and tax shall be deducted at higher rates as prescribed under the IT Act.
- With the Income-tax Act, 2025 ('New IT Act') and the Income-tax Rules, 2026 ('New IT Rules') coming into effect from April 1, 2026, a single form, Form 121, has been prescribed in place of the erstwhile Forms 15G and 15H. Accordingly, individual shareholders are requested to submit Form 121 for the tax year 2026-27. Please note that any declaration submitted in the erstwhile Forms 15G/15H will not be accepted for the tax year 2026-27 as per the provisions of the New IT Act.

Particulars	Applicable Rate of Tax	Declaration/ documents required
Availability of lower/ NIL deduction certificate issued under Section 395 of the IT Act.	Rate provided in the certificate	-Shareholders to submit a copy of valid PAN card along with a copy of valid lower / NIL withholding tax certificate obtained from tax authority. Note: The certificate should be valid for the tax year 2026-27 and should cover the dividend income from the Company
Mutual Funds specified at Schedule VII (Table: Sl. No. 20 or 21) of the IT Act	Nil	- A self- declaration in the format as prescribed in Annexure B along with a copy of valid PAN card. (Download format from the website of the Company) - Registration/ exemption certificate substantiating applicability of Schedule VII (Table: Sl. No. 20 or 21) of the IT Act
Members [e.g. Insurance Companies: Public and other insurance companies] specified under section 393(4) Table: Sl. No. 10)	Nil	A self- declaration in the format as prescribed in Annexure B along with a copy of valid PAN card. (Download format from the website of the Company) - Registration/ exemption certificate substantiating applicability of section 393(4) Table: Sl. No. 10) of the IT Act
Persons Covered under Section 393(5) of the IT Act (e.g. Govt., RBI, Corporations established by Central Act and exempt from income tax)	Nil	A self- declaration in the format as prescribed in Annexure B along with a copy of valid PAN card. (Download format from the website of the Company) - Registration/ exemption certificate substantiating applicability of section 393(5) of the IT Act.

Particulars	Applicable Rate of Tax	Declaration/ documents required
Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF')	Nil	This will be applicable for Category I and II AIF registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI'). Documents required: ▪ A self- declaration in the format as prescribed in Annexure B along with a copy of valid PAN card. ▪ Copy of registration certificate (Download format from the website of the Company)
Any other entity exempt from withholding tax under the provisions of sections 393/400 of the IT Act [including those mentioned in Circular No. 18/2017 issued by Central Board of Direct Taxes ('CBDT') issued under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Now, the Income-tax Act, 2025) viz. New Pension System Trust referred to in section 393(9), Recognized Provident Fund, Approved Superannuation Fund or Approved Gratuity Fund Or any other shareholder availing exemption	Nil	▪ A self- declaration in the format as prescribed in Annexure B along with a copy of valid PAN card. ▪ Adequate documentary evidence, substantiating the type of entity.

B. NON-RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS:

As per Section 159 of the IT Act, the non-resident member has the option to be governed by the provisions of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement ("Tax Treaty") between India and the country of tax residence of the member, if they are more beneficial to them. Please refer to the below table for the details of documents required to avail Tax Treaty benefits:

Particulars	Applicable Rate of Tax	Declaration/ documents required
Non-resident Members including Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) / Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) except if specifically falling under any of the below categories	20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) OR Tax Treaty Rate* (whichever is lower)	Shareholders may also apply for beneficial tax rates as per the relevant Tax Treaty, by submitting following documents: Self-attested Copy of Indian Tax Identification number (that is PAN). Self-attested Tax Residency Certificate (TRC)^ obtained from the tax authorities of the country of which the shareholder is a resident, Shareholders may also apply for beneficial tax rates as per the relevant Tax Treaty, by submitting following documents: Self-attested Copy of Indian Tax Identification number (that is PAN). Self-attested Tax Residency Certificate (TRC)^ obtained from the tax authorities of the country of which the shareholder is a resident, valid for Tax Year 2026-27 (covering the period from April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027); ▪ Electronically generated Form 41 from the link https://eportal.incometax.gov.in ▪ In case of FIIs and FPIs, self-attested copy of SEBI registration certificate



Particulars	Applicable Rate of Tax	Declaration/ documents required
		- Self-declaration for Tax Year 2026-27 (covering the period from April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027) as per Annexure C (Download format from the website of the Company) from Non-resident on shareholder's letterhead, primarily (not exclusive list) covering the following: a. You are eligible to claim the benefit of respective tax treaty; b. You will continue to remain a tax resident of the country of your residency during the Tax Year 2026-27 ; c. You have no reason to believe that your claim for the benefits of the Tax Treaty is impaired in any manner; d. Non-resident receiving the dividend income is the beneficial owner of such income. e. Dividend income is not attributable / effectively connected to any Permanent Establishment (PE) or Fixed Base or Business Connection or Place of Effective Management, in India. f. Non-resident complies with any other condition prescribed in the relevant Tax Treaty and provisions under the Multilateral Instrument ('MLI'). g. Tax Identification Number and Complete address in the country of residence
Non-Resident Shareholders who are tax residents of Notified Jurisdictional Area as defined under section 176 of the IT Act	30%	Not Applicable
Alternative Investment Fund – Category III located in International Financial Services Centre	10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	- Copy of valid PAN card - Self-declaration (Download format Annexure D (from the website of the Company) along with adequate documentary evidence (e.g. registration certificate) substantiating the nature of the entity.
Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) – Category I	10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) in case of a valid PAN	- Copy of valid PAN card - Self-declaration (Download format Annexure E from the website of the Company) along with adequate documentary evidence (e.g. registration certificate) substantiating the nature of the entity.
Sovereign Wealth funds and Pension funds notified by Central Government under Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 7) of the IT Act	Nil	- Copy of valid PAN card - Document evidencing the applicability of provisions under Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 7) of the IT Act i.e. copy of the notification issued by CBDT substantiating the applicability of Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 7) of the IT Act issued by the Government of India Self-declaration in the format from the website of the Company) as prescribed in Annexure F and Annexure G that the conditions specified in column D against Table: Sl. No. 7 under Schedule V of the IT Act have been complied with.

Particulars	Applicable Rate of Tax	Declaration/ documents required
Subsidiary of Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA) as specified under Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 7) of the IT Act	Nil	Copy of valid PAN card Self-declaration in the format download from website of the Company as prescribed in Annexure H that the conditions specified under Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 7) of the IT Act have been complied with.
Availability of Lower/ Nil tax deduction certificate issued under section 395 of the IT Act.	Rate specified in lower tax deduction certificate	Lower/ NIL withholding tax certificate obtained from tax authority including a copy of valid PAN card. Note: The certificate should be valid for the tax year 2026-27 and should cover the dividend income from the Company.

^In case, the TRC is furnished in a language other than English, the said TRC would have to be translated from such other language to English language and thereafter duly notarized and apostilled copy of the TRC would have to be provided.

*The beneficial Tax Treaty rates will not automatically apply at the time of tax deduction/ withholding on dividend amounts. Application of beneficial Tax Treaty Rate shall depend upon the completeness and satisfactory review by the Company of documents submitted by non-resident shareholders and meeting requirement of the IT Act read with applicable Tax Treaty. It must be ensured that self-declaration should be addressed to the Company and should be in the same format as attached. In case documents are found to be incomplete, the Company reserves the right to not consider the tax rate prescribed under the tax treaty, as may be applicable.



Notes:

- i. In case, the dividend income is assessable to tax in the hands of a person other than the registered shareholder, the registered shareholder is required to furnish a declaration containing the name, address, PAN, number of shares, dividend amount of the person to whom TDS credit is to be given and reasons for giving credit to such person. In this regard, a declaration must be filed with the Company in accordance with Rule 203(2) of the Income-tax Rules, 2026. The declaration must consist of name, address, PAN, number of shares, dividend amount along with other documents mentioned above depending upon the tax residency status of such person to whom credit is to be given.

Refer Annexure I for draft format of declaration for providing credit of TDS to another person.

In case such details are furnished to the Company after << **Thursday, July 30, 2026** >>, 1700 Hours (IST), the Company shall reject such documents/communication. **Thursday, July 30, 2026**

- ii. The documents mentioned above (as applicable) have to be uploaded as one PDF file on the portal of M/s. MUFG Intime India Private Limited (formerly Link Intime India Private Limited), RTA of the Company at [<https://web.in.mpms.mufig.com/formsreg/submission-of-Form-121-41.html>] before **Thursday, July 30, 2026**, 1700 Hours (IST). Alternatively, physical documents may be sent to RTA at the following address so as to reach M/s. MUFG Intime India Private Limited before the aforementioned date and time:

Any communication in relation to tax rate determination/ deduction received post << **Thursday, July 30, 2026**>>, 1700 Hours (IST) shall not be considered.

- iii. Shareholders may note that all documents to be submitted are required to be self-attested (the documents should be signed by shareholder/authorised signatory stating the document to be "certified true copy of the original"). In case of ambiguous, incomplete or conflicting information, or valid information/documents not being provided, tax at maximum applicable rate will be deducted.
- iv. In case of any discrepancy in documents submitted by the shareholder, the Company will deduct tax at higher rate as applicable, without any further communication in this regard.
- v. Recording of valid PAN in the records of Company/RTA is mandatory. In absence of valid PAN, tax will be deducted at a higher rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) as per Section 397(2) of the IT Act, as may be applicable as per law.

- vi. Determination of withholding tax rate is subject to necessary verification by the Company of the shareholder details as available with the Depository Participant in case shares are held in dematerialized form; or RTA in case shares are held in physical form, as on Record Date and other documents available with the Company/ RTA. Shareholders holding shares under multiple accounts under different residential status/ category and single PAN, may note that, higher of the tax rate as applicable to different residential status/ category will be considered for their entire shareholding under different accounts.
- vii. Further, if PAN is not as per the database of the Income-tax Portal, it would be considered an invalid PAN.
- viii. In the event of a mismatch in category of shareholder (individual, company, trust, partnership, local authority, Government, Association of Persons etc.) as per register of members and as per fourth letter of PAN (10 digit alpha-numeric number), the Company would consider fourth letter of PAN for determining the category of shareholders and the applicable tax rate/surcharge/ education cess.
- ix. Shareholders may note that in case the tax on said dividend is deducted at a higher rate in absence of receipt, or insufficiency of the aforementioned details/documents from you, an option is available to you to file the return of income as per IT Act and claim an appropriate refund, if eligible.
- x. Shareholders may note that the TDS certificate in respect of tax deducted on dividend will be made available on the Company's website in due course. Shareholders will also be able to view the credit of such TDS in their (Form 26AS) / Annual Information Statement (AIS), which can be accessed from their e-filing account on the income-tax portal at <https://www.incometax.gov.in>. Alternatively, shareholders may request a copy of the TDS certificate by writing to the Company at investors@dwarikesh.com.
- xi. In an event of any income tax demand (including interest, penalty, etc.) arising from any misrepresentation, inaccuracy or omission of information provided by the shareholder, the shareholder will be responsible to indemnify the Company and also, provide the Company with all information / documents and co-operation in any tax proceedings.

All communications/documentation/queries in this respect should be addressed and sent to M/s. MUFG Intime India Private Limited (Formerly M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited) at its email address: investor.helpdesk@in.mpms.mufig.com. No communication on the tax determination/ deduction shall be entertained after << **Thursday, July 30, 2026** >>, 1700 Hours (IST).

27. The Company has fixed Thursday, 30th July, 2026 as the 'Record Date' for determining entitlement of members to dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, if approved at the AGM.

The Instruction to Members for Remote E-Voting

STEP 1: ACCESS THROUGH DEPOSITORIES CDSL/ NSDL E-VOTING SYSTEM IN CASE OF INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING SHARES IN DEMAT MODE.

STEP 2: ACCESS THROUGH CDSL E-VOTING SYSTEM IN CASE OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING SHARES IN PHYSICAL MODE AND NON-INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDERS IN DEMAT MODE.

- i. The voting period begins on Monday, August 3, 2026 at 9.00 a.m. and ends on Wednesday August 5, 2026 at 5.00 p.m. During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) of fixed Thursday, 30th July, 2026 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.
- ii. Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.
- iii. Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/ CIR/P/2020/242 dated 09.12.2020, under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facility to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to all the demat account holders, by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

STEP 1: ACCESS THROUGH DEPOSITORIES CDSL/ NSDL E-VOTING SYSTEM IN CASE OF INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING SHARES IN DEMAT MODE

In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/ CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to aforesaid SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL Depository	1) Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The users to login to Easi / Easiest are requested to visit cdsi website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & New System Myeasi Tab.



Type of shareholders	Login Method
	2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3) If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at cdsi website www.cdslindia.com and click on login & New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option. 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL Depository	1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsd.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period. 2) If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsd.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS" "Portal or click at https://eservices.nsd.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp. 3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsd.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants (DP)	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period.

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

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

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 21 09911
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at : 022 - 4886 7000 and 022 - 2499 7000

STEP 2 : ACCESS THROUGH CDSL E-VOTING SYSTEM IN CASE OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING SHARES IN PHYSICAL MODE AND NON-INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDERS IN DEMAT MODE.

- iv. Login method for Remote e-Voting for Physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding in Demat form.
 - 1) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.
 - 2) Click on “Shareholders” module.
 - 3) Now enter your User ID
 - a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
 - b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
 - c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
 - 4) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.
 - 5) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier e-voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.
 - 6) If you are a first-time user follow the steps given below :

	For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.
PAN	Enter your 10-digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) *Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by Company/RTA or contact Company/RTA.
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. ▪ If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field.

- v. After entering these details appropriately, click on “SUBMIT” tab.
- vi. Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach ‘Password Creation’ menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
- vii. For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.



- viii. Click on the EVSN for the relevant <Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited> on which you choose to vote.
- ix. On the voting page, you will see “RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION” and against the same the option “YES/NO” for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.
- x. Click on the “RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK” if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.
- xi. After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on “SUBMIT”. A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on “OK”, else to change your vote, click on “CANCEL” and accordingly modify your vote.
- xii. Once you “CONFIRM” your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
- xiii. You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on “Click here to print” option on the Voting page.
- xiv. If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.
- xv. There is also an optional provision to upload BR/ POA if any uploaded, which will be made available to scrutinizer for verification.
- xvi. Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians –For Remote Voting only.
 - Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the “Corporates” module.
 - A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
 - After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.

- The list of accounts linked in the login will be mapped automatically & can be delinked in case of any wrong mapping.
- It is Mandatory that, a scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required mandatory to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz; investors@dwarikesh.com, if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL/MOBILE NO. ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY/DEPOSITORIES.

1. For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhaar Card) by email to Company/ RTA email id.
2. For Demat shareholders - Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP)
3. For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting through Depository.

If you have any queries or issues regarding e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 21 09911

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call at toll free no. 1800 21 09911

Annexure to Notice

Explanatory Statement Pursuant to the Provisions of Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 Read Together with Regulation 17(11) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Other Applicable Laws (as amended) .

The following Explanatory Statement sets out all material facts and recommendations of the Board of Directors of the Company relating to the Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of the accompanying Notice dated, 14th May 2026.

Item No: 4

The term of Shri Gautam R. Morarka (DIN: 00002078) as Whole Time Director designated as Executive Chairman will expire on December 31, 2026. Based on the performance evaluation and as per the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, it is proposed to re-appoint Shri G. R. Morarka as Whole Time Director designated as Executive Chairman of the Company for a further period of five years with effect from 1st January, 2027 on such terms and conditions as the Board may deem fit.

A statement containing his profile is given hereunder in the disclosure pursuant to Regulation 36 (3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Board recommends the ordinary resolution for approval by the shareholders.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) of the Company or the relatives of Directors or KMPs, except Shri Gautam. R. Morarka and Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka are in any way concerned or interested in the proposed resolution.

Item No: 5

The Members are informed that the tenure of Shri Gautam R. Morarka as Whole-time Director designated as Executive Chairman of the Company is due for re-appointment. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 14th May, 2026, has approved the re-appointment of Shri Gautam R. Morarka as Whole-time Director designated as Executive Chairman for a further period of five (5) years from January 1, 2027 to December 31, 2031, subject to the approval of Members, on the terms and conditions including remuneration as set out in the resolution.

The remuneration proposed to be paid to Shri G. R. Morarka is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of Companies Act, 2013 or Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013

When the Company has Profits:

Remuneration shall be payable by way of salary, allowances, perquisites, commission and other benefits as approved by the Board / Nomination and Remuneration Committee from time to time, including payment of remuneration in excess of the specified limits prescribed under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Remuneration payable when the Company has no profits, or its profits are inadequate: Where in any financial year(s) during the tenure of Shri Gautam. R. Morarka, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay to him remuneration by way of salary, perquisites and allowances as minimum remuneration in accordance with the provisions of Section II of Part II of Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013, for such period as may be applicable. In the event of no profits or inadequate profits in any financial year during his tenure, the remuneration shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of Section II of Part II of Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 notwithstanding the fact that it may exceed limits mentioned in provisos to section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.

1. Tenure of Appointment The Company shall employ Shri Gautam R. Morarka to serve as the Chairman and Executive Director of the Company for a period of five years with effect from January 1, 2027, to December 31, 2031 (both days inclusive), not liable to retire by rotation.

2. Designation: Chairman- Executive Director

Remuneration:

Section I

Remuneration payable when the Company has Profits:

- Remuneration shall be payable by way of salary, allowances, perquisites, commission and other benefits as approved by the Board / Nomination and Remuneration Committee from time to time, including payment of remuneration in excess of the specified limits prescribed under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.



Section II

Remuneration payable when the Company has no profits or inadequate profits.:

(A) Remuneration	Salary (Basic) of ₹10,00,000/- per month.
(B) Perquisites and allowances:	i) House Rent allowance : ₹7,00,000/- per month, Conveyance allowance ₹3,00,000/- per month ii) Other Allowances & payments : Including helper allowance, ex-gratia, bonus, and such other allowances or payments in any form as may be applicable. iii) Other Perquisites: Such other benefits, amenities, and facilities as may be determined by the Board or the Nomination & Remuneration Committee from time to time.
Explanations:	Perquisites shall be evaluated as per Income-tax Rules, 1962 wherever applicable and in absence of any such rule, perquisites shall be evaluated at actual cost. For the purpose of perquisites stated hereinabove, ‘family’ means the spouse, dependent children and dependent parents of the appointee. CATEGORY ‘B’ The Executive Chairman shall also be entitled to the following perquisites as per rules of the Company, which will not be included in the computation of the ceiling of remuneration as above: i) Contribution to Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund or Annuity Fund to the extent these, either singly or put together, are not taxable under the Income-Tax Act, 1961. ii) Gratuity payable as per rules of the Company. iii) Leave with full pay or encashment thereof as per the rules of the Company. Encashment of unavailed leave being allowed at the end of the tenure. iv) Provision of chauffeur-driven car or reimbursement of driver’s remuneration on Company’s business and telephone, telefax, mobile, and other communication facilities at residence for official purposes will not be considered as perquisites. Personal long-distance calls and use of car for private purposes shall be billed by the Company to the Executive Director.

In the event of no profits or inadequate profits in any financial year during his tenure, the remuneration shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of Section II of Part II of Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 notwithstanding the fact that it may exceed limits mentioned in provisos to section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Shri Gautam R Morarka satisfies all the conditions as set out in Part I of Schedule V as also under sub – section 3 of section 196 of the Companies Act, 2013 for being appointed as Executive Director of the Company. He is not disqualified from being appointed as a Director in terms of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Shri Gautam R Morarka is not debarred from holding the office of Director pursuant to any SEBI/MCA order.

Shri G. R. Morarka, being a related party, the remuneration payable to him does not exceed the materiality threshold prescribed under Regulation 23 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, and therefore does not constitute a material related party transaction.

The additional details of Shri Gautam R Morarka as required under Regulation 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and secretarial standard issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India are annexed to this notice.

The copy of draft agreement, as approved by Board is available on the Company’s website at www.dwarikesh.com for inspection through electronic mode by the members.

The Board recommends passing of the proposed Resolution stated in Item No. 5 of this Notice as a Special Resolution.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Persons (KMPs) of the Company or the relatives of Directors or KMPs, except Shri Gautam R. Morarka and Ms. Priyanka Morarka is in any way concerned or interested in the proposed resolution.

ITEM NO. 6:

The Board of Directors of the Company, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, had approved the appointment and remuneration of M/s. Ramanath Iyer & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Regn. No.000019) as the Cost Auditors to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company relating to Sugar (including Industrial Alcohol) and Electricity for the financial year ending March 31, 2027 at a remuneration of ₹2,10,000/- p.a. exclusive of travelling, boarding, lodging and out-of-pocket expenses.

In terms of the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors is required to be ratified by the Members of the Company.

Accordingly, consent of the Members is sought for passing an ordinary resolution as set out in Item No. 6 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year ending March 31, 2027.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives, in any way, are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

The Board recommends the ordinary resolution for approval by the shareholders.

By the Order of the Board,
For **Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited**

B. J. Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
(DIN: 00002075)

Date : May 14, 2026

Place : Mumbai

Registered Office :

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited
Dwarikesh Nagar-246762, Dist: Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh
CIN: L15421UP1993PLC018642
Web: www.dwarikesh.com
E-mail: investors@dwarikesh.com
Tel: 01343-267061 - 64



Details of Directors Seeking Appointment / Re-Appointment in Annual General Meeting

[Pursuant to Regulation 36 (3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

Name of the Director	Shri Gautam. R . Morarka	Shri B. J. Maheshwari
DIN	00002078	00002075
Date of Birth	January 1, 1962	May 2, 1960
Nationality	Indian	Indian
Date of First Appointment	January 1, 2019	May 1, 2009
Qualifications	B. Com & ICWA (Inter)	Chartered Accountant & Company Secretary
Experience & Expertise	Shri Gautam R. Morarka has over four decades of extensive experience in the sugar and allied industries. He possesses deep expertise in strategic planning, business expansion, and operations management across integrated sugar complexes, including distillery operations. He has been instrumental in setting up multiple sugar manufacturing units and distilleries, demonstrating strong project execution capabilities and operational efficiency. His leadership has contributed significantly to the growth and diversification of the Company's business. He also brings valuable experience in corporate governance, stakeholder management, and long-term business strategy, along with a strong understanding of industry dynamics and regulatory frameworks. Expertise: Finance and Strategy	Shri B. J. Maheshwari has over 40 years of extensive experience in corporate laws, secretarial practices, and regulatory compliances. He possesses deep expertise in handling listing requirements, corporate governance, and statutory compliances under various regulatory frameworks. He has significant experience in taxation matters, both direct and indirect, as well as legal and administrative functions. His strong professional background as a Chartered Accountant and Company Secretary enables him to effectively oversee financial, legal, and compliance aspects of the Company. Expertise: Secretarial, Legal & Taxation
Shareholding of Directors in company	2,81,95,609	NIL
Directorship held in other public companies excluding foreign and private companies	▪ Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited ▪ Morarka Trading Private Limited ▪ Morarka Finance Limited ▪ Faridpur Sugars Limited ▪ Dwarikesh Agriculture Research Institute	▪ Faridpur Sugar Limited ▪ Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited ▪ Dwarikesh Informatics Limited ▪ Morarka Trading Private Limited ▪ Dwarikesh Agriculture Research Institute
Chairmanship / Memberships of committees*	Chairmanship: (0) Membership: (1)	Chairmanship: (0) Membership: (1)
Relationship between Directors inter-se	Ms Priyanka G. Morarka is the daughter of Shri Gautam R Morarka	NA

*Committee Membership or Chairmanship includes only Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of Public Limited Companies Whether listed or not.)

Directors' Report

Dear members

Your Directors are pleased to present their 32nd (Thirty Second) Annual Report along with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on March 31, 2026.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Gross profit before depreciation, interest & tax	9,403.23	11,991.08
Less: Depreciation	3,673.75	4,892.75
Less: Finance Costs	1,477.24	1,852.28
Profit / (Loss) before tax and exceptional items	4,252.24	5,246.05
Add: Exceptional items	-	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax	4,252.24	5,246.05
Less: Tax expenses	1,168.44	2,912.48
Profit /(Loss) for the year	3,083.80	2,333.57
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	3,161.15	2,289.86

YEAR IN RETROSPECT

Operations: Distinguishing features of the crushing operations in your Company are given in the following paragraphs:

Metrics of sugarcane crushed, sugar produced and recovery achieved during the year is given hereunder:

Sugarcane crushed and sugar produced across three units (FY 2025-26)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	Change
Crushing (Lakh Quintal)	243.21	262.97	(7.51)
Recovery (Gross - adjusted)	11.38	10.94	4.02
Recovery % (Net)	9.73	8.00	21.63
Production (Lakh Quintal)	23.73	20.98	13.11

Sugarcane crushed and sugar produced during season (SS 2025-26)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Crushing (Lakh Quintal)	243.21	262.97
Recovery (Gross - adjusted)	11.38	10.94
Recovery % (Net)	9.73	8.00
Production (Lakh Quintal)	23.73	20.98

The figures for the 2025-26 sugar season (SS 2025-26) reflect the full season, as all units completed their crushing operations before March 31, 2026. The early cessation of operations across all three units led to lower crushing volumes.

In SS 2024-25, crushing operations concluded on February 22, 2025, at the DD unit, on March 22, 2025, at the DP unit, and on April 8, 2025, at the DN unit.



SNAPSHOT FY 2025-2026

- Sugarcane crushing declined by 7.51% y-o-y.
- Gross-adjusted recovery improved to 11.38% in FY 2025-26, compared to 10.94% in the previous fiscal year. This increase was primarily driven by a higher pol percentage in sugarcane (sucrose concentration). Favourable climatic conditions supported crop ripening over vegetative growth. Cool nights, dry weather during the maturity phase, and high diurnal temperature variation contributed to enhanced sucrose accumulation in the cane. However, these conditions also constrained vegetative growth, resulting in lower farm yields. Consequently, the year was characterized by higher recovery but reduced overall cane productivity.
- Our net recovery for the fiscal year improved to 9.73%, compared to 8% in the previous year. This increase was driven by higher gross recovery and the absence of sugarcane juice diversion toward ethanol production. In contrast, during the previous financial year, approximately 36.90 lakh quintals of cane crushed were diverted for ethanol production, which had impacted recovery levels. During the year under review, B-heavy molasses was generated across all sugar units. This was utilized not only for ethanol production but also to meet levy obligations for country liquor manufacturing.
- Sugar production increased from 20.98 lakh quintals in 2024-25 to 23.73 lakh quintals in FY 2025-26. This growth was primarily attributable to the absence of sugarcane juice diversion for ethanol production during the year. As a result, no sugar output was sacrificed on account of juice diversion; any production sacrifice was limited to the use of B-heavy molasses across all units for ethanol production. Additionally, improved recovery levels further supported the increase in overall sugar production.

Performance of cogeneration division: Metrics of power sold:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Unit	FY 2025-26		FY 2024-25	
	Power sold in Lakh Units	Amount	Power sold in Lakh Units	Amount
DN	167.16	703	142.96	480
DP	341.75	1,531	392.01	1,350
DD	371.49	1,658	397.22	1,367
Total	880.40	3,892	932.19	3,197

(Although the volume of power sold declined during the period, revenue from power sales increased due to retrospective revision in tariff effective April 1, 2024)

During the financial year, the distillery produced 602.70 lakh litres of industrial alcohol, compared to 549.83 lakh litres in the previous year. Sales of industrial alcohol stood at 554.06 lakh litres, down from 605.18 lakh litres in the prior year. Total revenue generated from distillery operations was ₹342.45 crores, including ₹3.38 crores from the sale of by-products (previous year: ₹383.03 crores and ₹2.37 crores, respectively). The overall performance of the distillery was adversely impacted by reduced cane crushing operations.

Global sugar industry scenario & outlook

- Global sugar production in 2025-26 is expected to remain at historically elevated levels, though estimates vary across agencies. According to some market assessments, output could approach ~189-190 million tonnes, reflecting a record-high scenario supported by strong production in key producing regions. In contrast, the International Sugar Organization (ISO), in its February 2026

outlook, projects a more conservative global production level of around 181 million tonnes. Overall, production is still expected to register moderate year-on-year growth of around 4-5%, driven primarily by: Higher output from major producers such as Brazil, India, and Thailand and improved cane yields in several regions supported by relatively favorable weather conditions.

Despite differences in absolute estimates, both perspectives indicate that global sugar production in 2025-26 is likely to remain strong, with supply comfortably meeting or exceeding consumption levels under most scenarios.

- Global sugar consumption is estimated at ~177-178 million tonnes in 2025-26, reflecting modest annual growth of around 1-1.5%. This steady but subdued expansion indicates that demand is increasing, but at a slower pace compared to historical trends.

Several key factors are influencing this restrained growth in global sugar demand:

- a. Economic slowdown in certain regions, which has moderated purchasing power and reduced consumption of processed food and beverages in some markets.
- b. Rising health awareness, with consumers increasingly shifting toward low-sugar or sugar-free alternatives due to concerns over obesity, diabetes, and lifestyle-related diseases.
- c. Weak industrial demand in select economies, particularly in sectors such as beverages, confectionery, and processed foods, where cost pressures and changing consumption patterns have slowed growth.

Overall, while global sugar consumption continues to rise gradually, structural shifts in diet preferences and uneven economic conditions are limiting stronger demand expansion.

- Global sugar prices experienced a significant downward correction during 2025–26, reflecting easing supply constraints and a well-supplied international market. Prices declined by approximately 17% in 2025, with averages in 2026 stabilizing in the range of ~13–15 cents per pound, marking a multi-month period of sustained weakness.

The decline has been primarily driven by the following factors:

- a. Global oversupply conditions, as production in major exporting countries outpaced consumption growth.
- b. Weak demand growth, with consumption expanding only marginally amid health concerns and slower industrial uptake.
- c. Strong export availability from Brazil, which continued to supply large volumes to the global market, reinforcing downward price pressure.

Overall, market sentiment during this period has remained bearish in the short term, with prices reflecting abundant availability and limited near-term catalysts for a sustained recovery.

- In the global landscape, Brazil remains the dominant force, producing approximately 44–45 million tonnes and accounting for a significant share of export supply in international trade.

India ranks as the second-largest producer, with output in the range of 30–32 million tonnes prior to ethanol diversion. However, the Indian sugar sector faces structural challenges: expanding ethanol blending programs are diverting cane away from sugar production, while weather variability continues to create uncertainty around yields and overall output.

The 2025–26 sugar season appears to mark a transition from earlier supply deficits toward a surplus phase. This shift is likely to stabilize the market in the near term, while also laying the groundwork for a more balanced—and potentially tighter—global sugar market in the years ahead.

- The global sugar market is navigating an increasingly complex landscape shaped by a mix of supply–demand fundamentals and broader macroeconomic forces. While production cycles remain important, external shocks are playing a much larger role in driving market behavior and price volatility. Uncertainty now extends well beyond traditional fundamentals. Escalating geopolitical tensions are exerting a growing influence on the market, particularly with the intensification of conflict in the Gulf region. This has heightened concerns around energy prices, freight costs, and supply chain stability—factors that are critical to sugar production and trade flows. For key producers like Brazil, which has a strong linkage between sugar and ethanol, rising crude oil prices present a dual-edged dynamic: higher oil prices can support ethanol parity and divert cane away from sugar, tightening global sugar supply, while simultaneously increasing production and logistics costs across the value chain.
- India’s net sugar production for the current season, after accounting for the diversion of 3 million tonnes toward ethanol, is estimated at 28.2 million tonnes. Crushing operations have largely concluded across major sugar-producing states, including Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Karnataka. The downward revision from earlier estimates is mainly due to lower output in all key sugar-producing regions.

The Indian sugar industry – challenges galore

- Net sugar production for the 2025–26 season is estimated at approximately 28.2 million tonnes, after accounting for the diversion of around 3 million tonnes of sugar towards ethanol production. This implies a gross sugar output of about 31.2 million tonnes. In comparison, during



the 2024-25 season, gross sugar production stood at 29.6 million tonnes, with approximately 3.5 million tonnes diverted for ethanol, resulting in a net production of 26.1 million tonnes. On a year-on-year basis, this indicates a modest increase of around 5.4% in gross sugar production.

- However, despite the improvement, actual production remains significantly lower than the initial estimates projected at the beginning of the season. ISMA had initially projected gross sugar production at around 34.3 million tonnes, with net production expected to exceed 31 million tonnes. Subsequent revisions, however, indicate a reduction of nearly 3 million tonnes in gross output, reflecting setbacks across all major sugar-producing regions. This shortfall is largely attributable to adverse weather conditions, which led to lower-than-expected cane yields at the farm level. In Uttar Pradesh, the transition away from the high-yielding Co 0238 sugarcane variety has also contributed to yield uncertainties, as the replacement varieties are still in the stabilization phase and have yet to consistently match its productivity.
- The Indian Sugar and Bio-energy Manufacturers Association has estimated domestic sugar consumption at around 27.7 million tonnes for the 2025-26 season. It has also projected exports of approximately 0.75 million tonnes, leading to an estimated closing stock of about 4.75 million tonnes. This level of stock is equivalent to roughly two months of domestic consumption and is considered more than comfortable from a supply security perspective. As for the 2026-27 season, the association has yet to release its official production forecast, although some international agencies are anticipating a bumper crop in India. That said, it is still early in the cycle, and the final outcome will depend significantly on the onset, distribution, and progress of the monsoon, along with other weather-related factors that influence cane acreage and yields.
- At the start of the season, it was widely estimated that sugar production would be robust, with total output expected to exceed 34 million tonnes. In line with this outlook, the Government of India permitted exports of 1.5 million tonnes and allocated quotas to individual sugar mills based on their historical production data. Mills were also given the flexibility to swap their export quotas with domestic quotas. This provision proved particularly beneficial for mills located in hinterland regions, allowing them to exchange export quotas with mills in coastal states and thereby reduce logistical costs. Subsequently, an additional export quota of 0.5 million tonnes was announced; however, this increment was not allocated to individual mills. As the season progressed, however, it became apparent that actual production may fall short of initial estimates. In response, the Government has restricted quota swapping, and pending swap requests have been put on hold. Additionally, lower international prices have further dampened momentum, resulting in slower deal-making.
- Domestic sugar prices remained range-bound between ₹3,900 and ₹4,100 per quintal throughout the year. Market sentiment stayed weak, largely due to the overhang of a global surplus, even though the domestic sugar balance remained relatively tight. Consumption trends were subdued, which further dampened trader interest and resulted in lower buying enthusiasm.
- As per data from the OMCs, out of a total ethanol allocation of approximately 1,133 crore liters for ESY 2024-25, around 1,040 crore liters have been supplied during the year. This includes about 321 crore liters from the sugar sector and 719 crore litres from the grain sector. The overall ethanol blending percentage achieved stands at approximately 19.24%, with a monthly average blending rate of 19.97% recorded for October 2025.
- For ESY 2025-26, OMCs invited bids for the supply of 1,050 crore liters of denatured anhydrous ethanol under Cycle 1. The tender received an overwhelming response, with total offers exceeding 1,776 crore liters, comprising 471.63 crore liters from sugarcane-based feedstocks and 1,304.86 crore liters from grain-based feedstocks. This indicates a surplus ethanol production capacity in the country. Going forward, it is expected that the Government may discourage ethanol production from sugarcane juice and maize, as ethanol derived from these feedstocks is priced higher compared to ethanol produced from molasses and broken rice.
- Despite repeated appeals from the Indian Sugar & Bio-energy Manufacturers Association (ISMA), the government has not revised procurement prices for ethanol derived from sugarcane juice/syrup and B-heavy molasses for the second consecutive Ethanol Supply Year (ESY). This pricing stagnation persists even after an increase in the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane, which is intended to guide ethanol pricing. As a result,

many sugar mills have been discouraged from diverting cane juice or syrup toward ethanol production, leading to a significant decline in the share of sugar-based feedstock in the overall ethanol supply chain.

- Recent geopolitical tensions in the Gulf region have underscored India's vulnerability to global crude oil price and supply fluctuations, reinforcing the need to accelerate domestic ethanol production and enhance energy security through higher ethanol blending in transport fuels. The Government may consider progressively increasing blending targets and actively promoting flex-fuel vehicles, drawing on Brazil's successful experience. This transition will require close coordination between automobile manufacturers, the sugar industry, and policymakers. Automakers need clear regulatory timelines to develop flex-fuel engines, while the sugar and bio-energy sector requires stable pricing and procurement support to sustainably expand ethanol output. Alongside this, policy reforms, improved distribution infrastructure, and long-term blending commitments will be essential to build industry confidence. A coordinated strategy of this nature can reduce dependence on imported crude oil while supporting energy security, decarbonisation goals, and rural income growth.
- The sugar industry has been consistently advocating an increase in the Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar, which has remained unchanged at ₹3,100 per quintal for several years. However, there has been no meaningful progress on this demand, despite rising production costs and financial stress faced by sugar mills.
- The Indian sugar industry operates within a highly regulated policy framework, where government interventions significantly influence pricing, sales, exports, and ethanol blending. These regulatory mechanisms play a crucial role in determining the financial health and operational stability of sugar companies across the country. A balanced and forward-looking policy approach is therefore essential to effectively manage domestic supply-demand dynamics, ensure price stability, and support the long-term sustainability of the sector.
- Ethanol blending and sugar export policies are particularly important tools for managing surplus sugar production and maintaining optimal stock levels. In recent years, India has faced persistently high sugar inventories. If not addressed through timely blending expansion and calibrated export

interventions, such surpluses can exert downward pressure on domestic prices, compress industry margins, and contribute to cane price arrears, potentially leading to broader agrarian distress.

- The Central Government continues to play a decisive role in regulating key aspects of the sugar economy:

Minimum Selling Price (MSP): The MSP of sugar remains fixed at ₹3,100 per quintal.

Monthly Release Mechanism: Sugar sales in the domestic market are regulated through a monthly release system to ensure adequate availability and prevent price volatility.

Sugar Export Policy: Periodic allocation of export quotas helps liquidate surplus stocks, improve industry liquidity, and support domestic price realisation.

FRP & SAP: The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) set by the Central Government establishes the minimum cane price payable by mills, while some States additionally announce higher State Advised Prices (SAP), providing further support to farmers.

Ethanol Procurement Pricing: The Government also determines ethanol procurement prices for Oil Marketing Companies, which directly impact the viability of ethanol production from sugarcane juice, syrup, and B-heavy molasses, thereby influencing diversion of sugar towards ethanol.

The Uttar Pradesh Sugar Industry

- In Uttar Pradesh, India's second-largest sugar-producing state, sugar output estimates have been revised downward to 9.1 million tonnes, compared with earlier projections of 9.41 million tonnes and slightly below last season's 9.3 million tonnes. The decline is mainly attributed to excessive rainfall during the critical crop growth phase, which adversely affected yields and reduced overall cane availability. In addition, strong demand for sugarcane from jaggery (gur) units has further diverted cane away from sugar mills, tightening supplies to the formal processing sector.
- In a notable policy development, the state government has announced a ₹30 per quintal increase in the State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane for the 2025-26 season. This raises the procurement price to ₹400 per quintal for early-maturing varieties and ₹390 per quintal for common varieties, up from ₹360 in the previous season. The last instance of a higher adjustment was in 2021-22, when SAP for common varieties



was increased from ₹315 to ₹340 per quintal, while early-maturing varieties were fixed at ₹350 per quintal.

- While the revised SAP offers significant relief to farmers, it is expected to put pressure on mill margins by increasing production costs. The industry continues to face the challenge of balancing farmer remuneration with mill viability and overall sector sustainability.
- Sugar mills have intensified their cane development initiatives by actively engaging with farmers to emphasise the long-term advantages of sugarcane cultivation. A key focus area has been the development and promotion of high-yielding, mutually beneficial cane varieties that can deliver better productivity for farmers while ensuring higher sucrose content for mills, thereby creating a sustainable win-win model for both stakeholders. However, several new varieties currently under stabilisation are yet to match the performance of Co 0238 in terms of yield and overall productivity. As a result, efforts continue to strengthen varietal

research and field-level adoption to bridge this gap and improve long-term outcomes for both farmers and the industry.

- The molasses policy of the Uttar Pradesh Government places a considerable financial burden on sugar mills, as they are required to earmark a significant share of their molasses production for country liquor manufacturing at heavily subsidised rates. This arrangement is unique to Uttar Pradesh, as no other state in the country follows a similar mandate, thereby impacting the realisation potential and overall revenue of sugar mills in the state.
- With the low base of sugar production in Sugar Season (SS) 2025-26, the outlook for SS 2026-27 appears optimistic—provided there are no significant weather disruptions.
- Sugar mills generally ensured timely cane price payments during the season, supported by improved cash flows from sugar exports. As a result, payment arrears remained within manageable levels.

Dwarikesh – Financial Scorecard:

Particulars	2025-26		2024-25	
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(%)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(%)
Revenue from operations	1,40,194	100	1,35,888	100
EBITDA	9,403	6.71	11,991	8.82
EBDTA	7,926	5.65	10,138	7.46
EBT	4,252	3.03	5,246	3.86
EAT	3,084	2.20	2,334	1.72

- The revenue from operations for FY 2025-26 remained broadly flat, registering a marginal increase of around 3% over the previous fiscal year. This growth was primarily driven by slightly higher sugar sales supported by improved realisations, although the gains were partially offset by lower distillery sales during the year.
- The EBITDA for FY 2025-26 stood at ₹9,403 lakhs, reflecting a decline of 21.58% compared to ₹11,991 lakhs in the previous fiscal year. This decrease was primarily on account of sub-optimal utilisation of sugar plants due to inadequate sugarcane availability, though it was partly offset by an improvement of 44 basis points in recovery rates. The lower capacity utilisation led to higher per-unit production costs, thereby exerting pressure on operating margins. Additionally, the

adverse regulatory environment, particularly the stagnation in ethanol procurement prices, further impacted profitability. As a result, EBITDA margin declined to 6.71%, compared to 8.82% in the previous year.

- The earnings before tax (EBT) for FY 2025-26 stood at ₹4,252 lakhs, lower than ₹5,246 lakhs recorded in the previous fiscal year. This decline came despite a reduction in finance costs and depreciation, as overall profitability remained under pressure due to operational challenges and weaker margins during the year.
- Earnings after tax (EAT) for FY 2025-26 stood at ₹3,084 lakhs, compared to ₹2,334 lakhs in the previous fiscal year. The improvement was primarily driven by lower tax provisioning, as the company has transitioned to the new tax regime during the year.

Salient features:

- During Sugar Season (SS) 2025-26 the company processed 238.60 lakh quintals of sugarcane, achieving a gross recovery rate of 11.38%. Crushing operations across all units commenced on November 7, 2025. The total cane crushed during the season is lower than that recorded in SS 2024-25 and reflects a notable decline compared to earlier seasons. This reduction is primarily attributable to lower sugarcane availability during the period. The season & fiscal was thus marked by underutilization of capacities, observed across both our sugar and distillery units.
- At our DD unit in Bareilly district, the crushing season concluded on March 6, 2026, with total cane crushing reaching 81.98 lakh quintals, compared to 76.14 lakh quintals in the previous fiscal year. To further enhance cane availability within the command area, a series of multi-dimensional initiatives have been undertaken. These include the distribution of high-yielding, improved cane seed varieties at subsidized rates, along with extensive awareness campaigns, farmer education programs, and targeted training sessions aimed at promoting best agricultural practices and improving overall productivity.
- In Bijnor district, where two of our three units are located, sugarcane availability remained constrained during the season, with the DP unit being the most significantly impacted. The DP unit concluded its crushing operations on March 18, 2026, achieving a total cane crush of 71.37 lakh quintals, compared to 87.46 lakh quintals in the previous fiscal. The DN unit completed its season on March 26, 2026, with total crushing of 89.86 lakh quintals, as against 99.37 lakh quintals in the previous fiscal year. Unseasonal and heavy rainfall adversely affected crop performance, leading to poor tillering, stunted growth, and reduced cane yields for farmers. Despite these challenges, recovery rates across all units showed an encouraging improvement. Additionally, the newly introduced cane varieties, aimed at replacing Co 0238, are currently in the stabilization phase and are expected to deliver improved results in the coming seasons. Promising varieties are on the horizon which are expected to deliver improved yields as well as recoveries
- Stagnant procurement prices for ethanol produced from juice/syrup and B-heavy molasses proved counterproductive during the year. Following the announcement of unchanged prices, the Company opted to utilize only B-heavy molasses at both its distilleries. However, reduced cane availability resulted in lower molasses generation, which in turn constrained ethanol production and under utilization of distillery capacities
- During the fiscal year, the Company was allocated an export quota of 14,218 MT of sugar. However, as direct exports were not economically viable, the Company adopted a strategic approach by swapping this quota with mills located in coastal regions in exchange for their domestic release quota. The Ministry of Food has already approved the swap of 4,218 MT, while approval for the remaining 10,000 MT is awaited. The benefits of this arrangement, in the form of additional domestic release quota, are expected to accrue during FY 2026-27.
- The Company enjoys a long-term credit rating of (ICRA) AA- (pronounced AA minus) and has also retained the highest short-term rating of A1+ from ICRA for its ₹300 crore commercial paper (CP) programme.
- The Company has continued its commitment to timely sugarcane payments, consistently clearing dues ahead of schedule. As on date, all payments for sugarcane procured during Sugar Season 2025-26 have been fully settled, underscoring the Company's strong liquidity position and financial prudence.
- Long-term debt profile: During the fiscal year, the Company fully repaid the term loan of ₹116.88 crore availed for the DN distillery project. All loan instalments continue to be serviced promptly as they fall due. As on March 31, 2026, the Company's outstanding long-term debt stood at ₹92.80 crore, pertaining to the ₹185.60 crore loan availed for the DD distillery unit. All term loans continue to carry subsidised rates of interest.
- The Company remains focused on continuous improvement through revenue optimisation, cost rationalisation, and profit enhancement initiatives, and continues to be recognised for its competent and prudent management practices.



CANE & SUGAR POLICY

The main policies of the government in relation to the sugar industry during the year were:

- The Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) until SS 2017-18 was linked to a recovery of 9.50%. Effective SS 2018-19, FRP has been linked to a recovery of 10%. While the FRP for SS 2022-23 was ₹305 per quintal for SS 2023-24 the same stands increased to ₹315 per quintal again linked to a recovery of 10.25%. The same has now been increased to ₹355 per quintal for SS 2025-26. There is no change in the base recovery which is unchanged at 10.25%. The same has now been increased to ₹365 per quintal for SS 2026-27. There is no change in the base recovery which is unchanged at 10.25%.
- Chronology of SMP/FRP announced by the Central Government on the basis of recovery is given herein under:

Season	₹ per Quintal
2000-01(SMP)	59.50*
2001-02	62.05*
2002-03	64.50*
2002-03 (Revised)	69.50*
2003-04	73.00*
2004-05	74.50*
2005-06	79.50&
2006-07	80.25&
2007-08	81.18&
2008-09	81.18&
2009-10 (SMP since replaced by F&RP)	129.84@
2010-11	139.12@
2011-12	145.00@
2012-13	170.00@
2013-14	210.00@
2014-15	220.00@
2015-16	230.00@
2016-17	230.00@
2017-18	255.00@
2018-19	275.00#
2019-20	275.00#
2020-21	285.00#
2021-22	290.00#
2022-23	305.00#
2023-24	315.00\$
2024-25	340.00\$
2025-26	355.00\$
2026-27	365.00\$

* Linked to recovery of 8.50%

& Linked to recovery of 9.00%

@ Linked to recovery of 9.50%

Linked to recovery of 10.00%

\$ Linked to recovery of 10.25%

- All sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are mandated to pay the State Advised Price (SAP) for sugarcane. For the 2025-26 crushing season, the Government of Uttar Pradesh announced a ₹30 per quintal increase in the State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane for the 2025-26 season. This raises the procurement price to ₹400 per quintal for early-maturing varieties and ₹390 per quintal for common varieties, up from ₹360 in the previous season. The early variety of sugarcane accounts for over 90% of the total cane supplied by farmers.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

There is no change in nature of business of the Company.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

During the year, no significant changes were made to the ethanol blending program or related policies. However, for the third consecutive Ethanol Supply Year (ESY), there was no increase in the procurement price of ethanol produced from sugarcane-based feedstocks, despite a rise in the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP), to which ethanol prices are linked. This has adversely affected the economic viability of such feedstocks.

In addition, the government permitted the export of up to 2 million tonnes of sugar. Actual exports, however, will ultimately depend on international price parity and the government's willingness to allow exports, particularly in light of lower-than-expected domestic sugar production.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

No significant & material orders have been passed impacting the going concern status & Company's operations in future.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Your Company has in place adequate internal financial controls commensurate with its size, scale and operations. Such controls have been assessed during the year under review taking into consideration the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Based on the results of such assessments carried out by the management, no reportable or significant deficiencies, no material weakness in the design or operation of any control was observed. Nonetheless your Company recognizes that any internal control framework, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations and accordingly, regular audits and review processes ensure that such systems are re-enforced on an ongoing basis. The internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements are commensurate with the size and nature of business of the Company.

DIVIDEND

In accordance with Regulation 43A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations,

2015 (the 'Listing Regulations'), the Company has adopted the Dividend Distribution Policy, which details various parameters subject to consideration of which the Board may recommend or declare Dividend.

The Dividend Distribution Policy is available on the Company's website at [Dividend-Distribution-Policy.pdf](#).

Your Directors are pleased to recommend a Final Dividend of ₹0.10/- per equity share of the face value of ₹1/- each (i.e. 10%) fully paid-up for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. The dividend, as recommended above, if approved at the 32nd Annual General Meeting ('AGM') by the members, would be paid within thirty days from the date of declaration of dividend to those Members/Beneficial holders whose names appear in the Register of Members as on Book Closure date fixed for the said purpose.

The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed for the purpose of payment of dividend for the financial year ended 31st March 2026 and the AGM. Book closure date has been indicated in the Notice convening AGM.

If the dividend, as recommended above, is declared by the Members at the ensuing AGM, the total outflow towards dividend on Equity Shares for the year would be ₹1,85,30,147/-.

TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE

As permitted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board does not propose to transfer any amount to general reserve and has decided to retain the entire amount of profit for the Financial Year 2025-26 in the profit and loss account.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Authorised Share Capital of the Company is ₹54,00,00,000 (Rupees Fifty-Four Crores Only), divided as follows.

Equity Share Capital:

₹22,50,00,000 (Rupees Twenty- Two Crores Fifty Lakhs Only), consisting of 22,50,00,000 (Rupees Twenty- Two Crores Fifty Lakhs Only) equity shares of ₹1 (Rupee one) each.

Preference Share Capital:

₹31, 50,00,000 (Rupees Thirty-One Crore Fifty Lakhs Only), consisting of 31,50,000 (Thirty-one Lakhs Fifty Thousand Only) Preference Shares of ₹100 (Rupees Hundred) each.

There has been no change in Authorised Capital of the Company during the year.



Issued, Subscribed and paid-up share Capital:

The paid-up Equity Share Capital as on March 31, 2026, stood at ₹18,53,01,470 divided into 18,53,01,470 shares of ₹1/- each.

During the year under review, the Company has not issued shares or convertible securities or shares with differential voting rights nor has granted any stock options or sweat equity or warrants.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company met four (4) times during the year on May 22, 2025; August 7, 2025; October 31, 2025; February 11, 2026.

The maximum gap between two Board meetings did not exceed 120 days. The details of the Board meetings and the attendance of Directors is provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of the Annual Report.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY'S REPORT

The Company does not have any subsidiary in terms of provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All Related Party Transactions entered during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis. There were no materially significant Related Party Transactions with the Company's Promoters, Directors, Management or their relatives, which could have had a potential conflict with the interests of the Company. Further, prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained on yearly basis for the transactions which are of a foreseen and repetitive nature. Transactions with related parties entered by the Company in the normal course of business are periodically placed before the Audit Committee for its approval and the particulars of contracts entered during the year as required to be provided under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 are disclosed in Form AOC-2 as **Annexure I**.

The Board of Directors of the Company on the recommendation of the Audit Committee amended the policy on related party transactions at its meeting held on February 11, 2026 to regulate transactions between the Company and its Related Parties, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, the rules thereunder and the Listing Regulations and placed at the below mentioned weblink : DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The Company has not made any loans or investments or given guarantees or provided securities under Section 186 of the Act during the year.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

The Company did not have any fixed deposits at the beginning of the year nor has it accepted any deposited during the year in terms of Section 74 of the Companies Act, 2013.

MSME RETURN

In accordance with the requirements notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the MSME Order dated January 22, 2019, every company obtaining supplies from micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and whose payments exceed 45 days must file half-yearly returns in Form MSME-1.

During the year under review, the Company did not have any delayed payments to MSEs exceeding the prescribed period, and therefore, was not required to file Form MSME-1 under Rule 2 of the Companies (Furnishing of Information about Payment to MSME Suppliers) Order, 2019.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED INFORMATION:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 ("Rules"), the prescribed disclosures relating to remuneration of Directors and employees are provided in **Annexure II** forming part of this Integrated Annual Report.

In terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the aforesaid Rules, particulars of employees and Whole-time Directors drawing remuneration in excess of the limits prescribed under the said Rules form part of this Integrated Annual Report. However, in accordance with the provisions of Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Report is being sent to the Members excluding the aforesaid statement. The said statement shall be made available for inspection upon request by the Members. Any Member interested in obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary of the Company in this regard.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Pursuant to Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Article of Association of the Company Mr. B. J Maheshwari (DIN: 00002075) retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment, a resolution seeking shareholder's approval for re-appointment forms part of Notice convening the AGM.

The brief details of Mr. B. J Maheshwari, who is proposed to be re-appointed as required under Secretarial Standard ("SS-2") and Regulation 36 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, (the "Listing Regulations") is being provided in the Notice convening the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company.

A. Changes in Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on May 22, 2025, appointed:

- **Mr. Arun Kumar Tulsian (DIN: 10872777)** as an Additional Director in the capacity of a Non-Executive Independent Director with effect from May 22, 2025, for a term of five (5) consecutive years up to May 21, 2030.
- **Mrs. Bharati Balaji (DIN: 07485652)** as an Additional Director in the capacity of a Woman Non-Executive Independent Director with effect from June 1, 2025, for a term of five (5) consecutive years up to May 31, 2030.
- **Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka (DIN: 00001088)** as an Additional Director designated as Whole-Time Director with effect from May 22, 2025, for a term of five (5) consecutive years.

The approval of the Members for regularisation of their appointments and their respective positions has been obtained at the 31st Annual General Meeting of the Company held on August 19, 2025.

Re-appointment of Executive Chairman

Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 14, 2026, approved the re-appointment of Mr. Gautam R. Morarka as Whole-Time Director, designated as Executive Chairman of the Company, for a period of five (5) years with effect from January 1, 2027, subject to the approval of the Members of the Company at the 32nd Annual General Meeting.

A resolution seeking approval of the Members for the aforesaid re-appointment, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 196, 197, 203 and other applicable provisions, if any, read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, forms part of the Notice convening the ensuing AGM.

Reappointment of Independent Directors :

During the year under review, the Members of the Company approved the re-appointment of the following Independent Directors upon completion of their first term:

- **Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar (DIN: 07940253)** was re-appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a second term of five (5) consecutive years commencing from November 2, 2025 up to November 1, 2030 (both days inclusive).
- **Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883)** was re-appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company for a second term of five (5) consecutive years commencing from November 2, 2025 up to November 1, 2030 (both days inclusive).

The above re-appointments were approved by the Members through Postal Ballot, the results of which were declared on December 12, 2025, with the requisite majority.

During the year under review, the second term of Mr. K. N. Prithviraj and Ms. Nina Chatrath, Independent Directors of the Company, concluded at the close of business hours on September 17, 2025. Consequently, they ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures. All the disclosures relating to appointment and resignation was filed with Exchanges & ROC within stipulated timelines.

The Board places on record its sincere appreciation for the valuable contributions made by them during their tenure as Independent Directors of the Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 2(51) and 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company as on March 31, 2026 were as follows:

- **Mr. Gautam R. Morarka** – Executive Chairman and Whole-Time Director
- **Mr. B. J. Maheshwari** – Managing Director & Company Secretary cum Chief Compliance Officer



- Mr. Vijay S. Banka – Managing Director
- Shri Sunil Goel – Chief Financial Officer

There were no changes in the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the financial year 2025-26.

B. Declaration by an Independent Director(s), Re-ApPOINTment & Meeting

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, the company has received the declarations from all the independent directors confirming the fact that they all are meeting the eligibility criteria as stated in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

As required under Schedule IV to the Act (Code for Independent Directors) and Regulation 25(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Independent Directors are required to hold at least 1 (one) meeting in a financial year, without the presence of Non-Independent Directors and members of the management.

The Independent Directors met once, i.e., on Wednesday February 11, 2026. The Meeting was conducted without the presence of the Chairman, Executive Directors and any other Managerial Personnel.

During the year under review, the Non-Executive Independent Directors of the Company had no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company, other than sitting fees, commission and reimbursement of expenses, if any.

None of the Director of the Company are disqualified from being appointed as Directors as specified under Section 164(1) and 164(2) of the Act read with Rule 14(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) and/or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) or are debarred or disqualified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) or any other such statutory authority.

The Independent Directors, inter alia, discussed, and reviewed performance of Non-Independent Directors, the Board as a whole, Chairman of the Company, and assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Companies management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to perform its duties effectively and reasonably.

The Company had sought the following certificates from independent and reputed Practicing Company Secretaries confirming that:

- a. none of the Director on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed and/or continuing as Directors by the SEBI/MCA or any other such statutory authority.
- b. independence of the Directors of the Company in terms of the provisions of the Act, read with Schedule IV and Rules issued thereunder and the Listing Regulations.

C. Formal Annual Evaluation of Directors, committees, and Board:

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 134(3)(p) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Regulation 17 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, the directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of its Committees. The Nomination and Remuneration committee of the Company (“NRC”) has defined the evaluation criteria, procedure for the performance evaluation process for the Board, its committee and Directors.

A structured questionnaire was prepared after taking into consideration inputs received from the Directors, covering various aspects of the Board’s functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance Board development and succession planning.

A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board, who were evaluated on parameters such as level of engagement and contribution, independence of judgement, safeguarding the interest of the Company and its minority shareholders etc. The performance evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors were carried out by the Independent Directors.. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

The Company had provided facility of performance evaluation to Directors through an online platform for the convenience of the Board members. The Board and Nomination Remuneration Committee reviewed the performance of the Board, its committees and of the Directors. The same was discussed in the Board Meeting and the feedback received from the Directors on the performance of the Board and its Committees was also discussed. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

D. Policy on Directors' Appointment and Remuneration Including Criteria for Determining Qualifications, Positive Attributes, Independence of a Director, Key Managerial Personnel and Other Employees

The company have constituted Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) as required under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 which recommends the appointment/ re-appointment of Directors to the Board. The NRC is responsible to identify persons who are qualified to become directors on the Board and to evaluate them on criteria such as academic qualifications, previous experience, track record and integrity of the persons identified, before recommending their appointment to the Board. The remuneration policy of the company, duly reviewed and recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration committee has been articulated in line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and placed on below mentioned weblink: Policy-on-Directors-Appointment-and-Remuneration.pdf

The company's remuneration policy is aimed to attract, retain, reward and motivate talented individuals, critical for achieving strategic goals and long-term success. Remuneration policy is aligned to business strategy, market dynamics, internal characteristics and complexities within the organization. The ultimate objective is to provide a fair and transparent structure that helps the organization to retain and acquire the talent pool critical in building competitive advantage and brand equity. The compensation system also considers factors like roles, skills / competencies, experience and grade/ seniority to differentiate pay appropriately on the basis of contribution, skill and availability of talent on account of competitive market forces.

The company only pays sitting fees to its Non-Executive & Independent Directors for attending meetings of the Board and its Committees. Non-Executive & Independent Directors are also reimbursed with expenses incurred by them for attending meetings of the Board and its Committees at actuals. The remuneration payable to the Executive Directors is governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The company does not have any subsidiary and hence holding of directorships by any of the directors in subsidiary is not applicable. Policy on Terms of Appointment of Independent Directors is placed at: Terms-of-Appointments-of-Independent-Directors.pdf

E. Statement Of Director's Responsibilities

Pursuant to the requirements under Section 134, sub-section 3(c) and sub-section 5 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, state and confirm that: As required under the provisions of Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors confirm that:

- a. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures.
- b. the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the company for that year;
- c. the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
- d. the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.
- e. the directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively,
- f. the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

The aforesaid statement has also been reviewed and confirmed by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

Pursuant to Regulation 34 read with schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement), Management Discussion and Analysis Report, capturing your Company's performance, industry trends and other material changes with respect to company wherever applicable for the year under review is presented in a separate segment which is forming part of the Annual Report.



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Dwarikesh has been an early adopter of CSR initiatives. The Company works primarily through CSR trust, viz R R Morarka Charitable Trust, towards supporting projects in eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environmental sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects.

Company's CSR initiatives and activities are aligned to the requirements of Section 135 of the Act read with Schedule VII. The brief outline of the CSR policy of the Company and the initiatives undertaken are available on our website at <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Corporate-Social-Responsibility.pdf>

A Report on Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) including the constitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and activities undertaken during the FY 2025-2026 as per Rule 8 of the Companies (CSR Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 is enclosed as **Annexure III** to this report.

Further, the Chairman of CSR committee of the Company has certified that CSR spends of the Company for FY 2025-26 have been utilised for the purpose and in the manner approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

As per Regulation 21 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the top 1000 listed entities must constitute a Risk Management Committee. Accordingly, the Risk Management Committee of the Company constituted on 13th February, 2015 is responsible for reviewing and mitigating risks on a periodic basis. A detailed note on Risk Management policy, elements of risk and its mitigation is included in the Corporate Governance Report..

The Company recognises that risk is an integral and inevitable part of business, and it is fully committed to managing the risks proactively and efficiently. Our success as an organisation depends on our ability to identify and leverage the opportunities while managing the risks. The Company has a disciplined process for continuously assessing risks, in the internal and external environment along with minimising the impact of risks. The Company incorporates the risk mitigation steps in its strategy and operating plans.

The Risk Management Policy of the Company is available on the Company's website at [Risk-Management-Policy.pdf](https://www.dwarikesh.com/Risk-Management-Policy.pdf)

VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has adopted a Whistle Blower Policy, in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 22 of the Listing Regulations, so as to enable the Directors, Employees and all Stakeholders of the Company to report genuine concerns, to provide for adequate safeguards against victimization of persons who use such mechanism and make provisions for direct access to the Chairman of Audit Committee. The details of the said policy is explained in the Corporate Governance Report and has been uploaded on the website of the Company at <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf>

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

The Company has a zero tolerance policy towards sexual harassment at the workplace and has adopted an Anti Sexual Harassment Policy in alignment with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. The objective of this policy is to provide protection to employees at the workplace and to prevent and address complaints of sexual harassment and any related matters.

Internal Complaints Committee has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

The Company remains committed to fostering a safe, respectful, and conducive work environment for all its employees and associates.

During the year under review, no complaints of sexual harassment were received.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company is committed to maintaining the highest standards of Corporate Governance and continues to comply fully with the requirements prescribed under Regulation 34 and Schedule V (C) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

A detailed Corporate Governance Report, along with the requisite certificate from the statutory auditors of the Company confirming compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under the SEBI Listing Regulations, forms an integral part of this Annual Report as **Annexure IV**.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the particulars in respect of conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings & outgo are furnished in **Annexure V** and form a part of this report.

BOARD COMMITTEE

The Company has following mandatory Committees, viz,

1. Audit Committee
2. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee
3. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
4. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
5. Risk Management Committee

The composition of the above Committees, the terms of reference, number of meetings held during the financial year under review, and attendance of members at such meetings are provided in detail in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Annual Report.

The details of the Committees along with their composition, number of meetings and attendance at the meetings are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

AUDITORS

A. STATUTORY AUDITORS & AUDITOR'S REPORT

M/s. Mittal Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants having Firm Reg. No. 01874C, were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company at the Annual General Meeting held on June 30, 2022, to hold office for a term of five (5) consecutive years until the conclusion of the 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Company.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has received written confirmation from the Statutory Auditors to the effect that their appointment continues to be in conformity with the limits prescribed under the said Section.

The Audit Report issued by the Statutory Auditors for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, is unmodified and does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark, or disclaimer.

Further, the Statutory Auditors have confirmed that no fraud under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been reported by them to the Audit Committee or the Board of Directors during the financial year under review.

B. COST AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the rules made thereunder, the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has re-appointed M/s. Ramanath Iyer & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000019), as the Cost Auditors of the Company to conduct the audit of cost records relating to sugar, electricity and industrial alcohol for the financial year ending March 31, 2027.

In terms of Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors is required to be ratified by the Members of the Company. Accordingly, a resolution seeking ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year 2026-27 forms part of Item No. 6 of the Notice convening the 32nd Annual General Meeting.

The Cost Auditors have confirmed that their appointment is within the limits prescribed under Section 141(3)(g) of the Companies Act, 2013 and that they are not disqualified from being appointed as Cost Auditors in terms of Section 141(3), read with the proviso to Section 148(3) and Section 141(4) of the Act.

The Cost Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 did not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer. The Cost Audit Report for the financial year ending March 31, 2026 will be submitted by the Cost Auditors within the prescribed timelines.

C. SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company had appointed M/s. VKM & Associates, a Practising Company Secretary (Certificate of Practice no. 4279), Secretarial Auditor to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Secretarial Audit Report is appended to this Report as **Annexure VI**.

The Secretarial Audit Report and Secretarial Compliance Report for the financial year 2025-26, does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer.

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 24A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2024, every listed entity must ensure they follow the rules for the appointment, reappointment, and continuation of



the Secretarial Auditor. Accordingly, in compliance of the said amendment, your Directors have proposed appointment of M/s VKM & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries (FCS No. F-5023 & COP No.4279), Practicing Company Secretaries Mumbai, as Secretarial Auditor of the Company to hold the office from the conclusion of the 31st Annual General Meeting (AGM) till the conclusion of 36th AGM of the company at the remuneration to be fixed by the Board of Directors of the company.

The Company has received the necessary Peer Review Certificate, consent, and eligibility certificate from M/s. VKM & Associates confirming their eligibility for appointment as Secretarial Auditor of the Company.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Pursuant to SEBI Circular dated May 10, 2021, submission of the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) has been made mandatory for the top 1,000 listed companies (by market capitalization) with effect from financial year 2023-24..

DSIL firmly believes that its responsibilities extend beyond financial performance to encompass environmental stewardship, social impact, and ethical governance. We are accountable not only to our shareholders, but also to a broader stakeholder community including employees, customers, suppliers, regulators, and society at large.

In line with this commitment and to ensure accurate, meaningful, and transparent reporting, the Company has engaged an external professional agency, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), for the preparation and validation of its BRSR disclosures for FY 2025-26.

The BRSR forms an integral part of this Annual Report and has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 34(2)(f) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The report is annexed to this Annual Report as **Annexure VII**.

The BRSR outlines the Company's performance against the nine principles of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. It reflects DSIL's approach and initiatives towards responsible business practices encompassing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) parameters..

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your directors wish to place on record their sincere gratitude and appreciation to its members, sugar cane growers, employees, bankers, financial institutions, Central & State Government Agencies for their valuable contribution in the growth of the organization.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026

B J Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
(DIN: 00002075)

Vijay S Banka
Managing Director
(DIN: 00963355)

FORM NO. AOC-2

ANNEXURE - I

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act
and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

**Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company
with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013
including certain arms-length transactions under third proviso thereto**

- DETAILS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS OR TRANSACTIONS NOT AT ARM'S LENGTH BASIS:
NOT APPLICABLE
- DETAILS OF MATERIAL CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENT OR TRANSACTIONS AT ARM'S LENGTH BASIS

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Morarka Finance Limited
(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Lease of office premises
(c) Duration of the contracts arrangements/ transactions	Five years
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	For company's Mumbai based corporate office, the premises of related party - Morarka Finance Limited is taken on Leave & License for five years, rent of ₹18,28,764/- and other reimbursements of ₹1,34,077/- paid for the year ended March 31, 2026 with clause of increasing the same at an interval of 1 year.
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:	Nil

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Morarka Finance Limited
(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Management consultancy services
(c) Duration of the contracts arrangements/ transactions	-
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	To assist the company in corporate advisory services, arrangement of finance from other banks, NBFCs, financial institutes etc at the fees of ₹46,02,000/- paid for the year ended March 31, 2026.
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:	Nil

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited
(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Lease of premises
(c) Duration of the contracts arrangements/ transactions	--
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	For company's Mumbai based operations, the premises of related party - Dwarikesh Trading Company Ltd were taken on Leave & License, rent of ₹82,96,344/- paid for the year ended March 31, 2026 with clause of increasing the same annually. other reimbursements of ₹4,43,061/- paid for the year ended March 31, 2026.
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	--
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:	Nil



(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited
(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Lease of premises
(c) Duration of the contracts arrangements/ transactions	--
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	Lease of Company's premises at Jorbagh, New Delhi to Dwarikesh Trading Company Ltd given on 99 years lease from June 1, 2011 at rent of ₹2,40,000/- p.a. received during the year ended March 31, 2026.
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	--
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:	Nil

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Dwarikesh Informatics Limited
(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Website updates and maintenance
(c) Duration of the contracts arrangements/ transactions	--
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	Company's website www.dwarikesh.com being maintained and updated with regular updates pertaining to company's operations and other shareholders information and regulatory updates at ₹49,56,000/- for the year ended March 31, 2026.
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	--
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:	Nil

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Priyanka G Morarka
(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Appointment and remuneration as President Corporate Affairs
(c) Duration of the contracts arrangements/ transactions	--
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	She was appointed as a Whole-Time Director with effect from May 22, 2025. Remuneration for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 comprised Basic Salary of ₹1,88,500/- per month and Personal Pay of ₹3,17,862/- per month, within the approved scales, along with other allowances, perquisites, and benefits as per Company policy. In addition, leave encashment of ₹ Nil/- and ex-gratia/interim bonus of ₹1,75,000/- were paid during the year. The above excludes the Company's contribution to Provident Fund amounting to ₹2,57,080/-. Perquisites have been valued as per the Income-tax Rules, 1962, wherever applicable, or at actual cost.
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	May 14, 2026 (Omnibus Approval in Audit Committee & Board Approval obtained)
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:	Nil

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Gautam R. Morarka – Executive Chairman (Whole-Time Director)
(b) Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Appointment and payment of remuneration as Whole-Time Director (Executive Chairman)
(c) Duration of the contracts arrangements/ transactions	
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	He is appointed as a Whole-Time Director (Executive Chairman). Remuneration for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 comprised Basic Salary of ₹1,70,000/- per month and Personal Pay of ₹18,30,000/- per month, aggregating to ₹20,20,400/- per month, within the approved limits, along with allowances for conveyance, Medical Reimbursement and other allowances, and perquisites as per Company policy. In addition, leave encashment of ₹ Nil/- and ex-gratia/interim bonus of ₹ Nil/- were paid during the year. The above excludes the Company's contribution to Provident Fund amounting to ₹2,65,200/-. Perquisites have been valued as per the Income-tax Rules, 1962, wherever applicable, or at actual cost..
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	May 14, 2026 (Omnibus Approval in Audit Committee & Board Approval obtained)
(f) Amount paid as advances, if any:	Nil

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026

B J Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
(DIN: 00002075)

Vijay S Banka
Managing Director
(DIN: 00963355)



ANNEXURE-II

Statement of Disclosure of Remuneration under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

A. Details of the ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median employee's remuneration and other details as required pursuant to Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is given below:

Name of Director	Designation	Ratio to median employees' remuneration
Shri Gautam R Morarka	Executive Chairman	37.60:1
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	Managing Director	27.46:1
Shri B J Maheshwari	Managing Director & CS cum CCO	27.98:1
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	Non-Executive Independent Director	Not applicable
*Ms. Nina Chatrath	Non-Executive Independent Director	Not applicable
*Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	Non-Executive Independent Director	Not applicable
*Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	Non-Executive Independent Director	Not applicable
*Shri Arun Tulsiyan	Non-Executive Independent Director	Not applicable
*Ms. Bharati Balaji	Non-Executive Independent Director	Not applicable
Ms Priyanka G Morarka	Whole Time Director	8.56:1
Shri Sunil Kumar Goel	Chief Financial Officer	9.50:1

*Sitting fees paid is not considered for calculation of ratio for Independent Directors of the Company.

Remuneration includes all remuneration excluding exempt allowances under Income Tax Act & Company's Contribution to PF & PF administration & EDLI charges.

i. **Percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer and Company Secretary in the financial year 2025-26:**

Name of Director	Designation	Ratio to median employees' remuneration
Shri Gautam R Morarka	Executive Chairman	-67.58%
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	Managing Director	5.04%
Shri B J Maheshwari	Managing Director & CS cum CCO	6.87%
Ms Priyanka G Morarka	Whole Time Director	2.49%
Shri Sunil Kumar Goel	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	5.29%

ii. **Percentage increase in median remuneration of employee in the financial year 2025-26:**

There is increase of 6.07% in median remuneration of employees during the current accounting year of 12 months over the previous accounting period consisting of 12 months. The increase is considered to be reasonable.

iii. **Permanent employees:**

As on March 31, 2026, the Company has on its payroll 772 permanent employees excluding seasonal employees.

- iv. **Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:** There is an increase of 6.07% in average amongst employees & increase within a range of 2.49% to 6.87% in managerial remuneration of Managing Directors & decrease of 67.58% in Executive Chairman's remuneration due to NIL commission paid during the year . The increase /decrease in managerial remuneration is commensurate with the trend in peer groups as well as considering the efforts, time, skill put in by employees, Managing Directors & Executive Chairman.
- v. Details of remuneration with break-up of components paid to Executive Chairman & Managing Directors, terms of appointment are stated in Corporate Governance Report.
- vi. **Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company**
Remuneration paid to Managing Director & Whole Time Director is as per approved policy of the Company.

B. Particulars of Employees as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

The statement containing particulars of employees as required under Rule 5(2) and Rule 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is available for inspection. In accordance with the provisions of Section 136(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Report is being sent to the shareholders excluding the said annexure.

Any shareholder interested in obtaining a copy of the said annexure may write to the Company Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company or email at investors@dwarikesh.com before the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The information will be furnished within three days from the date of receipt of the request.

In case any request is received after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, the same shall be provided within seven days from the date of receipt of such request.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026

B J Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
(DIN: 00002075)

Vijay S Banka
Managing Director
(DIN: 00963355)



Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) Activities

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

The Board of Directors (Board) adopted the CSR Policy on May 09, 2014 which is available on the Company's website. The Company has been doing innumerable works for social cause in the sphere of education, health and other charitable activities even before this clause had come into force. The vision is to empower the community through socio- economic development of under-privileged and weaker sections.

Company has been carrying out its various CSR activities through its trust R.R. Morarka Charitable Trust, which is a registered trust. There has always been main interest in Children Education which has led to the establishment of R R Morarka Public School at Bijnor and two colleges viz Shri R. R. Morarka Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya in Nawalgarh and another in Jhunjhunu which were successfully built and handed over to the State Government to operate.

The trusts through which the Company is carrying out its various CSR activities have been registered with the Registrar as per the provisions of CSR Amendment Rules, 2021.

2. The Composition of the CSR Committee:

During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on August 7, 2025, approved the reconstitution of the CSR Committee with effect from September 18, 2025, consequent upon completion of tenure, appointment and re-appointment of Directors. Consequently, Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883), Non-Executive Independent Director, was appointed as Chairperson of the CSR Committee with effect from September 18, 2025 in place of Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne.

(FY : 2025-26)

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	4
2.	Shri Gautam R Morarka	Executive Director	4	4
3.	Shri B. J. Maheshwari	Executive Director	4	4
4.	Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	Executive Director	4	4
5.	Ms. Priyanka G Morarka	Executive Director	4	2
6.	Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	4
7.	Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	2
8.	Mrs. Bharati Balaji	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	3
9.	Shri K. N. Prithviraj *	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	2
10.	Ms. Nina Chatrath*	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	2

*Ceased to be Directors w.e.f. September 18, 2025 due to completion of tenure.

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the Company:

The CSR policy of the Company has been disclosed on the website of the Company and is available at the following web link: <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Corporate-Social-Responsibility.pdf>

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable: Not Applicable

5. a) Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5): ₹11,662.45 Lakhs

a) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5): **₹233.25 Lakhs**

b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: **Nil**

c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: **Nil**

d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-(d)]: **₹233.25 Lakhs**

6. a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project): ₹233.25 Lakhs

b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: **NIL**

c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment: **Not Applicable**

d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)]: **₹233.25 Lakhs**

e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year: (₹in Lakhs)

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year	Amount Unspent				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
22.46	210.79	-	-	Nil	-

f) Excess amount for set off, if any:

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per Section 135(5)	233.25
(ii)	Total CSR obligation for the financial year 2025-26	233.25
(iii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year*	233.25
(iv)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(iii)-(ii)]	NIL
(v)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or program or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
(vi)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years[(iv)-(v)]	Nil

* (f)(iii) "Total amount spent for the Financial Year – ₹233.25 lakhs" includes the amount spent during the financial year (₹22.46 lakhs) and the unspent amount earmarked for ongoing projects of ₹210.79 lakhs. The unspent amount was deposited in separate bank account on April 29, 2026, in compliance with Section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and will be utilised within next three financial years.



7. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: Not Applicable

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR * Account under section 135 (6)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135	Amount Spent in the Financial Year	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5), if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years.	Deficiency, if any
					Amount	Date of transfer		
1.	2024-25	180.00	138.12	41.88	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	180.00	138.12	41.88				

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: Yes

9. If Yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired: One

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent (₹ in Lakhs)	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address
1	R. R. Morarka Public School, Bundki Bijnor, U.P.	246762	May 31, 2025	9.37	-	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd.	-

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no, Municipal Office/Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries)

10. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): Not Applicable

A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee:

The Committee confirms that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors
Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026

B J Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
(DIN: 00002075)

Vijay S Banka
Managing Director
(DIN: 00963355)

ANNEXURE-IV

Corporate Governance Report

Introduction: Corporate Governance is the mechanism by which the values, principles, management policies and procedures of a corporation are made manifest in the real world. It contemplates fairness, transparency, accountability and responsibility in the functioning of the Management and the Board of Companies. Corporate Governance is based on preserving core beliefs and ethical business conduct while maintaining a strong commitment to maximize long-term stakeholder value.

1. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Your Company has implemented and continuously tries to improve the Corporate Governance Practices with an attempt to meet stakeholder's expectation's and the Company's societal commitments through high standards of ethics, sound business decisions, prudent financial management practices, professionalism in decision making and conducting the business and finally with strict compliance of regulatory guidelines on Corporate Governance.

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

A Report on compliance with the principles of Corporate Governance as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in Regulation

34(3) Chapter IV read with Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as "Listing Regulations") is given below:

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Composition of Board of Directors and Category:

In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Regulation 17 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"), the Board of Directors of the Company has an optimum combination of Executive and Non-Executive Directors, including Independent Directors, to ensure a balanced Board and maintain its independence.

As on March 31, 2026, the Board comprises 8 (Eight) Directors, out of which 4 (Four) are Executive Directors and 4 (Four) are Non-Executive Independent Directors, including one Woman Independent Director.

Accordingly, the Board has an optimum combination of Executive and Non-Executive Directors, with not less than half of the Board comprising Independent Directors, in compliance with the Listing Regulations.

Inter-se Relationship between Directors

Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka is related to Shri Gautam. R. Morarka, being his daughter. Except for this, none of the other Directors are related to each other.



The details of attendance and other Directorships of the Directors comprising the Company's Board of Directors during the financial year 2025-26 are as under:

Name of the Director	Category	Attendance Board Meeting	Last AGM held on August 19, 2025	No. of other Directorship in other Companies (Listed excluding Dwarikesh)	No. of membership of other Board committee (Dwarikesh & other)	No. of Board Committee for which Chairman (Dwarikesh & other)	No. of Equity shares held
Shri Gautam R Morarka	Executive Chairman (Whole Time Director)	4	Yes	1	1	-	2,81,95,609
Shri B. J. Maheshwari	Managing Director & CS cum CCO	4	Yes	0	1	0	100
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	Managing Director	4	Yes	1	2	-	100
Ms. Priyanka G Morarka	Whole Time Director	4	Yes	4	1	-	5,04,198
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	Yes	1	2	2	-
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	Yes	1	3	1	-
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	Yes	1	4	-	-
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	Non-Executive Independent Director	3	Yes	0	2	-	-
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne (Ceased) Refer Note no .7	Non-Executive Independent Director	2	No	2	3	1	-
*Ms. Nina Chatrath (Ceased) Refer Note no .7	Non-Executive Independent Director	2	Yes	1	1	1	-

Notes:

- Directorships considered above include only Directorships in Indian listed companies. Chairmanships/ Memberships of Committees include only Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee in Indian public limited companies. None of the Directors is a member of more than ten Board-level Committees or Chairman of more than five such Committees across all public companies.
- None of the Directors, except those belonging to the Promoter Group, are related to each other. None of the Non-Executive Directors hold any shares in the Company.
- Shri Vijay S. Banka (DIN: 00963355), liable to retire by rotation, was re-appointed by the Members at the Annual General Meeting held on August 19, 2025.

4. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 22, 2025, approved the appointment of Mr. Arun Kumar Tulsian (DIN: 10872777) as an Additional Director (Non-Executive Independent) for a term of five (5) years up to May 21, 2030; Mrs. Bharati Balaji (DIN: 07485652) as an Additional Director (Woman Non-Executive Independent) w.e.f. June 1, 2025, for a term of five (5) years up to May 31, 2030; and Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka (DIN: 00001088) as an Additional Director designated as Whole-Time Director for a term of five (5) years w.e.f. May 22, 2025. The aforesaid appointments were regularised and approved by the Members at the 31st Annual General Meeting.
5. The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on May 14, 2026, approved the re-appointment of Shri G. R. Morarka as Whole-Time Director, designated as Executive Chairman, for a period of five (5) years w.e.f. January 1, 2027, subject to approval of the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
6. During the year, the Members approved the re-appointment of Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar (DIN: 07940253) and Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883) as Non-Executive Independent Directors for a second term of five (5) consecutive years from November 2, 2025 to November 1, 2030. The approvals were obtained through Postal Ballot, the results of which were declared on December 12, 2025.
7. Mr. K. N. Prithviraj and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Independent Directors w.e.f. September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective second terms on September 17, 2025.
8. Details of Directors retiring or seeking appointment/re-appointment are provided in the Notice to the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
9. A brief profile of each Director is available on the Company's website

As required under Schedule V of Listing Regulations, the following is the List of Listed Entities where the person is a Director and the category of its Directorship:

Director	Listed Entity	Category of Directorship
Shri Gautam R Morarka	Morarka Finance Limited	Non-Executive Director
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	Geojit Financial Services Ltd	Non-Executive Independent Director
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	Sobha Limited	Non- Executive Independent Director
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	Morarka Finance Limited	Non- Executive Independent Director
*Ms. Nina Chatrath	▪ Morarka Finance Limited ▪ Oriental Hotels Limited	Non- Executive Independent Director

* Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Independent Directors w.e.f. September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective second terms on September 17, 2025.

Attendance of each Director at the Board Meetings and the Last Annual General Meeting:

During the financial year 2025-26, Four (4) Board Meetings were held on the following dates:

- May 22, 2025
- August 7, 2025
- October 31, 2025
- February 11, 2026

The attendance of each director at these Board meetings and the last Annual General Meeting (AGM) were as follows:

Director	No. of Board meeting attended	Attendance at Last AGM held on August 19, 2025
Shri Gautam R Morarka	4	Yes
Shri B. J. Maheshwari	4	Yes
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	4	Yes
Ms. Priyanka G Morarka	4	Yes
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	2	Yes
*Ms. Nina Chatrath	2	Yes



Director	No. of Board meeting attended	Attendance at Last AGM held on August 19, 2025
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	4	Yes
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	4	Yes
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	4	Yes
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	3	Yes

(*During the year under review, the second term of Mr. K. N. Prithviraj and Ms. Nina Chatrath, Independent Directors of the Company, concluded at the close of business hours on September 17, 2025. Consequently, they ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

Inter-se relationship:

There are no inter-se relationship between the Board members except the following :

Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka is related to Shri Gautam. R. Morarka, being his daughter. Except for this, none of the other Directors are related to each other.

Number of shares held by Non- Executive Directors:

The Non-Executive Directors of the Company do not hold any shares in the Company.

Familiarization Program:

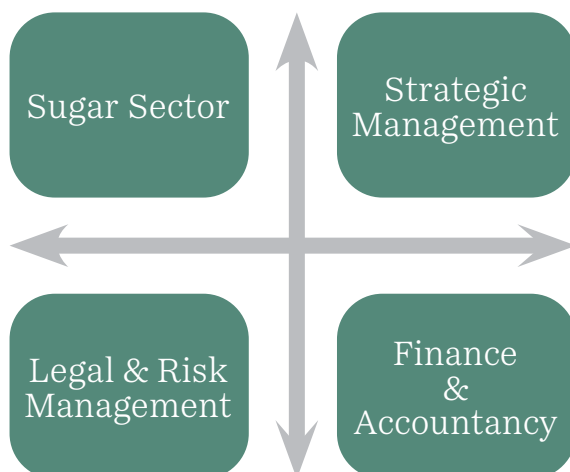
In terms of Regulation 25 of the Listing Regulations, the Company conducts a Familiarization Programme for Independent Directors to enable them to understand their roles, rights and responsibilities. They are also provided with a platform to interact with multiple levels of management and are provided with all the documents required and/or sought by them to have a good understanding of the Company's operations, businesses and the industry as a whole. Further, they are periodically updated on material changes in regulatory framework and its impact on the Company.

Moreover, when new Director(s) are inducted on the Board, an information is given to them which includes the Company's profile, Codes and Policies, Strategy and such other operational information which will enable them to understand the Company and its business(es) in a better way.

The details of such program for familiarization of the Independent Directors are put on the website of the Company at the following web-link:<https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Familiarisation-Programme-for-Independent-Directors- amended-20.03.2023.pdf>

Skills/Expertise/Competence of Board of Directors:

In order to ensure effective functioning of the Company, the Board requires specialized knowledge, experience and expertise in the areas such as:



Nomination and Remuneration Committee while considering of appointment of any person as Director ensure that he possess the skills as required for the efficient functioning of the Company and all other qualifications as prescribed under Listing Regulations and the Act and also such other skills, positive attributes etc. which may be fruitful in enhancing the growth of Company, which is then recommended to Board for their approval.

Director	Category of Directorship	List of core skill expertise and competence
Shri Gautam R Morarka	Executive Chairman	Strategic Management, Cost Accounting
Shri B. J. Maheshwari	Managing Director & CS cum CCO	Accounts, Secretarial, Corporate Law, Taxations
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	Managing Director	Strategic Management, Finance, Accounting
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	Non-Executive Independent Director	Security, Intelligence & Administration
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	Non-Executive Independent Director	Security, Intelligence & Administration
Ms. Priyanka G Morarka	Whole Time Director	Strategic Management, Finance, Corporate Governance & sustainability (ESG)
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	Non-Executive Independent Director	Corporate Finance, Risk management, audit & Internal controls, Capital markets, and Corporate Governance.
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	Non-Executive Independent Director	Corporate Law & Governance
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	Non-Executive Independent Director	Banking, Finance & Economics
*Ms. Nina Chatrath	Non-Executive Independent Director	Business Management and Leadership Consultancy

(*During the year under review, the second term of Mr. K. N. Prithviraj and Ms. Nina Chatrath, Independent Directors of the Company, concluded at the close of business hours on September 17, 2025. Consequently, they ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

Independent Directors:

A statement, in connection with fulfilling the criteria of Independence and directorships as per the requirement of the provisions of the Act and Regulation 25 of Listing Regulations received from each of Independent Directors, is disclosed in the Board's Report. Your Company had also issued formal appointment letters to all the Independent Directors in the manner provided under the Act. Terms and Conditions for appointment of Independent Directors are available on the website of the Company at: Familiarisation-Programme-for-Independent-Directors-amended-20.03.2023.pdf

3. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Board Committees play a crucial role in the governance structure of the Company and have been constituted to deal with specific areas/activities as mandated by applicable regulations which concern the Company and need a closer review.

The Board Committees are set up to carry out clearly defined roles which are considered to be performed by members of the Board as a part of good Governance practice. Minutes of proceedings of Committee meetings are circulated to the Directors and placed before Board Meetings for noting. The Board has currently established the following statutory Committees.

A. AUDIT COMMITTEE

Brief Description of Terms of Reference:

Pursuant to Regulation 18 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Audit Committee was constituted on January 13, 2001. During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on August 7, 2025, approved the reconstitution of the Audit Committee with effect from September 18, 2025, consequent upon completion of tenure, appointment and re-appointment of Directors.

The composition of the Committee is given below. All the members of the Committee are financially literate and possess accounting or related financial management expertise. Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883), Non-Executive Independent Director, is the Chairperson of the Audit Committee.

Shri B. J. Maheshwari being a Company Secretary of the Company, acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Terms of Reference:

The terms of reference Role and powers of the Audit Committee are as mentioned in Regulation 18 of Listing Regulations read with Section 177 of the Companies



Act, 2013 and includes review Internal Audit Reports, Statutory Auditors' Report on the financial statements, to generally interact with the Internal Auditors and Statutory Auditors, to review the adequacy of internal control systems, to select and establish accounting policies, to review financial statements before submission to the Board, to recommend the appointment and removal of external auditor and fixation of audit fees and other matters specified under Regulation 18 of Listing Regulations and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. which inter alia consist of the following:

Terms of Reference: The Audit Committee reviews and reports to the Board on the following:

- i. Oversight of the company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
- ii. Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the Company.
- iii. Approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
- iv. Reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the board for approval, with particular reference to:
 - a. Matters required to be included in the Director's Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013
 - b. Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same
 - c. Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management
 - d. Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings
 - e. Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements
 - f. Disclosure of any related party transactions
 - g. Qualifications in the draft audit report.
- v. Reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
- vi. Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilisation of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;
- vii. Review and monitor the auditor's independence, performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- viii. Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties;
- ix. Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- x. Valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;
- xi. Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- xii. Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
- xiii. Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
- xiv. Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
- xv. Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board.
- xvi. Discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern.
- xvii. To look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors.
- xviii. To review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism.
- xix. Approval of appointment of CFO (i.e., the whole-time Finance Director or any other person heading

the finance function or discharging that function) after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate.

xx. Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.

- The Committee also reviews the observations of the Internal and Statutory Auditors, along with the comments and action taken thereon by

the Management and invites senior executives to its Meetings as and when necessary.

- The Committee also reviews the observations of the Internal and Statutory Auditors, along with the comments and action taken thereon by the Management and invites senior executives to its Meetings as necessary.

Constitution of Audit Committee as on March 31, 2026:

1.	Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
2.	Shri Gautam R Morarka	(Member)	Executive Director
3.	Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	(Member)	Managing Director
4.	Shri B. J Maheshwari	(Member)	Managing Director
5.	Ms. Priyanka Gautam Morarka	(Member)	Executive Director
6.	Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
7.	Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
8.	Mrs. Bharati Balaji	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
9.	*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
10.	*Ms. Nina Chatrath	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)



Meeting and Attendance

During the year ended March 31, 2026, Four (4) Audit Committee Meetings were held on : May 22, 2025; August 7, 2025; October 31, 2025; and February 11, 2026.

Name of the Directors	No of meeting attended
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	4
Shri Gautam R Morarka	4
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	4
Shri B J Maheshwari	4
Ms. Priyanka Gautam Morarka	4
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	4
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	4
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	3
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	2
*Ms. Nina Chatrath	2

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

B. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Regulation 19 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was constituted by the Board of Directors of the Company.

During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on August 7, 2025, approved the reconstitution of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee with effect from September 18, 2025, consequent upon completion of tenure, appointment and re-appointment of Directors.

The composition of the Committee is given below. All the members of the Committee are Non-Executive Directors and majority of them are Independent Directors. Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883), Non-Executive Independent Director, is the Chairperson of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Shri B J. Maheshwari, Company Secretary of the Company, acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is entrusted with the responsibility of identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management, recommending to the Board their appointment and removal, and carrying out evaluation of every Director's performance. The

Committee also formulates the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommends to the Board a policy relating to remuneration for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees.

Terms of Reference:

The terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are in line with the regulatory requirements mandated in the Act and Part D of Schedule II of the Listing Regulations, which are as follows:

- To formulate criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director.
- To recommend the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial personnel and other employees.
- To formulate the criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board.
- To devise a policy on Board diversity.
- Approval of the continuation of or renewal of employees who are key managerial personnel after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate
- To identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the Board their appointment and removal, etc.

The Non-Executive Directors do not draw any remuneration from the Company except payment by way of sitting fees for attending the board / committee meetings.

Composition of Nomination & Remuneration Committee as on March 31, 2026.

1.	Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
2.	Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
3.	Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
4.	Mrs. Bharati Balaji	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director

5.	*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
6.	*Ms. Nina Chatrath	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

Meeting and Attendance:

During the year ended March 31, 2026, Three (3) Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings were held on : May 22, 2025; October 31, 2025; and February 11, 2026.

Name of the Directors	No of meeting attended
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	3
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	3
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	3
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	2
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	1
*Ms. Nina Chatrath	1

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

Performance Evaluation Criteria for Independent Directors:

The performance evaluation of Independent Directors was based on various criteria, inter alia, including attendance at Board and Committee Meetings, skill, experience, ability to challenge views of others in a constructive manner, knowledge acquired with regard to the Company's business, understanding of industry and global trends etc.

The manner in which the annual performance evaluation is done by the Board including the criteria for the same is discussed in detail in Directors Report.

C. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

In terms of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 20 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee was constituted on March 17, 2001, to oversee matters relating to redressal of stakeholder grievances pertaining to transfer/transmission of shares, issue of duplicate share certificates, non-receipt of Annual Reports, non-receipt of declared dividends and other related matters.

During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on August 7, 2025, approved the reconstitution of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee with effect from September 18, 2025, consequent upon completion of tenure, appointment and re-appointment of Directors.

The composition of the Committee is represented below. Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883), Non-Executive Independent Director, is the Chairperson of the Committee along with other Independent Directors and Executive Directors of the Company.

Shri B. J. Maheshwari is designated as the Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary to the Committee.

Composition of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee as on March 31, 2026:

1.	Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
2.	Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	(Member)	Managing Director
3.	Shri B. J. Maheshwari	(Member)	Managing Director & CS cum CCO
4.	Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
5.	Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
6.	Mrs. Bharati Balaji	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
7.	*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
8.	*Ms. Nina Chatrath	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

The role of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee shall, inter-alia, include the following:

- To consider and resolve investors grievances or shareholders grievances.
- To appoint Registrars and Share Transfer Agent.
- To transfer, transmit, consolidate, issue duplicate share certificates, split share certificates, etc.



- To consider and resolve complaints of Shareholders regarding non-receipt of Annual Report and non-receipt of Declared dividend etc.
- To perform all functions relating to the interest of the stakeholders of the Company as may be required by the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, Listing Regulations and the guidelines issued by SEBI or any other regulatory authority.
- To approve share transfers and/or delegation thereof.

To carry out the functions envisaged under the Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading adopted in terms of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee are also required to submit their reports / suggestions to the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time.

Meeting and Attendance:

During the year ended March 31, 2026 Four (4) Stakeholders Relationship Committee meetings were held on: May 22, 2025; August 7, 2025; October 31, 2025; and February 11, 2026.

Name of the Directors	No of meeting attended
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	4
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	4
Shri B J. Maheshwari	4
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	4
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	2
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	2
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	2
*Ms. Nina Chatrath	2

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

The total number of complaints received and replied to the satisfaction of the shareholders during the year is as follows:

During the year ended March 31, 2026, neither complaints were received nor any complaints were pending at the beginning or at the end of the year. The Company has acted upon all valid requests for share transfer received during the year and no such request is pending.

D. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE:

The Corporate Social Responsibility (“CSR”) Committee was constituted on August 13, 2014 in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, to assist the Board in discharging its social responsibilities by formulating and monitoring the implementation of the CSR Policy as specified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and recommending the amount of expenditure to be incurred on CSR activities.

During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on August 7, 2025, approved the reconstitution of the CSR Committee with effect from September 18, 2025, consequent upon completion of tenure, appointment and re-appointment of Directors.

The Committee consists of eight members, of which four are Non-Executive Independent Directors, including the Chairperson, Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883), and four are Executive Directors of the Company.

Composition:

1.	Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
2.	Shri Gautam R Morarka	(Member)	Executive Chairman
3.	Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	(Member)	Managing Director
4.	Shri B J. Maheshwari	(Member)	Managing Director & CS cum CCO
5.	Ms. Priyanka Gautam Morarka	(Member)	Executive Director
6.	Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
7.	Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
8.	Mrs. Bharati Balaji	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
9.	*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
10	*Ms. Nina Chatrath	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

Meeting and Attendance

During the year ended March 31, 2026, four (4) meetings of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee were held on May 22, 2025; August 7, 2025; October 31, 2025; and February 11, 2026.

Name of the Directors	No of meeting attended
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	4
Shri Gautam R Morarka	4
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	4
Shri B J. Maheshwari	4
Ms. Priyanka Gautam Morarka	2
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	4
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	2
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	2
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	2
*Ms. Nina Chatrath	2

(* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath ceased to be Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of their respective tenures.)

The details of CSR initiatives undertaken by the Company are provided in the CSR Annual Report annexed to the Directors Report.

E. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Risk Management Committee was constituted by the Board of Directors on February 13, 2015, in accordance with Regulation 21 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, comprising Executive Directors and Non-Executive Independent Directors, including the Chairperson of the Committee, Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883).

During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on August 7, 2025, approved the reconstitution of the Risk Management Committee with effect from September 18, 2025, consequent upon completion of tenure, appointment and resignation of Independent Directors. Further, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on October 31, 2025 approved the reconstitution of the Risk Management Committee for induction of Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka as Member of the Committee with effect from October 31, 2025.

The Company has formulated a Risk Management Policy to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks associated with the business activities of the Company.

The Committee consists of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Independent Directors, including the Chairperson, Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883).

Policy relating to Risk Management can be accessed on company's website viz: <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Risk-Management-Policy.pdf>

1.	Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director
2.	Shri Gautam R Morarka	(Member)	Executive Chairman
3.	Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	(Member)	Managing Director- (w.e.f. October 31, 2025)
4.	Shri B J. Maheshwari	(Member)	Managing Director & CS cum CCO
5.	Ms. Priyanka Gautam Morarka	(Member)	Executive Director
6.	Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
7.	Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
8.	Mrs. Bharati Balaji	(Member)	Non-Executive Independent Director
9.	*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	(Chairperson)	Non-Executive Independent Director

* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne ceased to be Director of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of his tenure.

Objectives and responsibilities of the Committee:

The primary objectives of the Committee are to assist the Board in the following:

- Identifying, evaluating, and mitigating key strategic, operational, compliance, and financial risks
- Conducting periodic assessment of business risks and their impact indicators
- Ensuring alignment between risk appetite and business strategy
- Reviewing risk management policies and maintaining a prudent balance between risk and reward



- Evaluating cybersecurity risks and ensuring effective mitigation mechanisms

Policy Disclosure: The Risk Management Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company at Risk-Management-Policy.pdf

Meeting and Attendance:

During the year ended March 31, 2026, two (2) meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held on May 22, 2025; October 31, 2025.

Name of the Directors	No of meeting attended
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	1
Shri Gautam R Morarka	2
Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka	1
Shri B J. Maheshwari	2
Ms. Priyanka Gautam Morarka	1
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	1
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	1
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	1
*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne	1

* Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne ceased to be Director of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, upon completion of his tenure.

4. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

a) All pecuniary relationships or transactions of the non-executive directors vis-à-vis the listed entity.

There are no pecuniary relationships or transactions of non-executive directors vis-à-vis the Company which has Potential conflict with the interests of the Company. Non-Executive directors have no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company except sitting fees.

b) Criteria of making payments to non-executive directors: Since remuneration is not paid to Non-Executive Directors

there is no specific criteria for payments to be made to Non-Executive Directors of the Company. Any remuneration if any paid to Non-Executive Directors will be subject to the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the approval of Board and in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules made there under and Listing Regulations. Such remuneration shall also be subject to the limits approved by the shareholders of the Company.

c) Disclosures with respect to remuneration

The details of remuneration paid or provided to the Directors of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 are provided below:

A. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:

Based on the performance evaluation and as per the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Shri Gautam R Morarka (DIN: 00002078), Whole Time Director is designated as Executive Chairman of the Company

Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka (DIN:00963355) is the Managing Director of the Company, Shri B J. Maheshwari (DIN:00002075) is the Managing Director & CS cum CCO of the Company and Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka (DIN: 00001088) is the Whole-time Director of the Company.

1. Remuneration to Managing Directors

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Directors	Mr. Balkishan Maheshwari	Mr. Vijay Banka	* Ms. Priyanka G Morarka	Total
Salary	163.57	160.25	52.86	376.68
Ex Gratia & Interim Bonus	15.00	15.00	1.75	31.75
Leave Encashment	-	-		
Commission	-	-		
Total	178.57	175.25	54.61	408.43
Company's Contribution to P.F. & admin charges. (exempted allowance)	4.37	4.37	2.57	11.31

* Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka was appointed as Whole-time Director of the Company with effect from May 22, 2025. Prior to her appointment as Whole-time Director, she was associated with the Company as President - Corporate Affairs. Being a Promoter Director, her remuneration as Whole-time Director is disclosed under this section with effect from May 22, 2025.

2. Remuneration to Executive Chairman – Shri Gautam R. Morarka

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Salary	240.00
Other Allowances	
Gratuity	
Leave Salary	
Commission	
Ex Gratia & Interim Bonus	
Total	240.00
Company's Contribution to P.F. & admin charges (exempted allowance)	2.65

The remuneration of the Executive Directors of the Company is fixed by the Board of Directors of the Company on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company and also approved by Shareholders of the Company.

B. NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:

The Company has not paid any remuneration to its Non-Executive Independent Directors during the financial year under review. However, sitting fees were paid for attending meetings of the Board and its Committees as detailed below:

Name of the Directors	Sitting fees (₹)	Commission Payable (₹)	Total Payments paid / Payable in 2025-26 (₹)
Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	4,88,000	NIL	4,88,000
Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	4,88,000	NIL	4,88,000
Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian	3,97,000	NIL	3,97,000
Mrs. Bharati Balaji	3,27,000	NIL	3,27,000
Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne*	2,44,000	NIL	2,44,000
Ms. Nina Chatrath*	2,31,000	NIL	2,31,000

*Shri Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne and Ms. Nina Chatrath, Non-Executive Independent Directors of the Company, completed their second tenure on September 17, 2025, and accordingly ceased to be Directors from that date.

Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar and Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur, Non-Executive Independent Directors of the Company, have been reappointed for a Second term of five years.

- d) **Details of fixed component and performance linked incentives, along with the performance criteria:** For Executive Directors of the Company, Performance Pay is the only component of remuneration that is performance linked. All other components are fixed.
- e) **Service contracts, notice period, severance fees:** The Executive Directors have been appointed pursuant to individual agreements executed with the Company, typically for a tenure of five years, which may be renewed at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The notice period for termination/resignation is six months on either side. However, in the event of any significant or unavoidable circumstances, the Board may consider and approve waiver of the mandatory notice period. There are no severance fees payable upon termination of appointment of any Director.
- f) **Stock option details, if any and whether issued at a discount as well as the period over which accrued and over which exercisable:** The Company has not issued any Stock Options either to its Directors or to its Employees. Accordingly, no disclosures are required in this regard.



5. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

- a) Location and time, where last Annual / Extra Ordinary General Meetings were held during last 3 years is given below:

Financial Year	Date	Location of the Meeting	Time	AGM/ EGM
2022-23	June 30, 2023	Dwarikesh Nagar – 246762, Dist. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	12.30 p.m.	AGM
2023-24	June 29, 2024	Dwarikesh Nagar – 246762, Dist. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	12.15 p.m.	AGM
2024-25	August 19, 2025	Dwarikesh Nagar – 246762, Dist. Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	12.15 p.m.	AGM

- b) Special resolutions passed in General Meetings during last 3 years:

Date	Particulars
June 30, 2023	No Special Resolution was passed.
June 29, 2024	No special Resolution was passed
August 19, 2025	- To appoint Mr. Arun Kumar Tulsian (DIN: 10872777) as Non-Executive Independent Director ; - To appoint Mrs. Bharati Balaji (DIN- 07485652) as Non-Executive Independent Director; - To fix the remuneration of Ms. Priyanka G Morarka (DIN: 00001088), Whole Time Director of the Company;

- c) Details of special resolution passed through postal ballot, the persons who conducted the postal ballot exercise, details of the voting pattern and procedure of postal ballot:

The Company sought approval of the shareholders by way of Special Resolutions through a Postal Ballot Notice dated October 31, 2025, for the re-appointment of Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar (DIN: 07940253) and Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883) as Non-Executive Independent Directors of the Company for a second term of five (5) consecutive years, from November 2, 2025 to November 1, 2030. The results of the Postal Ballot were declared on December 12, 2025.

The Postal Ballot was conducted in accordance with the provisions of Sections 108 and 110 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the relevant Rules framed thereunder and the General Circular Nos. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, and subsequent circulars issued in this regard, the latest being Circular No. 09/2024 dated September 19, 2024, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The aforesaid resolutions were duly passed.

Mr. Vijay Mishra (ICSI Membership No. F5023), VKM & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Mumbai, was appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the Postal Ballot process conducted through remote e-voting in a fair and transparent manner.

Details of the voting pattern are provided below:

Resolution passed through postal ballot	Votes in favour of the resolution			Votes against the resolution			Invalid votes	
	No. of Members voted	No. of valid Votes cast	% of the total number of valid votes cast	No. of Members voted	No. of valid Votes cast	% of the total number of valid votes cast	No. of Members whose votes were declared invalid	No. of invalid votes cast by them
Re-appointment of Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar (DIN: 07940253) as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company.	260	8,00,68,068	99.98%	32	14,353	0.02%	N.A	N.A

Resolution passed through postal ballot	Votes in favour of the resolution			Votes against the resolution			Invalid votes	
	No. of Members voted	No. of valid Votes cast	% of the total number of valid votes cast	No. of Members voted	No. of valid Votes cast	% of the total number of valid votes cast	No. of Members whose votes were declared invalid	No. of invalid votes cast by them
Re-appointment of Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883) as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company.	258	8,00,65,790	99.98%	35	17,006	0.02%	N.A	N.A

No special resolution is proposed to be conducted through Postal Ballot.

6. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Quarterly Results: The Company's quarterly results as prescribed by the Stock Exchanges pursuant to Regulation 33, 47 and 52 of the Listing Regulations are approved and taken on record by the Board within the prescribed time frame and sent forthwith to all Stock Exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed.

Newspaper Publication: These results are being published in leading newspapers i.e, Business Standard for English and Shah times for Hindi.

Website: As per the requirements of Regulation 47 of the Listing Regulations, all the data related to quarterly financial results, Annual Report and other disclosures are updated on the Company's website: (www.dwarikesh.com) . The website contains details as required under Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013

Official news releases: The Company displays official news releases as and when the situation arises.

Presentations: The Company makes Investor Presentation, Earning Call, presentation to institutional investors or the analysts as appropriate.

7. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Annual General Meeting	32 nd Annual General Meeting
Date, Time and Venue	Thursday, August 6, 2026 at 12.15 p.m. at Dwarikesh Nagar , District; Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh - 246 762
Financial Calendar Particulars (April - March) (tentative and subject to change)	The financial year of the Company is from April 1 to March 31 every year
First Quarter Results	On or before August 14, 2026
Second Quarter Results	On or before November 14, 2026
Third Quarter Results	On or before February 14, 2027
Last Quarter Results	On or before May 30, 2027
Dates of Book Closure	Friday, July 31, 2026 to Thursday, August 6, 2026 (both days inclusive).
Dividend Payment Date	Dividend of ₹0.10 per equity shares of the face value of ₹1/-each (i.e 10%) was recommended for FY. 2025-26. The Dividend if declared at the AGM would be paid / credited/dispatched within thirty days from the date of declaration of dividend .
Listing Details	As mentioned below



The details of the Stock Exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed are as under:

Name	Address
BSE Limited (BSE)	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001.
The National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)	"EXCHANGE PLAZA", Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.
International Securities Identification Number (ISIN)	INE366A01041

Payment of Listing Fees: Annual listing fee for the year 2025-26 (as applicable) has been paid by the Company to BSE & NSE.

REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS (RTA):

The Company has appointed M/s. MUFG Intime India Pvt. Ltd (Formerly M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited) as Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, who have adequate infrastructure and VSAT connectivity with both the depositories, which facilitate better and faster service to the investors.

M/S. MUFG INTIME INDIA PVT. LTD

(Formerly M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited.)

C-101, Embassy 247 Park, LBS Marg,

Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400 083

Tel: 022 49186000 - 79

E-mail: invetsor.helpdesk@in.mpms.mufg.com

Website Address: www.in.mpms.mufg.com

SHARE TRANSFER SYSTEM:

Pursuant to applicable circulars issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), investor service requests—such as issue of duplicate share certificates, transmission, transposition, name correction, or endorsement—are processed in accordance with the prescribed regulatory framework, with securities being issued in dematerialized form.

Earlier, upon processing of such requests, a Letter of Confirmation was issued to the shareholder in lieu of physical certificates, which required submission of a dematerialization request within a stipulated period. However, as per recent regulatory developments, SEBI has introduced measures aimed at simplifying the process, including phasing out the requirement of issuance of Letter of Confirmation and enabling direct credit of securities to the investor's demat account, subject to prescribed conditions and implementation guidelines.

The Company complies with the latest SEBI requirements and ensures that all investor service requests are processed in a timely and compliant manner in line with the evolving regulatory framework.

In terms of Regulation 40(1) of SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time, transfer, transmission and transposition of securities shall be effected only in dematerialized form.

All valid share transfer requests / demat requests are processed and put into effect within a maximum period of 21 days from the date of receipt.

M/s. MUFG INTIME INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited) is acting as RTA of the Company for servicing all matters relating to physical and demat shares such as transfer, transmission, dematerialization, rematerialisation, dividend etc. Accordingly, members may please address all correspondence and requests relating to the Shares of the Company to M/s. MUFG INTIME INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED at the abovementioned address.

Change of Address

The shareholders holding shares in Physical form should contact the share transfer agent of the Company for change of address. The shareholders holding shares in Dematerialised form should contact their depository participants for change of address.

Shareholding pattern of the Company as on March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Percentage
Promoters & Persons Acting in concert	42.15
Mutual Funds, FIs, Insurance Companies	0
Central/State Government(s)	0.13
Others (Body Corporates)	2.76
Indian Public & Others	54.96
Total	100

Distribution of Shareholding as on March 31, 2026:

Sr. No.	No. of Equity Shares Held in the range of	No. of Shareholders	Total %	Share amount (₹)	Total % of issued capital
1	1 – 500	1,45,846	83.2207	16,41,0149	8.8559
2	501 – 1,000	14,015	7.9971	11,14,249	5.9979
3	1,001 – 2,000	7,774	4.4359	11,678,851	6.3026
4	2,001 – 3,000	2,687	1.5332	68,44,443	3.6937
5	3,001 – 4,000	1,281	0.7309	45,98,031	2.4814
6	4,001 – 5,000	1,010	0.5763	47,70,096	2.5742
7	5,001 – 10,000	1,508	0.8605	1,10,03,187	5.9380
8	10,001 & above	1,131	0.6454	11,88,82,464	64.1562
	Total	1,75,252	100	18,53,01,470	100

Note: Please note that No. of Shareholders provided in Distribution of Shareholding is without Clubbing PAN no. of Shareholders and in Shareholding Pattern filed with stock exchanges is with clubbing of PAN no. of Shareholders.

Dematerialisation of Shares

Name of Depository Services for dematerialization of equity shares are as under:

Name of depository	ISIN No.
National Securities Depository Limited	INE366A01041
Central Depository Services (India) Limited	INE366A01041

The Company's shares are compulsorily traded in dematerialized form on BSE & NSE.

Out of 185301470 shares, 185139750 shares i.e. 99.91% shares have been dematerialised as on 31st March, 2026.

Outstanding ADH/GDH/Warrants or any convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity: Not Applicable.

Commodity Price Risk or Foreign Exchange Risk and Hedging Activities:

The Company does not have any exposure hedged through commodity derivatives.

Location of Plants:

Sugar Mills:

Dwarikesh Nagar - 246 762, Village: Bundki & Rajupura, Dist: Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh.

Dwarikesh Puram - 246 722, Village: Bahadarpur, Dist: Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh.

Dwarikesh Dham - 243 503, Village: Bhagwanpur Fulwa, Bakarganj, Dist: Bareilly, U.P

Distillery:

Dwarikesh Nagar - 246 762, Village: Bundki & Rajupura, Dist: Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh.

Dwarikesh Dham - 243 503, Village: Bhagwanpur Fulwa, Bakarganj, Dist: Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

Co generation:

Dwarikesh Nagar - 246 762, Village: Bundki & Rajupura, Dist: Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh.

Dwarikesh Puram - 246 722, Village: Bahadarpur, Dist: Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh.

Dwarikesh Dham - 243 503, Village: Bhagwanpur Fulwa, Bakarganj, Dist: Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.



Address for Correspondence:

Compliance Officer & Nodal Officer

Shri Balkishan J. Maheshwari, Managing Director and Company Secretary designated as Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) & Nodal Officer of the Company.

Corporate Secretarial Department

511, Maker Chambers - V, 221, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021.

Tel: 022 22832468; Fax: 022 22047288; email: investors@dwarikesh.com

The Shareholders may address their communications/ grievances/ queries to Shri Balkishan J. Maheshwari, Managing Director and CS cum CCO at the above-mentioned address.

List of all Credit Ratings:

During the year under review, the Company had been assigned Credit Ratings from ICRA Limited for its Long-Term Outstanding Borrowings & Commercial Paper as follows:

Long Term Outstanding Borrowing: [ICRA] A+ (pronounced as “A Plus”) with a Positive Outlook.

Commercial Paper: [ICRA]A1 indicating very strong degree of safety

8. OTHER DISCLOSURES

A. TRANSACTIONS DURING THE PERIOD:

All related party transactions have been entered into in the Ordinary course of business and were placed periodically before the Audit Committee and the Board. All transactions with the related parties or others are on an arm's length basis. The Company does not have any material related party transactions except the ones disclosed in Note no. 53 in Notes to Accounts, which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. The policy on dealing with related party transaction can be viewed at <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/Policy-on-Related-Party-Transactions-Updated.pdf>

The Compliance Reports of all laws applicable to the Company are periodically reviewed by the Board.

B. Details of non-compliance by the Company, penalty, strictures imposed on the Company by the stock exchange, or Securities and Exchange Board of India or any statutory authority on any matter related to capital markets during the last three financial years:

The Company has complied with all applicable provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the requirements of the Stock Exchanges.

No penalties or strictures have been imposed on the Company by any Stock Exchange or the Securities and Exchange Board of India on any matter related to capital markets during the last three financial years.

Penalties imposed by statutory authorities have been duly disclosed by the Company in the quarterly Integrated Corporate Governance Reports submitted to the Stock Exchanges from time to time and are also hosted on the Company's website.

C. VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has established a whistle blower mechanism to provide an avenue to raise concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct or Ethics Policy. The mechanism provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of directors / employees / customers who avail of the mechanism. The Company has adopted policy on Vigil Mechanism in the Board meeting held on May 9, 2014. No complaints were received under this policy during the year. The policy is available on the Company's website at: <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf>

D. DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING TREATMENT:

All Accounting Standards mandatorily required have been followed in preparation of financial statements and no deviation has been made in following the same.

D. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:

The Company presently do not have any subsidiary in terms of provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and therefore corresponding disclosures have not been made.

E. CODES AND POLICIES WEBLINK:

Details of various policies and codes required to be framed under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 are given on the website of the Company on weblink: <https://www.dwarikesh.com/policies-codes-agreements.html>

F. INSIDER TRADING

The Company has adopted new Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information with effect from April

01, 2019 so as to bring it in line with amended SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2018 wherein some new requirements are brought in and the companies are required to revise its existing code of conduct on prohibition of Insiders Trading by a new set of Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI). The Company Secretary is responsible for the implementation of the code. All Board of Directors, designated employees and connected persons have been informed about the new policy and has affirmed compliance with the code. Insider-Trading-Code-of-Conduct.pdf

G. UTILIZATION OF FUNDS RAISED THROUGH PREFERENTIAL ALLOTMENT

During the year under review, the Company has not raised funds through preferential allotment. Hence, Not Applicable.

H. CERTIFICATE FROM PRACTISING COMPANY SECRETARY FOR NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

The Certificate of Company Secretary in practice is annexed herewith as a part of the report.

I. WHERE THE BOARD HAD NOT ACCEPTED ANY RECOMMENDATION OF ANY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD, WHICH IS MANDATORILY REQUIRED, IN THE RELEVANT FINANCIAL YEAR

Not Applicable

J. TOTAL FEES FOR ALL SERVICES PAID BY THE LISTED ENTITY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES, ON A CONSOLIDATED BASIS, TO THE STATUTORY AUDITOR AND ALL ENTITIES IN THE NETWORK FIRM/NETWORK ENTITY OF WHICH THE STATUTORY AUDITOR IS A PART:

Details relating to fees paid to the Statutory Auditors are given in Note of the Audited Financial Statements of the Company.

K. DISCLOSURE IN RELATION TO SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

As per the requirement of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH), your Company has a robust mechanism in place to redress complaints reported under it. The Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under POSH. The Internal Committee (IC) is composed of internal members and an external member who has extensive experience in the field. All employees (permanent, contract, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy. The policy is gender neutral. Status of complaints during the year under review is as follows:

No. of complaints filed during the financial year	No. of complaints disposed of during the financial year	No. of complaints pending as on end of the financial year
0	0	0

L. CORPORATE BENEFITS:

Financial Year	Equity Dividend Rate	Dividend Declaration Date
1996-1997	10%	16/03/1998
1997-1998	15%	30/03/1999
1998-1999	15%	28/03/2000
1999-2000	15%	19/06/2001
2000-2001	15%	27/03/2002
2001-2002	5%	31/05/2003
2002-2003	5%	29/03/2004
2003-2004	20%	01/11/2004
2004-2005 (Interim Dividend)	60%	16/01/2006
2005-2006	60%	23/03/2007
2006-2007	NIL	---
2007-2008	NIL	---
2008-2009	15%	16/03/2010



Financial Year	Equity Dividend Rate	Dividend Declaration Date
2009-2010	NIL	---
2010-2011	NIL	---
2011-2012	NIL	---
2012-2013	NIL	---
2013-2015	NIL	---
2015-2016	NIL	---
2016-2017	100%	19/08/2017
2017-2018	NIL	---
2018-2019	100%	05/09/2019
2019-2020 (Interim Dividend)	100%	10/02/2020
2020-2021	125%	20/07/2021
2021-22 (Interim Dividend)	200%	29/03/2022
2022-23 (Interim Dividend)	200%	20/03/2023
2023-24	NIL	---
2024-25	50%	19/08/2025

STATUS OF UNPAID DIVIDEND & SUSPENSE ACCOUNT:

Dividend for the year	Amount of Dividend (₹)	Amount of unpaid dividend as on 31.03.2026 (₹)	Due Date of transfer to IEPF
2018-19	18,83,01,470.00	4,60,357.00	11/10/2026
2019-20 (Interim Dividend)	18,83,01,470.00	4,79,441.00	10/03/2027
2020-21	23,53,76,837.50	5,00,689.98	18/08/2028
2021-22 (Interim Dividend)	37,66,02,940.00	7,42,262.50	04/05/2029
2022-23 (Interim Dividend)	37,66,02,940.00	9,03,922.14	25/04/2030
2023-24	NIL	NA	NA
2024-25	9,26,50,735.00	2,10,288.00	24/09/2032

The Company sends reminders to the shareholders for the unpaid dividend. In terms of Section 125 of the Act, read with rules made thereunder, the Company is required to transfer the unpaid dividend amounts which remained unclaimed for 7 years from the date of transfer of such amounts to Unpaid Dividend A/C to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

Pursuant to Section 124, shares in respect of such dividends which have not been claimed for a period of 7 consecutive years are also liable to be transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority. In the interest of the shareholders, the Company sends periodical reminders to the shareholders to claim their dividends in order to avoid transfer of dividends/shares to IEPF Authority.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Dividend Distribution Policy of the Company is available on the Company's website and can be accessed at <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Dividend-Distribution-Policy.pdf>

EQUITY SHARES IN SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

No shares of the Company are lying in Equity Suspense Account.

LOANS AND ADVANCES IN THE NATURE OF LOANS TO FIRMS/COMPANIES IN WHICH DIRECTORS ARE INTERESTED BY NAME AND AMOUNT

The Company has not advanced any loans or advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which Directors are interested.

M. COMPLIANCE

Mandatory Requirements:

The Company has complied with all mandatory requirements as specified under Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Corporate Governance Report of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, is in compliance with the applicable provisions of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

Non-Mandatory Requirements:

In accordance with Part E of Schedule II of the Listing Regulations, the status of adoption of discretionary requirements is as under:

Chairman's Office

Gautam Radheshyam Morarka has been re-appointed as Whole-Time Director, designated as Executive Chairman of the Company, for a further period of five years with effect from January 1, 2027.

Separate posts of Chairman and MD/CEO:

The Company maintains separate positions for the Chairman and the Managing Directors. Shri Gautam R. Morarka serves as the Executive Chairman, while Shri Balkishan J. Maheshwari and Shri Vijay Sitaram Banka serve as the Managing Directors of the Company.

Shareholders' rights

The Company does not circulate half-yearly financial performance reports to shareholders. However, the quarterly financial results, as approved by the Board

of Directors, are promptly submitted to the Stock Exchanges and published on the Company's website for public access.

Modified Opinion in Auditors Report

The Statutory Auditors' Report on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 is unmodified (unqualified) and does not contain any adverse or modified opinion.

Reporting of Internal Auditor

In line with the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has appointed M/s S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company, Chartered Accountants as Internal Auditors.

The Internal Auditor reports directly to the Audit Committee, and quarterly internal audit reports are submitted to the Committee for its review and for taking necessary action, if required. On behalf of the Board of Directors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2026

B. J. Maheshwari
 Managing Director & CS cum CCO
 (DIN: 00002075)



Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The Board at its meeting held on January 24, 2005 adopted the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors and Senior Management ('the Code'). This code is a comprehensive code applicable to all Directors, Executive & Non-Executive and members of senior management. However, in the light of changing scenario of corporate functioning, the same has been modified & adopted by the Board at its meeting held on May 14, 2013.

A copy of the Code has been put on the Company's website: https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Code_of_Conduct_for_Senior_Management_and_Director.pdf

The code has been circulated to all the members of the Board and Senior Management and the compliance of the same has been affirmed by them. A declaration signed by Shri B.J. Maheshwari, Managing Director & CS cum CCO is given below:

I hereby confirm that:

As provided under Regulation 26(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 all Board Members and Senior Management Personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited code of Business Conduct and Ethics for the year ended 31st March. 2026.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Date : May 14, 2026
Place : Mumbai

B. J. Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
(DIN: 00002075)

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

**{Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10) (i) of
SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015}**

We have examined the relevant records, registers, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **M/s. DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED** (hereinafter known as “the Company”), having its Registered Office at Dwarikesh Nagar Bijnore, Uttar Pradesh, India, 246762 incorporated vide its Company Registration Number L15421UP1993PLC018642 on November 01, 1993 under the jurisdiction of Registrar of Companies, Kanpur, produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para C Clause 10(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended from to time).

On the basis of examination and verification (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in), we hereby state that, none of the directors on the board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as the directors of Companies by the Securities Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2026.

The Board of Directors of the Company comprises of 8 (Eight) Directors, and the Board is composed as follows:

Sr. No	Name of the Director	DIN	Type of the Director	Date of Appointment	Status of the Director
1	Mr. Gautam Radheshyam Morarka	00002078	Executive Director-Chairperson	01/01/2019	Active
2	Mr. Balkishan Jawarilal Maheshwari	00002075	Executive Director-Managing Director	16/01/2010	Active
3	Mr. Vijay Sitaram Banka	00963355	Executive Director-Managing Director	01/05/2009	Active
4	Mr. Gopal Bhimrao Hosur	08884883	Non-Executive - Independent Director	02/11/2020	Active
5	Ms. Priyanka Gautam Morarka	00001088	Executive Director	22/05/2025	Active
6	Mr. Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar	07940253	Non-Executive - Independent Director	02/11/2020	Active
7	Ms. Bharati Balaji	07485652	Non-Executive - Independent Director	01/06/2025	Active
8	Mr. Arun Kumar Tulsian	10872777	Non-Executive - Independent Director	22/05/2025	Active

During the year under review, the following changes took place in the Board composition of the Company:

- Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka (DIN: 00001088) was appointed as a Whole -Time Director (designated as Executive Director) of the Company for a term of five (5) years with effect from May 22, 2025.
- Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian (DIN: 10872777) was appointed as an Independent Director for a term of five (5) consecutive years with effect from May 22, 2025.
- Mrs. Bharati Balaji (DIN: 07485652) was appointed as an Independent Woman Director for a term of five (5) consecutive years with effect from June 1, 2025.
- Shri Vijay S Banka (DIN: 00963355), who had retired by rotation was re-appointmented by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting held on August 19, 2025 by majority.



5. Shri K. N. Prithviraj (DIN: 00115317) and Ms. Nina Chatrath (DIN: 07700943) ceased to be Independent Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, and accordingly ceased to be Members/Chairpersons of the Committees of the Board.
6. Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar (DIN: 07940253) was appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director for a second term of five consecutive years from November 2, 2025 to November 1, 2030.
7. Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883) was appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director for a second term of five consecutive years from November 2, 2025 to November 1, 2030.

Ensuring the eligibility of for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company

FOR VKM & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

(Vijay Kumar Mishra)

Partner

C.P. No. 4279

PR. No.: 1846/2022

Membership No. 5023

UDIN: F005023H000357287

Place: Mumbai

Date: 14th May 2026

CEO and CFO Certification

To,
The Board of Directors,
Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited

We hereby certify that:

We have reviewed Financial Statements and the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading.

These statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal and violating the Company's code of conduct.

We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

We have indicated to the auditors and the audit committee

Significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year.

Significant changes in accounting policies, if any during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, and Instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026

Vijay S. Banka
Managing Director
(DIN: 00963355)

Sunil Kumar Goel
Chief Financial Officer



Auditors' Certificate on Corporate Governance

To,
The Member of,
Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited
Dwarikesh Nagar, Bijnor
Uttar Pradesh – 246 762

1. This certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter with Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited (the “Company”).
2. We, Mittal Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants, the Statutory Auditors of the Company, have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by the Company, for the year ended on March 31, 2026, as stipulated in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of Regulation 46(2) and Para C and D of Schedule V to the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the “Listing Regulations”) and as amended thereof.
3. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control and procedures to ensure compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance stipulated in the Listing Regulations.
4. Our responsibility is limited to examining the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
5. We have examined the books of account and other relevant records and documents maintained by the Company for the purposes of providing reasonable assurance on the compliance with Corporate Governance requirements by the Company.
6. We have carried out an examination of the relevant records of the Company in accordance with the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance issued by the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India (the “ICAI”), the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013, in so far as applicable for the purpose of this certificate and as per the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes issued by the ICAI which requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI.
7. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

Management's Responsibility

Auditor's Responsibility

Opinion

8. Based on our examination of the relevant records and according to the information and explanations provided to us and the representations provided by the Management, we certify that the Company has

complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of Regulation 46(2) and Para C and D of Schedule V to the Listing Regulations during the year ended March 31, 2026 and as amended thereof.

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

Restriction on use

10. The certificate is addressed and provided to the members of the Company solely for the purpose to enable the Company to comply with the requirement of the Listing Regulations, and it should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this certificate is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001874C

Place: Kanpur
Date: 14.05.2026

(Bihari Lal Gupta) -Partner
Membership No. 073794
UDIN: 26073794ROYJGR9406



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

[Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

1. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

Energy conservation is an on-going activity in the Company and the efforts to conserve energy through improved operational methods and other means are continuing.

THE STEPS TAKEN FOR CONSERVATION OF ENERGY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. LED lights are being installed on a continuous basis in place of HPSV/Fluorescent/CFL/GLS Bulbs.
2. DCS upgradation being done for optimum utility and smooth running of plant.
3. Variable Frequency Drive (VFDs) is being added in the system in all the Units for reduction of electrical energy consumption.
4. Installation of Planetary gears in replacement of inefficient worm wheel type gears is also being done on regular basis in all the units for saving of electrical energy.
5. Gradual replacement of inefficient geared pumps with screw pumps/high flow pumps for electrical energy efficiency.
6. Continuous Pan Automation upgradation to save steam, manpower, water and for improving the quality of sugar.
7. Automation of Pan Condensers for saving of steam, water and power.

Details of total energy consumption and energy consumption per unit of production are furnished in the prescribed

FORM 'A'

Form for Disclosure of Particulars with Respect to Conservation of Energy

A. POWER AND FUEL CONSUMPTION

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
1. Electricity		
a) Purchased		
Unit - KWH	Nil	Nil
Total amount (₹)	Nil	Nil
Rate / Unit (₹)	Nil	Nil
b) Own Generation		
i) Through Diesel Generator		
Unit -KWH	1,08,767	76,515
Unit Per Ltr of Diesel	3.26	3.12
Oil cost/Unit (₹)	26.99	28.51
ii) Through Steam Turbine/Generato		
Unit -KWH	20,25,90,968	20,90,13,439
Unit per Ltr of fuel		
Oil/Gas		
Cost/Unit (₹)		

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
2. Coal (Specify quantity and where used)		
Quantity (Tons)	NIL	NIL
Total Cost	N.A.	N.A.
Average Rate	N.A.	N.A.
3. Furnace Oil		
Quantity (Kilo Ltrs.)	NIL	NIL
Total amount	N.A.	N.A.
Average Rate	N.A.	N.A.
4. Other / internal Generation		

	Bagasse (Qtls.)		Firewood (Qtls.)		Diesel (Ltrs.)	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Quantity	65,53,780	68,83,859.76	-	-	33,360	24,511
Total Cost (C)	Own generation	Own generation	-	-	29,35,680	21,81,479
Rate/Unit (C)	-	-	-	-	26.99	28.51

B. CONSUMPTION PER UNIT OF PRODUCTION

PRODUCT – SUGAR (Unit Qtls.)

Total Sugar Produced = **23,73,092 Qtls**

	Standards (if any)	2025-26	2024-25
Electricity (KWH)	N.A.	-	-
Furnace Oil	N.A.	-	-
Coal (Specify Qua)	N.A.	-	-
Others (Specify)	N.A.	-	-
Firewood (MT)	N.A.	-	-
G.N. Husk (MT)	N.A.	-	-
Bagasse (MT)		0.240 MT/Qtls of Sugar	0.328 /Qtls of Sugar

- Steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:** The Company is producing renewable energy from Bagasse, which is eco-friendly & meets it's captive requirement of power from such energy & sells surplus power to state Grid.
- Capital Investment on energy conservation equipment:** NIL



Technology Absorption

FORM 'B'

Form for disclosure of particulars in respect of technology absorption

I. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

A. FOCUS AREA

1. Replacement of Co 0238 with new and high yielding cane varieties

While on one hand efforts are made to increase the longevity of Co 0238 variety sugarcane, efforts are also being intensified to replace this variety with other high yielding / early maturing varieties such as Co 0118, 15023, 98014, CoS 13235, 17231, 18231, 19231 & CoLk 14201, 16202 and 94184. The phased replacement will help in reducing dependence on Co 0238 variety and broad base the varietal mix.

The varietal replacement program was started from planting season 2024 and within short period of 03 planting seasons, we have replaced 90% cane area of Co 0238 in our Dwarikesh Nagar & Dwarikesh Puram units. While 100% replacement area of variety Co-0238 has already been completed at our Dwarikesh Dham unit, as the varietal replacement programmed had started from the planting season 2022 at our Dwarikesh Dham unit. In the next season 100% replacement of Co-0238 will be completed in all the group of Sugar units.

2. Protecting of Co 0238 cane variety in small and isolated patches only.

Special focus on protection of wonder cane variety Co 0238 from Red Rot disease by providing disease free cane seed, cane seed treatment through MHAT & Seed treatment device in small and isolated patches only. Providing quality fungicides like Trichoderma for soil treatment, Thiophenate Methyl, Amistar Top for cane seed treatment, foliar spray and drenching in standing crop on subsidized rates. This will increase productivity of disease-free cane seed.

3. Improved planting techniques

Farmers are constantly being counseled to adopt scientific methods of planting such as distance planting which involves increasing effective row to row distance. Trench furrow openers, specially designed for distance planting are being made available to farmers on subsidized rates. This technique will help farmers in increasing their productivity. Mechanical Trench Planter (MTP) are being popularized for sugarcane

planting this will help in decreasing the labour cost, saving of time and germination of cane also.

4. Ratoon Management

This is a potential area offering tremendous scope for enhancing cane productivity. Farmers are educated, persuaded & motivated by specially trained cane field staffs to adopt good agricultural practices such as use of ratoon management device (RMD) for stubble shaving and cutting of old roots in ratoon crop. Application of balanced dose of fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, gap filling and timely irrigation. RMDs are being provided to the farmers on subsidized rates.

Pesticides, Herbicide & Fungicides are provided on subsidized rates to the farmers affiliated to the command area. Farmers are also educated for timely application of the quality agro-inputs being provided by the Sugar Factory to maximize benefits. From last 3-4 years the incidence of red rot disease especially in the cane variety of Co-0238 have been seen. To manage/control of the incidence of red rot disease. Double effect fungicides are provided on subsidized rates so as to combat this menace. CTPR, a time-tested chemical is also made available to farmers for control of borers and healthy growth of the cane crop.

This insecticide comes under green level and effectively controls the incidence of borers.

Social media avenues are being prominently used for technology dissemination, through Company's website and through SIS, SMS and also through Dwarikesh Kisaan e-Mitra App, which is followed by more than 1.30 lakh registered farmers of the command area.

5. SOIL HEALTH: -

Soil samples are drawn from different villages of command area as per standard operating procedure and tested in our Soil Testing Labs. Thereafter soil health card bearing the recommendation of manure and fertilizers are provided to the individual farmer and soil map of the cluster of villages is prepared and accordingly application of fertilizers is advised by Company's competent cane development team. Timely application of fertilizers together with balanced dose will not only increase the farm productivity but will simultaneously results in cost reduction.

Trichoderma, a bio fungicide which is effective in management of red Rot/Wilt disease pathogens is also made available for fighting the Red-rot/Wilt infestation by treatment of soil before planting of sugarcane.

Boiler fly ash which is rich in organic Carbon & Potash is being provided to farmers free of cost to enrich their farm soil. Filter cake/ Press mud is provided to the farmers on subsidized rates for preparation of bio-compost this will help to increase organic carbon & productivity of farm soil.

6. MANAGEMENT OF DISEASES: -

Most commonly found Disease/Pests are Red rot, Wilt, Top rot (Pokkah boeing), Top borer, Early Shoot borer and Mealy bug which are identified at early stage by Company's technical team and farmers are suitably advised and also provided recommended quality fungicides on subsidized rates to save the crop from collateral damage.

Management of diseases is also done by treatment of the cane seeds of improved cane varieties through M.H.A.T units and Seed Treatment Devices. This helps in controlling seed borne diseases such as Red rot disease, Grassy shoot disease, Ratoon stunting disease, red leaf stripe and leaf stripe diseases etc. To fight Pokkah Boeing disease & Top-rot disease, the sugarcane plants are infested with and more particularly during rainy season, farmers have been advised for foliar spray of Copper- oxy-chloride. Fungo super and Amistar Top for control of Pokka Boeing & Top rot disease. Management of Grassy shoot disease farmers are advised for rouging out and destroying disease affected clumps followed by spray of Sugron-H. In ratoon crop of Co 0238 where Chlorosis disease is observed, farmers have been advised to spray of Ferrous Sulphate and Nano Zinc for effective control. On spray of Micronutrient on standing crop the results found encouraging.

7. STAFF / FARMER'S TRAINING & VISITS: -

Groups of progressive farmers have been formed, who are regularly attending refresher courses at Company's units and at various training institutes to learn new and improved technology for on onward transmission of the knowledge gained to their fellow farmers. Field visits are also organized for the farmers at demonstration plots for knowledge sharing and for adopting best practices.

Nukkad Nataks in the local dialect is very effective tool for training and educating growers. Pesticide/ insecticide suppliers are also moving regularly in the command area with their mobile propaganda vehicles to educate growers for effective & timely application

of required insecticide/pesticide. Farmer's seminars/ Goshti are conducted for training of farmers. Inter unit and inter farm visits are organized and in house refresher training programs conducted. Concept of inter cropping/mixed cropping with Sugarcane is being propagated in entire command area. Farmers are being encouraged for planting of cane in the month of September to get maximum yield of not only of Sugarcane but also of inter-crops.

Planting in the month of September helps in maintaining the soil health and by adoption of crop rotation occurrence of weeds and attack of insects, pest and diseases can also be minimized

Master trainers from the Sugar Mill Staff, progressive farmers & cane development council supervisors are being made through providing them intensive training at the Sugarcane Research Centers, KVKs. After having intensive training these master trainers will trained to the farmers at Panchayat level in the command areas. This will help transfer of technology from lab to land.

8. INFRA-STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: -

To facilitate the farmers for smooth transportation of cane and other agriculture produce, construction/ repairing and maintenance of link roads in the command area are taken up with the help of concerned PWD by relentless follow up.

9. DEMONSTRATION & TRIALS: -

Demonstrations / trials of different cane varieties like Co 15023, 0118, 98014, Cos 13235, 17231, 18231, 19231, Colk 14201 & 16202 are regularly conducted to familiarize farmers with the best means of farming and irrigation techniques. Free of cost services of agriculture implements such as M.B. plough & Disc plough are provided to the farmers to popularized deep ploughing of soil for ensuring better tillage operations, paired row trench planters & spaced row trench planters are provided to the farmers to popularize distance planting. Farmers are encouraged for laser leveling of the land before planting / sowing of other deep rooted crops also, so that optimum use of fertilizers / irrigation can be ensured and water holding capacity of soil may increased.

10. DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES: -

In the rain fed areas subsidy on boring of deep bore wells to ensure timely irrigation of cane crop for better productivity is provided to farmers. The subsidy schemes extended to the isolated dry belt area also. 125 deep bore wells have been installed which are in running conditions. Farmers in the rain fed area are also assisted in the use of drip irrigation so as to save water & cost of cultivation.



11. MECHANIZATION IN CANE LOADING TO OVERCOME FROM THE DEPENDENCE ON LABOURS: -

In order to manage smooth and continuous supply of sugarcane for crushing requirements dependence on manual labor has been reduced by introduction of mechanized cane loaders at out cane purchasing centers, where the sugarcane is dumped by the farmers. To ensure that centers are not slushy and muddy during rainy seasons, 70% out cane purchasing centers have been converted into brick soling. Resulted negligible mud is loaded with cane to the lorries/Trucks and minimum machinery losses during crushing season. This has reduced the time in the loading of cane in the trucks and the cane loading is not hampered during rainy also.

B. BENEFITS DERIVED

A. IMPROVEMENT IN VARIETAL BALANCE: -

At one time dependence on Co-0238 variety was to the extent of 87-90% across the province. However, since the said variety is under the clutches of Red rot disease the same is being replaced in phased manner with new & improved varieties such as Co 0118, 15023, Co 98014, CoLk 94184, Colk 14201, 16202, Cos 13235, 17231, 18231 & 19231 are being propagated which will help in enhancing the farm yield as well as Sugar recovery

B. INCREASE IN CANE QUALITY & PRODUCTION: -

With introduction of new & improved cane varieties, adoption and application of balanced dose of fertilizers and integrated disease management with the help of bio chemicals, bio fertilizers and Agro-chemicals, use of Filter Cake which are being provided to the farmers on subsidized rates, the cane production & productivity and sugar recovery are improving.

C. SAVING OF TIME & MONEY: -

Use of improved agricultural implements, such as Drone sprayers, Power sprayers, Weeders, Mechanical Trench Planter (MTP) etc. in protection of cane crops from insects, pests & diseases have been of immense help to farmers and have resulted in mechanization of cane cultivation. These measures have ultimately increased cane yield and made Sugarcane cultivation easy and economical. Cane loading by mechanical cane loaders at centers has been another step, in mechanization and has also assisted cane marketing. Providing large number of power-driven weeders and Mini Tractors on subsidized rates to the farmers has helped timely mechanical weed management resulting in overall reduction in the cost of cane cultivation & improvement of cane yield.

D. FARMERS AWARENESS: -

Exhibition/demonstration, farmers meeting, training and tour programme have been very useful in imparting improved technical know-how of sugar cane cultivation to cane farmers as well as staff members. Awareness about improved technology of sugarcane cultivation, adoption of package and practices of Sugarcane cultivation has helped increase in cane yield, quality of cane as well as sugar recovery.

E. INCREASE IN IRRIGATION FACILITY: -

Helped providing irrigation facility through deep Tube well boring in the rain fed area and subsidy on drip irrigation. This has helped the growers to increase the area under cane cultivation as well as improvement in cane production. 140 bore wells at farmers' fields were setup successfully on account of which farmers are able to grow cane even in rain fed area. Drip irrigation has helped in water saving and has also helped in application of macro and micronutrients. Overall production and productivity of cane is enhanced.

F. SUGARCANE INFORMATION SYSTEM: -

Cane commissioner, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh has introduced SIS (sugar cane information system) & E-Ganna app which has helped in providing different type of information like - cane area, varieties, basic quota, no. of supply tickets, cane supply position, cane price payment and all other information related to cane supply / cane area of the farmers. Progressive farmers of our reserved cane area are included in WhatsApp group of Kisaan Mittra Club and important information related with incidence of insect, pests, diseases and their control measures are shared on this group. This has made the entire process paperless.

On the other hand, Company introduced Dwarikesh Kisaan eMittra app which is proving to be very effective means of technology transfer, grievance redressal, online viewing of waiting time, uploading of real time survey data, cane area, cane supply, payment etc. to keep the growers constantly updated. Nearly 1.30 Lakh registered farmers have downloaded this App and are deriving huge benefits and their queries relating to cane supply and cane development activities are instantly addressed.

A. ACTION PLAN:

1. For proper varietal balance, replacement of old & unsuitable cane varieties with new & improved cane varieties is to be continued on sustained basis and efforts must be made to minimize the area not more than 40% under a single cane variety.

Efforts for replacement of the cane variety Co 0238 by distribution of disease-free cane seed of new and improved cane varieties Co-0118, 15023, 98014, 17018, CoS-17231, 18231, 19231, CoLk-14201 & 16202 and fungicide for soil and seed treatment is to be intensified and accelerated in isolated areas only where the infestation of red rot disease was not spread out.

2. To maintain and operate cane seed nurseries for propagation of varieties such as Co 15023, Colk 14201, 16202 Co 0118, 17018, Cos 13235, 17231, 18231 & 19231 etc. under supervision of Company's trained cane staff with a view to achieve the best results of low fiber, high sugar, high juice and high yield from these cane varieties.
3. To carry out various extension activities to technically upgrade the farmers for better field management, mechanization and balanced dose of fertilizers to improve productivity.
4. Continuance support for deep bore well & drip irrigation facility to the farmers in the rain fed areas.
5. Availability of Mini Tractors & Mechanical Weeders, Trench Openers, RMD, M.B Plough & Sub Soiler on subsidized rates to the farmers for inter-cultural operations, deep ploughing, good Ratoon Management practices and spaced row planting of Sugarcane.
6. Emphasis on adoption of crop rotation.
7. Introduction of Drone and Power Sprayers for crop protection from insect, pest & diseases.
8. Introduction of power weeders and Mini Tractor for weed management.

II. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, ADOPTION AND INNOVATION

EFFORTS MADE

1. Adoption of faster procedure of single bud nurseries for achieving balanced varietal combination. The same is being transferred for commercial cultivation.
2. To reduce dependency on labors, introducing various farm implements such as Mini Tractors, Trench openers, MB plough for deep ploughing, Power weeders, Power & Motorized Sprayers, RMD, Earthing up device, Sub Soiler for breaking of hard pan of soil are provided on subsidized rates. This has saved time and money of the farmers.
3. For proper tracking of the activities of Company vehicles used for cane development activities are provided with GPS. Digital tracking platform has been developed in Dwarikesh kisaan eMittra App for effective and complete control of each and every activity taking place at the farmers' field. This has helped in proper analysis about the activities carried out, deficiencies, if any and corrective measures required. This App is also used for redressal of the problems of farmers. In order to disseminate information, sugarcane information system (Cane Website, IVRS, SMS, QSMS, mobile app) is being updated regularly.
4. Conducting demonstration and trials of different fertilizer and Agro-chemicals in the command area & at Company's farms so that best agrochemical practices and doses of fertilizers may be recommended to the Sugarcane producing farmers.
5. Online weighment of cane at out cane purchasing centers through HHC, Challan generation for the trucks from out centers through HHC. This has helped smooth and transparent working.
6. Smart weighment system has been successfully introduced at truck weighbridges and the same will soon be installed at all weighbridges for effective control and man less weighment.
7. Another breakthrough step being initiated is the installation of a digitized architecture to monitor the cane developmental activities. With this, the movement of staff, indents collection, planting targets achieved, seed reservation done, Agri-inputs & chemicals distribution completed etc. will be digitally captured on-line. Hitherto the data was collected and captured through manual forms resulting in delays & gaps.
8. Brick-soling at out cane purchasing centers has helped in loading of cane during rains in the running crushing season and ensuring mud / wet soil free arrival of cane to the mills.
9. Efforts are made to introduce more mechanization in cane cultivation such as automatic cane planter, cane harvesters, Mini tractors, new trench planters and power weeders for inter-cultural operations.
10. The Company also carries out the overall survey of the allotted cane area through satellite mapping. This facilitates better estimation of cane area, cane production and condition of the cane crop.
11. To increase the longevity of cane variety Co-0238, a special program of cane seed treatment and soil



treatment is in progress and it is being replaced in a phase manner from the area where the severe infestation of red rot disease found.

III. LATEST TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN THE PLANT

1. Installed Incineration Boiler in both the Distilleries to operate throughout the year.
2. Installed Condensate Polishing Unit (CPU) to treat the effluent water for recycling to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)

3. Spent wash incineration boiler installed at Dwarikesh Nagar & Dwarikesh Dham Distilleries

Spent wash incineration boilers (bagasse based) have been installed at our Dwarikesh Nagar and Dwarikesh Dham Distilleries, which has proven to be the best and latest technology for clean and zero effluent discharge. It is also called slop fired boiler. This boiler can run continuously for more than 150 days. It is having travelling grate technology which gives flexibility to use variety of support fuels. This boiler has three pass design. Bag filter has been provided to control the emissions, well below norms. Installation of these boilers has ensured uninterrupted operations both the Distilleries.

4. Condensate Polishing Unit (CPU) installed at our Dwarikesh Nagar and Dwarikesh Dham Distilleries

Condensate polishing (CPU) unit has been installed at both the Distilleries. The same has been supplied & commissioned by M/s. Paques Environmental Technology India Pvt. Ltd, an internationally acclaimed Company. Condensate from distillery have high COD and BOD counts, which is treated

through Condensate Polishing Unit by use of anaerobic and aerobic Treatment. It is having BIOPAQ® ICX reactor, which uses anaerobic granular biomass which converts biodegradable organic components (COD) from wastewater into biogas. The generated biogas is separated from the treated wastewater and is discharged from the reactor. It is also having ultra filtration (UF) system, UV system and RO to recycle treated water to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD).

5. Cigar Condensate Flashing System Installed at our Dwarikesh Puram Unit:-

The condensate heat recovery system has been installed at our Dwarikesh Puram Unit as an energy saving system. The same has been supplied & commissioned by M/s Spray Engineering Devices Limited. The basic principle is to recover the heat by flashing from the condensate coming from the heaters, evaporators and pans. This heat is utilized in the process house to cut down the exhaust steam demand. Cigar is a multi chambered horizontal condensate flashing system equipped with automation for reliable operation. Apart from the steam saving in the process house, the Cigar also offers space saving, power saving and maintenance cost saving etc. There is no underground syphon / pilling required in the Cigar.

IV. LATEST TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN THE PLANT

1. Installed Incineration Boiler in both the Distilleries to operate throughout the year.
2. Installed Condensate Polishing Unit (CPU) to treat the effluent water for recycling to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)

V. EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON R&D

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1	Capital	Nil
2	Recurring	96.53
3	Total	96.53
4	Total R&D expenditure as percentage of total turnover	0.07%

VI. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a)	EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY (on accrual basis)		
	Bank Charges on foreign remittances	-	-
	Computer software purchase	-	-
	Legal fees	-	-
	Total	-	-
b)	EARNINGS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY		
	FOB value of export sales	-	-
	Other income	-	-
	Total	-	-

On behalf of the Board of Directors
Dwarikesh Sugar industries Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14 2026

B J Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
(DIN: 00002075)

Vijay S Banka
Managing Director
(DIN: 00963355)



FORM MR-3

Secretarial Audit Report

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2026

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 09 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED,
Dwarikesh Nagar, Bijnore,
Uttar Pradesh-246762.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by “DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED” (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

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

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

1. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (SCRA) and the rules made there under;
3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed hereunder;
4. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment; Not applicable to the company during the Audit period;
5. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India, 1992 (SEBI Act);
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - During the review period, disclosures pursuant to Regulation 29(2) of the aforesaid Regulations were made by Mr. Gautam R Morarka (Promoter Group) for acquisition of 70,654 equity shares (0.04%) on March 17, 2026 and 12,500 equity shares (0.01%) on March 20, 2026, and the same were filed with the Stock Exchanges within the prescribed timelines.
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 - Not applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits - Not applicable to the company during the Audit period;

- (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 - Not applicable to the company during the Audit period;
- (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registration to an Issue and Share Transfers Agents) Regulations, 1993;
- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 - Not applicable to the company during the Audit period;
- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018- Not applicable to the company during the Audit period
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non- Convertible Redeemable preference Shares) Regulations, 2013- Not applicable to the company during the Audit period;

6. Other Laws applicable to the Company;

- i. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- ii. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- iii. The Employee Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
- iv. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
- v. The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.
- vi. The Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953.
- vii. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- viii. The Factories Act, 1948.
- ix. The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clause of the following;

- I. The Secretarial Standards with respect to Meetings of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- II. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Accordingly, we state that during the period under review there were adequate systems and processes in place to monitor and ensure compliance with various applicable laws and that the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc., mentioned above.

We further report that: -

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The aforesaid mentioned changes were carried out in conformity and compliance with the provision of the Act.

During the period under review, the following changes in the composition of the Board took place:

1. Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka (DIN: 00001088) was appointed as a Whole -Time Director (designated as Executive Director) of the Company for a term of five (5) years with effect from May 22, 2025.
 2. Shri Arun Kumar Tulsian (DIN: 10872777) was appointed as an Independent Director for a term of five (5) consecutive years with effect from May 22, 2025.
 3. Mrs. Bharati Balaji (DIN: 07485652) was appointed as an Independent Woman Director for a term of five (5) consecutive years with effect from June 1, 2025.
 4. Shri Vijay S Banka (DIN: 00963355), who had retired by rotation was re-appointed by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting held on August 19, 2025 by majority.
 5. Shri K. N. Prithviraj (DIN: 00115317) and Ms. Nina Chatrath (DIN: 07700943) ceased to be Independent Directors of the Company with effect from September 18, 2025, and accordingly ceased to be Members/Chairpersons of the Committees of the Board.
 6. Shri Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar (DIN: 07940253) was appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director for a second term of five consecutive years from November 2, 2025 to November 1, 2030.
 7. Shri Gopal Bhimrao Hosur (DIN: 08884883) was appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Director for a second term of five consecutive years from November 2, 2025 to November 1, 2030.
- Adequate notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarification on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.



- All Decisions at the Board Meetings and Committee Meetings were taken unanimously and are captured and recorded as part of the minutes of the meetings.

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

We further report that, during the audit period there was 0 (zero) other specific events / actions in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, etc. having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules etc which is mentioned as follows:

This report is to be read with the Annexure A which forms an integral part of this report.

FOR VKM & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

(Vijay Kumar Mishra)

Partner

FCS No.: 5023

PR. No. : 1846/2022

UDIN : F005023H000357210

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 14, 2026

ANNEXURE - A

To,
The Member,
DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Dwarikesh Nagar, Bijnore,
Uttar Pradesh-246762.

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility

1. It is the Responsibility of Management of the Company to maintain Secretarial records, device proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

Auditor's Responsibility

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in Secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happenings of events etc.
5. The compliance of provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

Disclaimer

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

FOR VKM & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

(Vijay Kumar Mishra)

Partner

FCS No.: 5023

PR. No. : 1846/2022

UDIN : F005023H000357210

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2026



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR)

Index	
Section A	General Disclosures
Section B	Management and Process Disclosures
Section C	Principle wise Performance Disclosures
Principle 1	Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity and in a manner that is ethical, transparent, and accountable
Principle 2	Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe
Principle 3	Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains
Principle 4	Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders
Principle 5	Businesses should respect and promote human rights
Principle 6	Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment
Principle 7	Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent
Principle 8	Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development
Principle 9	Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

The sugar industry is intrinsically dependent on natural resources and rural ecosystems, which necessitates a measured and responsible approach to business operations. At Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited (DSIL), we recognise that long-term value creation is closely linked to the manner in which we manage environmental, social, and governance considerations. Accordingly, our operations are guided by a structured approach to responsible business conduct, with sustained focus on environmental stewardship, employee and community well-being, and robust governance practices. These aspects are embedded within our operational and decision-making frameworks, reflecting the importance we place on conducting business with discipline, accountability, and integrity.

Environmental

Responsible environmental stewardship remains central to our operations, given the sector's dependence on natural resources and its interface with agricultural ecosystems. Our approach is guided by the need to optimise resource utilisation, minimise environmental impact, and embed circularity across processes. During the year, we continued to strengthen our environmental management practices across energy, emissions, waste, and water, aligning operational efficiency with sustainable outcomes.

Energy Management

Additionally, process by-products such as spent wash are utilised through incineration systems to generate energy, further enhancing resource efficiency within operations. These efforts are complemented by energy efficiency measures such as the use of LED lighting across facilities, deployment of IE3-grade energy-efficient motors, and optimisation of operations through Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) and Distributed Control Systems (DCS). Together, these integrated systems have supported reduction in overall energy consumption, reflecting continued optimisation of energy use. Our focus remains on improving energy efficiency through process improvements and maximising the utilisation of internally generated renewable resources.

Emission Management

Managing emissions is a key priority, particularly in operations involving process heating and distillation. We have established systems for capturing carbon dioxide from distillery operations, which is processed, purified, and supplied as liquid CO₂ for commercial applications. This approach not only reduces emissions but also enables value creation from process outputs. In parallel, we maintain a structured approach to monitoring greenhouse

gas emissions across Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3, ensuring visibility into our emission profile. Air emissions are regularly monitored in accordance with regulatory standards, supported by appropriate control systems such as flue gas treatment mechanisms. These measures collectively enable us to manage emissions in a controlled and compliant manner.

Waste Management and Circularity

Our operations are designed to minimise waste generation while maximising the productive use of by-products. Key outputs from the sugar manufacturing process are systematically reintegrated into the value chain. Bagasse is utilised for cogeneration, molasses serves as a feedstock for ethanol production, and press mud is made available to farmers as a nutrient-rich soil conditioner. In addition, plastic waste is managed in line with Extended Producer Responsibility requirements, with recycling and recovery undertaken through authorised channels. There has been an 18.38% reduction in waste generation during the year, reflecting progress in waste minimisation and operational efficiency. Our focus remains on strengthening circular practices and reducing reliance on disposal-intensive methods.

Water Management

Water management continues to be a critical focus area, given the nature of our operations. We have implemented Zero Liquid Discharge systems across distillery units, supported by Condensate Polishing Units, enabling the complete treatment and reuse of wastewater. Treated water is utilised within plant operations as well as for agricultural purposes, thereby reducing dependence on freshwater sources. Our water management practices are aligned with applicable regulatory requirements, with continuous monitoring of effluent quality and compliance with prescribed standards. These measures support responsible water usage while mitigating potential environmental impact.

Social

Our approach to social responsibility is anchored in recognising the interdependence between our business, our people, and the communities and ecosystems in which we operate. We engage with a diverse set of stakeholders, including employees, workers, value chain partners, and local communities, and seek to create a work environment and engagement model that supports well-being, inclusivity, and long-term development.

Human Capital Management

Our employees and workers form the foundation of our operations, and we remain focused on strengthening their capabilities and supporting their professional growth. Periodic training and development programmes are conducted to enhance technical skills, improve operational efficiency, and build awareness on safety and regulatory aspects. We also undertake structured performance evaluation processes to align individual objectives with organisational priorities, while providing opportunities for career progression. We provide benefits related to health, parental support, and retirement benefits, ensuring that the workforce is supported across different stages of employment.

Health and Safety

Ensuring the health and safety of our employees and workers remains a priority. We have implemented comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems that cover all operational aspects, supported by defined procedures for risk identification and mitigation. Regular training sessions and awareness programmes are conducted to reinforce safe practices and minimise operational risks. These sustained efforts have resulted in zero safety-related incidents during the year, reflecting a strong safety culture across our operations.

Human Rights

We continue to uphold principles of fairness, dignity, and equal opportunity across our operations. Our policies and practices are designed to prevent discrimination and promote an inclusive work environment. Efforts have also been made to facilitate accessibility across our premises, enabling ease of movement for differently abled individuals. During FY 2025-26, there were no reported incidents of human rights violations, reflecting the effectiveness of our systems and awareness efforts in this area.

Value Chain Partners and Community

Our engagement extends beyond our own operations to include farmers and communities that are integral to our value chain. Sugarcane, being our primary raw material, is sourced entirely from local farmers, and we work closely with them through training and awareness programmes focused on sustainable agricultural practices and responsible conduct. At the community level, our initiatives are directed toward areas such as health, education, and environmental improvement, with a focus on addressing local needs and supporting the upliftment of marginalised and vulnerable groups. These interventions are designed to create meaningful and sustained impact, while strengthening our relationships with the communities in which we operate.



Governance

Strong governance and ethical conduct are fundamental to how we operate at DSIL. We place significant emphasis on integrity, transparency, and accountability, recognising that disciplined governance practices are essential to sustaining stakeholder trust and ensuring long-term value creation.

Our governance framework is supported by a comprehensive set of policies aligned with the principles of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC), alongside diverse and independent Board of Directors that provides effective oversight. We have established structured internal controls and grievance redressal mechanisms for all stakeholders, enabling transparent communication and timely resolution of concerns, and ensuring that our operations continue to be conducted in a responsible and accountable manner.

This Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report presents our disclosures on sustainability performance with integrity, fairness, and transparency, enabling stakeholders to make informed decisions. The report outlines our policies and performance across the principles specified under Regulation 34(2)(f) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, covering key environmental, social, and governance aspects. Our approach remains aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, reflecting our continued effort to integrate responsible practices within our overall business framework.

Vijay S Banka
Managing Director

SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURE



I. Details of the listed entity

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited (DSIL) is a well-established player in India's sugar sector. Established in 1993, the Company is headquartered at Dwarikesh Nagar in Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, with its corporate office located in Nariman Point, Mumbai. DSIL began operations in 1995 with a focus on manufacturing and sale of sugar and industrial alcohol, along with generating and selling power produced from bagasse, a by-product of sugar manufacturing.

The Company operates three sugar mills and two distillery units in Uttar Pradesh. These facilities have a combined sugarcane crushing capacity of 21,500 tons per day. In addition, DSIL has an installed co-generation capacity of 94 MW, leveraging bagasse to produce renewable energy.

DSIL operates with a strong focus on sustainability by leveraging bagasse-based co-generation and ethanol production, thereby contributing to renewable energy generation and supporting India's biofuel initiatives.

Over the years, DSIL expanded its product portfolio to include ethanol and industrial alcohol. It has an ethanol production capacity of 337.5 KL per day. These products play a significant role in the Government of India's Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP), which promotes ethanol as a biofuel alternative to fossil fuels. By supporting this programme, DSIL contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and advancing sustainable development.

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	L15421UP1993PLC018642
2.	Name of the Listed Entity	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited
3.	Year of Incorporation	1993
4.	Registered office address	Dwarikesh Nagar, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh- 246762
5.	Corporate address	511, Maker Chambers - V, 221, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021
6.	E-mail	investors@dwarikesh.com
7.	Telephone	022-22832468
8.	Website	www.dwarikesh.com
9.	Financial year for which reporting is being done	1 st April 2025 to 31 st March 2026
10.	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE)
11.	Paid-up Capital	INR 1,853.01 Lakhs
12.	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person for BRSR Reporting	Shri B. J. Maheshwari (Managing Director and Company Secretary-cum-Chief Compliance Officer) Tel: 022 22042945 email: bjmaheshwari@dwarikesh.com
13.	Reporting boundary	The disclosures made under this report are on a Standalone basis for Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited.
14.	Name of assessment or assurance provider	Not Applicable
15.	Type of assessment of assurance obtained.	Not Applicable



II. Products/Services

16. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% Of Turnover of the entity
1.	Sugar Processing, Generation of Power, and Molasses	Sugar production is carried out using a highly regulated sugarcane processing system, while power is generated through a co generation model.	75.52
2.	Manufacturing distillery products and allied outputs	Production and supply of industrial alcohol, , and liquid CO ₂	24.48

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

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% Of Turnover of the entity
1.	Sugar Processing and Generation of Power	10721	75.52
2.	Manufacturing distillery products and allied outputs	11019	24.48

III. Operations

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

S. No.	Location	Number of plants	Number of offices	Total
1.	National	3	3	6
2.	International	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note: Currently, Dwarikesh do not have any international operations.

19. Markets served by the entity

a. Number of locations

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Number
1.	National (Number of states)	As of March31,2026,the Company has its presence across all states and union territories of India
2.	International (Number of countries)	Our international sugar sales are facilitated through third party merchant exporters, rather than being managed directly by us.

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

Nil

c. A brief on types of customers

DSIL offers a diverse product range that reaches customers through multiple channels, including direct sales, business-to-business (B2B) arrangements, and business-to-consumer (B2C) platforms. Our product portfolio includes sugar, molasses, renewable power, ethanol, liquid carbon dioxide, and by-products such as press mud and bagasse.

- Sugar:** Supplies are routed to various distribution agencies as well as e-commerce platforms, enabling access for customers across the country.
- Molasses:** Molasses produced at the mills is supplied to distillery units in Uttar Pradesh, where it is used as a raw material for manufacturing country liquor and other Industrial applications.
- Co-generation (Power):** Electricity generated from bagasse-based co-generation is partly utilised internally, while the surplus is supplied to the Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL). This is enabled through a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), supporting the regional electricity requirement.

- d. **Ethanol:** Ethanol, which is used as a cleaner fuel alternative to conventional fossil fuels, is supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). It is blended with petrol under the Government of India's Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP). This contributes to reducing dependence on fossil fuels and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.
- e. **Liquid Carbon Dioxide:** During distillery operations, carbon dioxide emissions are captured, purified using CO₂ scrubbers, and stored in cylinders. The liquid CO₂ is then provided to an authorised third-party agency for applications in food and beverage processing, chemical production, and welding applications.

IV. Employees

20. Details as at the end of Financial Year:

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

S. No.	Particulars	Total	Male		Female	
		(A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
	Employees					
1.	Permanent (D)	470	454	96.60	16	3.40
2.	Other than permanent (E)	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
3.	Total employees (D+E)	470	454	96.60	16	3.40
	Workers					
4.	Permanent (F)	985	984	99.90	1	0.10
5.	Other than permanent (G)	1,139	1,138	99.91	1	0.09
6.	Total workers (F+G)	2,124	2,122	99.91	2	0.09

b. Differently abled Employees and workers:

S. No.	Particulars	Total	Male		Female	
		(A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
	Differently abled Employees					
1.	Permanent (D)	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
2.	Other than permanent (E)	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
3.	Total Differently abled employees (D+E)	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
	Differently abled Workers					
4.	Permanent (F)	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
5.	Other than permanent (G)	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
6.	Total Differently abled workers (F+G)	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA

21. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women

Particulars	Total	No. and percentage of Females	
	No. (A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)
Permanent (D)	8	2	25
Other than permanent (E)	1	0	0

22. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers

Category	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Permanent employees	9.57	Nil	9.57	9.00	Nil	9.00	12.00	Nil	12.00
Permanent workers	5.07	Nil	5.07	5.00	Nil	5.00	7.60	Nil	7.60



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

23. Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
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At present, we do not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture entities.

VI. CSR details

24. i. Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: (Yes/No)

Yes, DSIL falls within the criteria specified under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and therefore undertakes activities under its Corporate Social Responsibility framework. We carry out various CSR initiatives focused on improving the well-being of communities in its vicinity. These efforts include projects related to education, women empowerment, and skill development, aiming to enhance quality of life and support livelihood creation.

ii. If yes, Turnover – (in INR) 13,883.19 million

iii. Net worth – (in INR) 8,287.14 million

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

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

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
		No. of complaints filed during the year	No. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	No. of complaints filed during the year	No. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	Yes, DSIL enables local communities to raise concerns through its CSR Committee or through the grievance redressal procedures established by the Company.	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Investors	Yes, DSIL maintains a structured grievance redressal mechanism for addressing investor-related concerns. Investors may reach out to Shri B. J. Maheshwari, Managing Director and Company Secretary cum Chief Compliance Officer, via: Telephone: 022 22832468 / 22042945 Email: investors@dwarikesh.com	2	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	NA
	Further details are available on the Company's investor relations webpage: https://www.dwarikesh.com/investers-relation.html						

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
		No. of complaints filed during the year	No. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	No. of complaints filed during the year	No. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Shareholders	Yes, shareholders can also submit their queries or complaints to Shri B. J. Maheshwari, Managing Director and Company Secretary cum Chief Compliance Officer, via telephone at 022-22832468 / 22042945, fax at 022-22047288, or email at investors@dwarikesh.com. Alternatively, queries may be directed to the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents, M/s MUG Intime India Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.), (Registrar & Share Transfer Agents - RTA) at: Telephone: 022 49186000-79 Fax: 022 4918 6060 Email: Investor.helpdesk@in.mpms.mufg.com	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Employees and workers	Yes, the Company has an established Whistleblower Policy accessible to all employees and directors. It offers a secure channel for reporting concerns and is designed to prevent retaliation and protect individuals who raise issues in good faith. To ensure safety for women employees, Internal Complaints Committees have been constituted at all units in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act. These committees are led by Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka. We have installed three boxes for feedback and concerns: ▪ Suggestion Boxes: One suggestion box has been kept near the Time Office. ▪ Grievance Box: One grievances box has been kept near the Time Office. And also, grievances can be raised directly through ▪ Direct interaction with respective department heads ▪ Phone Calls ▪ Emails: sudarshan.dn@dwarikesh.com We ensure confidentiality throughout this process.	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA



Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
		No. of complaints filed during the year	No. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	No. of complaints filed during the year	No. of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Customers	Yes, we act in a way that emphasises long-standing customer relationships and contributes to the development of customer trust. For many years, the Company and its employees have provided services and built significant goodwill. This goodwill is one of our most valuable assets, and all Company personnel are always reminded to work hard and maintain our reputation. Customers may raise concerns through the sales team or by using the customer care contact information provided on the product packaging.	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Value Chain Partners	Yes, we prioritise strong engagement with our value chain partners and invest in people and processes to strengthen performance. We currently have vendor relationships with over 1.50 lakh farmers and are committed to addressing issues raised by our value chain partners through one-on-one counselling with immediate and satisfactory resolutions. Suggestion Box: A dedicated suggestion box has been kept at the cane department for farmers to submit grievances.	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Other (please specify)	Any additional concerns from other stakeholders may be directed to the Company Secretary via email for timely response and resolution.	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA

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

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1.	Ethical Business Practices and Disclosures	Both Risk and Opportunity	Risk: - Breaches of the Code of Conduct, or incidents of corruption or bribery, can weaken business relationships and reduce stakeholder trust. - Failure to comply with applicable laws exposes the Company to legal action, which can adversely affect its reputation and overall brand strength. Opportunity: - Conducting business with transparency and integrity enhances the Company's credibility and strengthens its brand. - Strong governance and consistent compliance help safeguard stakeholder interests and reinforce confidence among customers and investors.	- Conduct regular training sessions on the Code of Conduct for employees and workers across operations. - Maintain fairness, integrity, accountability, and transparency in all business processes, and communicate these principles to internal and external stakeholders. - Ensure timely submission of compliance documents, including sugar stock disclosures, statutory reports, financial results, and the annual report.	Positive: - Upholding high standards of ethics, transparency, fairness, and accountability strengthens stakeholder trust and confidence. Negative: - Violating the Code of Conduct can hinder long-term business growth and expansion.
2.	Employee Well Being & Safety	Both Risk and Opportunity	Risk: - Inadequate safety systems, process controls, practices, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), including those prescribed under health and safety management systems and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), may result in workplace accidents and injuries Opportunity: - Consistent adherence to safety standards and compliance requirements enhances employee welfare and contributes to improved productivity.	- Conduct regular workplace safety training, including sessions on permit-to-work systems and incident reporting procedures. - Carry out periodic safety and fire audits, and ensure adherence to safety-related rules, regulations, and prescribed guidelines to minimise health and safety risks. - Provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) tailored to the nature of work, location, and associated risks. - Identify near-miss events and workplace hazards, and implement corrective actions and risk-mitigation measures accordingly.	Positive: - Effective safety measures help prevent workplace incidents, reducing medical expenses and insurance claims. - Enhances overall productivity by lowering downtime and stabilising operations. - Contributes to higher employee satisfaction and retention. Negative: - Poor safety practices, systems, or SOPs may lead to accidents and injuries - Non-compliance with health and safety laws can result in penalties, legal consequences, and reputational damage.



S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
3 (a)	Water Management	Both Risk and Opportunity	Risk: - As an industry heavily reliant on water, any scarcity or deterioration in water quality can disrupt operations and increase operating costs. - Limited water availability may also lead to challenges involving surrounding communities and farmers. Opportunity: - Using water-efficient technologies, rainwater harvesting systems, and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) practices in distilleries helps reduce the Company's dependency on external water sources and lowers water procurement and disposal costs. - Reducing the Company's overall water footprint helps address basin-level and operational water risks.	- Maintain ZLD across distilleries. - Implement water conservation measures and optimise water consumption across all operations to enhance overall water-use efficiency. - Conduct periodic water audits to detect leaks, identify conservation opportunities, and support efficient water use. - Continuously monitor water consumption to ensure efficiency aligns with industry best practices. - Support farmers in adopting water-efficient agricultural practices like drip irrigation systems, to reduce water usage while improving crop yields. - Carry out water risk assessments to determine exposure and develop suitable mitigation strategies. - Submit necessary compliance reports to regulatory authorities as required. - These efforts collectively help reduce risks related to water scarcity, quality, and compliance while improving operational efficiency and minimising environmental impact.	Positive: - Reduces the likelihood of operational disruptions by lowering dependence on freshwater sources. - Helps cut water procurement needs by enabling the reuse of treated wastewater. - Minimises the risk of water-related conflicts with local farmers and communities Negative: - Non-compliance with water-related laws and regulations may result in penalties or enforcement actions by groundwater authorities.
3 (b)	Waste Management	Both Risk and Opportunity	Risk: - Improper handling, storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste can result in environmental pollution. Opportunity: - Reducing the Company's waste footprint and increasing recycling and reuse efforts help lower waste disposal costs.	- Apply the 3R waste management hierarchy i.e., Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle, to strengthen circularity across operations. - Comply with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) requirements as outlined under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, and subsequent amendments	Positive: - Reduces expenses associated with waste disposal and mitigates environmental pollution risks. - Creates additional revenue opportunities through the sale of certain waste by-products.

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
				Follow industry best practices for waste management within the sugar sector.	Negative: - Environmental pollution caused by improper waste disposal can result in legal and financial liabilities for the Company. - Ineffective waste management practices can negatively affect brand reputation.
4.	Regulatory Compliance	Risk	Risk: Non-compliance with statutory requirements, including Consent to Operate (CTO), CPCB guidelines, and applicable labour laws, may result in legal action by enforcement authorities, which could adversely affect the Company's reputation and operations.	- Continuously track all regulatory obligations and ensure timely fulfilment of every compliance condition. - Adopt a structured compliance framework to monitor adherence to all regulations. - Maintain and regularly update a compliance register to ensure ongoing alignment with legal requirements. - Organise awareness programmes led by industry experts to educate teams about regulatory requirements relevant to the sugar sector.	Negative: Breaches of local laws or regulatory guidelines can lead to legal proceedings by enforcement bodies, negatively impacting the Company's brand value and reputation.
5.	Sustainable Agriculture and Land use	Both Risk and Opportunity	Risk: - Land degradation and deforestation can significantly harm biodiversity and create long-term ecological challenges. Opportunity: - Adopting sustainable agricultural practices and responsible land-use methods can contribute to improved productivity and higher crop yields.	- Enhance soil health through the use of organic inputs such as enriched press-mud compost, which supports improved sugarcane yield. - Encourage the cultivation of drought-resistant and disease-resistant sugarcane varieties to promote sustainable farming practices.	Positive: Sustainable agricultural practices help improve yields and reduce farming costs, generating long-term economic value.
					Negative: Loss of biodiversity due to land degradation or deforestation can adversely affect the Company's reputation and brand value.



S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
6.	Human Rights	Risk	Risk: Failure to comply with human rights-related laws and regulations may result in stringent actions by enforcement authorities and adversely impact the Company's standing.	- Follow International Labour Organization (ILO) guidelines and conventions, which prohibit discrimination based on factors such as race, colour, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion, disability, family status, or social origin. - Carry out human rights due diligence to identify, assess, and address potential human rights risks across the Company's operations. - Conduct training programmes for employees and workers on human rights laws and regulatory requirements.	Negative: Non-compliance with human rights regulations can lead to enforcement actions and damage the Company's brand value and reputation.
7.	Innovation Management	Opportunity	Opportunity: - Advancing research and development provides scope for creating new and innovative products. - Enhancing process efficiency can help reduce the Company's overall environmental footprint.	- Invest in research and development initiatives to create new products and improve existing processes. - Maintain a dedicated R&D team that works on enhancing sugar recovery, developing new sugarcane varieties, and exploring diversification opportunities including biofuels and renewable energy. - Collaborate with academic institutions and research organisations to gain access to emerging technologies and industry trends. - Use R&D efforts to explore new markets and identify sustainable raw material sources that can reduce environmental impact and strengthen stakeholder perception.	Positive: - Developing innovative products can contribute to additional revenue generation. - Improving processes and systems supports cost savings and reduces environmental impact. - Innovation enhances the Company's brand value and strengthens stakeholder trust.

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
8.	Climate Change (Energy Management Emissions)	Opportunity	Opportunity: Transitioning to renewable energy sources and cleaner fuels helps reduce carbon emissions, while energy-saving initiatives lower electricity consumption costs. Reducing the Company's environmental footprint enhances its appeal to environmentally conscious customers and investors.	- Generate renewable power by using bagasse as a feedstock, helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions. - Supply renewable electricity to the state electricity department through a banking arrangement that enables its utilisation when required. - Implement energy-efficiency measures to optimise energy use and lower the Company's environmental impact.	Positive: - Improved energy efficiency supports operational productivity. - Lowers energy costs and reduces overall environmental impact. - Helps address risks associated with climate change.
9.	Community Engagement and Social Responsibility	Opportunity	Opportunity: - Identifying community needs enables the Company to design CSR programmes that create meaningful improvements in local living conditions. - CSR initiatives help promote inclusive development by supporting marginalised and vulnerable groups. - Proactively engaging with communities helps maintain harmonious relations and avoid potential conflict.	- CSR activities are implemented through the R.R. Morarka Charitable Trust, which facilitates programme execution. - The Company identifies and undertakes need-based projects focused on areas such as health, education, and environmental improvement.	Positive: - CSR interventions support the upliftment of vulnerable groups and help improve overall community quality of life. - Strengthening community relations helps prevent conflict and contributes to long-term social stability around operations.
10.	Sustainable Packaging	Opportunity	Opportunity: - Shifting from conventional plastic to eco-friendly packaging materials such as recycled plastics or compostable alternatives supports environmental sustainability. - Adopting sustainable packaging initiatives encourages circularity and helps reduce waste-related disposal costs. - Ensuring adherence to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) rules and guidelines strengthens compliance and environmental performance.	- Evaluate and implement innovative eco-friendly packaging options. - Ensure that packaging waste is reused or recycled to the extent possible. - Work toward achieving zero waste to landfill by diverting waste into value-added materials such as plastic granules produced from discarded plastic bags. - Replace non-biodegradable bags with biodegradable or compostable materials.	Positive: - Helps lower waste disposal costs and supports circular economy practices. - Strengthens compliance with EPR requirements and reduces the environmental footprint associated with plastic waste.



S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
11.	Privacy and Cyber Security	Risk	Risk: - Cyber-attacks can disrupt business operations and result in the loss of confidential information. - Insufficient processes, controls, and systems for preventing, detecting, or addressing cyber threats may negatively affect the Company's reputation. - Weak privacy and security practices diminish customer trust and can impact both customer acquisition and retention, ultimately reducing market share.	- Implement an IT management system equipped with multiple layers of controls. - Ensure appropriate protection mechanisms, such as antivirus software and firewalls, are in place to safeguard information and systems. - Conduct training and awareness programmes, and strengthen endpoint and network security controls. - Continuously monitor emerging vulnerabilities and threats and adopt mitigation strategies accordingly.	Negative: Loss of confidential data can damage customer trust and strain business relationships
12.	Customer Relationship Management	Both Risk and Opportunity	Risk: - Not addressing customer issues relating to product quality, quantity, or other attributes may lead to dissatisfaction and negative feedback, which can adversely affect product sales and revenue generation. - Inadequate customer management systems can reduce trust and impact long-term brand perception. Opportunity: - Regular communication with customers and timely resolution of product-related concerns help strengthen business relationships, support business expansion, and contribute to revenue growth.	- Implement effective systems and procedures to capture and address customer feedback. - Strengthen the existing grievance-handling mechanism to ensure timely resolution of customer concerns. - Address all customer queries relating to product quality, quantity, and other attributes with transparency and responsiveness. - Deliver products that consistently meet prescribed quality expectations to build trust and maintain customer confidence.	Positive: - Enhances opportunities for business growth, increases revenue, and strengthens brand value and reputation. Negative: - Poor customer experience or negative feedback can lead to reduced product sales and lower revenue generation.
13.	Product Quality & Safety	Both Risk and Opportunity	Risk: - Any deviation from established sugar-industry quality standards may reduce product quality, leading to customer complaints, which can subsequently impact sales, revenue, and business expansion. Opportunity: - Providing consistently high-quality products strengthens customer trust and supports higher sales and revenue growth.	- Implement a robust testing mechanism to evaluate the quality of every sugar batch prior to dispatch. - Ensure that sugar quality is maintained in line with the prescribed grades and standards applicable to the sugar sector.	Positive: - Delivering high-quality products helps build customer confidence, driving increased sales, revenue generation, and business expansion. Negative: - Non-compliance with required quality standards can lead to loss of customer trust, reduced sales, and diminished revenue, while also harming brand reputation.

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
14.	Sustainable Supply Chain Management	Both Risk and Opportunity	Risk: - Non-compliance with required quality standards can lead to loss of customer trust, reduced sales, and diminished revenue, while also harming brand reputation. Opportunity: - Evaluating suppliers on ESG-related parameters enables more sustainable sourcing practices and helps prevent supply chain interruptions. - A resilient and sustainably managed supply chain ensures access to required materials even during adverse conditions.	- Implement a sustainable supply chain management framework across business operations. - Diversify the supplier base to strengthen sourcing resilience. - Conduct periodic assessments of suppliers using ESG criteria to identify risks and maintain supply chain stability.	Positive: - Helps avoid disruptions in the supply chain and enhances business resilience. Negative: - Weak procurement systems and lack of sustainable sourcing practices can hamper operations and lead to financial setbacks.



SECTION B: Management and process disclosures



This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies, and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC Principles and Core Elements

Policy and Management processes

Points	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1. (a) Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Web Link of the Policies, if available	Policy on Related Party Transactions – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/Policy-on-Related-Party-Transactions-Updated.pdf Familiarisation Programme for Independent Directors – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Familiarisation-Programme-for-Independent-Directors-amended-20.03.2023-1.pdf Terms of Appointments of Independent Directors – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Terms-of-Appointments-of-Independent-Directors.pdf Corporate Social Responsibility Policy – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Corporate-Social-Responsibility.pdf Policy on Sustainable Sourcing – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Sustainable-Sourcing.pdf Policy on Anti-Bribery & Anti- Corruption (ABAC) – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Anti-Bribery-Anti-Corruption-ABAC.pdf Cyber Security, Data Privacy & Protection Policy – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Cyber-Security-Data-Privacy-Protection.pdf Policy on Human Rights – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Human-Rights.pdf Supplier Code of Conduct – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Supplier-Code-of-Conduct.pdf								

Points	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
	Policy on Preservation of Documents – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Policy-on-Preservation-of-Documents.pdf Policy on Material Subsidiaries – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Policy-on-Material-Subsidiaries.pdf Policy on Directors Appointment and Remuneration – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Policy-on-Directors-Appointment-and-Remuneration.pdf Health, Safety & Environment Policy – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Health-Safety-and-Environment.pdf Policy on Determination of Materiality of Events and Information – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Policy-on-Determination-of-Materiality-of-Events.pdf Dividend Distribution Policy – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/Policy-on-Dividend-Distribution-Updated.pdf Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf Archival Policy – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Archival-Policy.pdf Insider Trading Code of Conduct – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Insider-Trading-Code-of-Conduct.pdf Code for Fair Disclosure (Prohibition Of Insider Trading) – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/prohibition_of_insider_trading.pdf Code of Conduct for Senior Management and Directors – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Code_of_Conduct_for_Senior_Management_and_Director.pdf Media Agreement – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Media-Agreement.pdf Risk Management Policy – https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Risk-Management-Policy.pdf								
2. Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/ No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Points	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
4 Name of the national and international codes/certifications/ labels/ standards (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustee) standards (e.g., SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	Principle 1: The Company follows a comprehensive Code of Conduct that guides ethical behavior and supports high standards of corporate governance. Principle 2: The Company complies with the sugar grading norms issued by the National Sugar Institute and produces sugar in grades L-31, M-31, S-31, L-30 and M-30 accordingly. Principle 3: A Health, Safety and Environment Policy is in place to protect employee and worker wellbeing while ensuring a safe and secure work environment. Principle 4: A structured stakeholder identification and engagement process enables ongoing dialogue, helping safeguard stakeholder interests and support informed decision-making. Principle 5: The Whistleblower Policy promotes ethical, transparent and responsible conduct by providing a trusted channel for raising concerns. Principle 6: The Company complies with applicable environmental regulations and pollution control requirements to ensure responsible operations. Principle 7: The Company adheres to relevant legal obligations and maintains ethical and compliant business practices across all activities. Principle 8: The CSR Policy supports marginalised and vulnerable groups through initiatives focused on education, women's empowerment and skill development. Principle 9: The Company is responsible to deliver high-quality products through sustainable practices and timely operations.								
5. Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	Our ESG related goals, targets and commitments for sustainable business operations are provided below: Environmental: 100% renewable energy is sourced for plant operations. - Achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by 100% treatment and reuse of wastewater in distillery plant and ETP. - Mitigate the short term and long-term water related risks through implementation of water conservation measures. - Ensure recycling and reuse of plastic waste in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) rules and guidelines. Social: - Create positive impact & improve the quality of life of local communities by promoting social and economic development. - Ensure a safe workplace for employees and workers. - Conduct training and development programs for skill development and professional growth of employees and workers. - Assist and support sugarcane farmers for getting higher yield and productivity of sugarcane crops.								

Points	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
	Governance: - Ensure 9 principles of NGRBCs are covered by the relevant policies across business operations of the company. - Implementation of robust corporate governance and risk management framework ensuring transparency, integrity and accountability to run the business in a sustainable manner.								
6. Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals, and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	Environment: - The Company has calculated and disclosed its Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. 100% of the operations are powered entirely through renewable energy sources. - Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) has been achieved across all distillery units through complete utilisation of treated wastewater. - Recycling, reuse, and safe disposal of waste have been successfully met in accordance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) requirements. Social: - CSR initiatives undertaken by the Company in areas related to health, education, and environment. - Appropriate training and development programmes were conducted to support the professional growth and overall well being of employees and workers. - Zero safety related incidents during the reporting period. - The Company supported farmers in developing improved sugarcane varieties, contributing to enhanced crop productivity and yields. Governance: - Appropriate systems and processes have been implemented to promote transparency, integrity, and accountability across business operations - A comprehensive assessment of business risks, including operational, financial, market, and legal risks are undertaken, with suitable risk mitigation strategies put in place to address them.								
Governance, leadership, and oversight									
7 Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets, and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)	At Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited, sustainability lies at the core of our corporate values. As we address the evolving challenges of today’s business environment, we remain committed to building a sustainable future for our stakeholders and the communities we engage with.								



Points	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
	Environmental Stewardship Over the past year, we have taken notable steps to lower our environmental impact. Our efforts have centered on improving energy efficiency, reducing waste generation, and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices. Our ESG priorities include lowering fuel usage, reducing greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficient operations, and expanding the use of treated effluents to limit freshwater consumption. To strengthen emissions management, we carry out a detailed greenhouse gas (GHG) inventorisation of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Through the adoption of 100% renewable energy for manufacturing and improved resource optimisation, enabled by the use of bagasse, our manufacturing units achieve lower emissions while maintaining stable and efficient operations. Furthermore, we have attained zero liquid discharge and eliminated waste sent to landfills, reinforcing our transition toward a circular operating model. Social Responsibility Our dedication to social responsibility is demonstrated through initiatives aimed at enhancing the well being of our employees and the communities in which we operate. We have introduced robust health and safety measures, offered skill building and training programs, and actively participated in community development initiatives. Our emphasis on diversity and inclusion has contributed to a fair, inclusive, and supportive workplace culture. We also collaborate closely with farmers to encourage the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and improve their earning potential. Through our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, we have positively impacted the areas of health, education, and environment for the neighboring communities. Economic Sustainability Economic sustainability remains a key pillar of our overall business approach. We continue to make strategic investments in advanced technologies and improved processes to strengthen operational efficiency and enhance product quality. These sustainable practices have supported our financial performance while enabling long term value creation for our stakeholders. Governance and Transparency We recognise that robust governance practices and transparency are essential to achieving our sustainability objectives. Our governance structure is built to maintain the highest levels of ethical behavior, integrity, and accountability. In addition, we have strengthened our reporting processes to ensure transparent, accurate, and comprehensive communication of our sustainability performance. As we move forward, we remain focused on embedding sustainability more deeply into our core business operations while ensuring full compliance with applicable laws and regulations in India. Our future efforts will be directed toward strengthening our environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives, aligning our practices with global sustainability benchmarks, and fostering positive impact across our entire value chain. We take pride in the progress achieved so far and continue to be committed to creating a sustainable future for all. We encourage our stakeholders to partner with us as we work toward a more sustainable and resilient world.								

Points	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
8 Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).	Shri B. J. Maheshwari (Managing Director and Company Secretary-cum-Chief Compliance Officer) Tel: 022 22042945 email: bjmaheshwari@dwarikesh.com								
9 Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.	Yes, we have formed an ESG Committee chaired by an Independent Director to provide oversight on sustainability-related matters. The committee advises management on the implementation of ESG initiatives and projects and regularly reviews the Company's progress and performance against its short-term and long-term ESG targets.								

10 Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company

Subject for Review		a. Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director / Committee of the Board/ Any other Committee								
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	Performance against above policies and follow up action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and rectification of any non-compliances	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Frequency (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly/ Any other – please specify)										
1.	Performance against above policies and follow up action	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
11 Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.	We have not undertaken any independent assessments or evaluations by external organisations to date. Oversight of policy implementation across our operations is provided by different Board level Committees.								

12. If answer to question (1) above is “No” i.e., not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
The entity does not consider the Principles material to its business (Yes/No)	NA								
The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)									
The entity does not have the financial or/human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)									
It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)									
Any other reason (please specify)									



SECTION C: Principle-wise performance disclosure

PRINCIPLE

1

Business should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



We conduct our business with integrity, guided by ethics, transparency, and accountability, supported by a robust governance framework to ensure responsible decision-making and protection of stakeholder interests.

Name : B. J Maheshwari

Designation : Managing Director and CS cum CCO

At Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited, we believe that sustainable growth is grounded in unwavering integrity and responsible conduct. We strive to uphold the highest standards of ethical behavior, transparency, and accountability across all our operations. Our approach reflects our conviction that long-term value can be created only when our decisions and actions are guided by honesty, fairness and a commitment to doing what is right.

We anchor our governance practices in our Code of Conduct, which outlines the ethical expectations for our employees, management, and business partners. This is complemented by our internal policies that reinforce responsible behavior, prevent unethical practices, and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Together, these frameworks guide us in promoting ethical leadership, strengthening internal controls and conducting our business with consistency and clarity.

We also work continuously to nurture a culture where integrity is embedded in everyday actions, concerns can be raised without fear and ethical dilemmas are addressed proactively. Through transparent communication and adherence to well-defined governance mechanisms, we seek to strengthen stakeholder trust and uphold responsible business conduct.

Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Governance	100% of Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel are covered under trainings and awareness programmes of BRSR principles. - Zero incidents of corruption and anti-bribery. - Zero complaints with regard to conflict of interest.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the Principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total number of training & awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training and its impact	% age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors	53	a. Corporate Governance and Compliance Code of Conduct and statutory compliance	100%
Key Managerial Personnel	12	- Regulatory updates, including POSH - Role, duties, and responsibilities of Directors, including Independent Directors - Board practices, procedures, and Board Committees under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI LODR Regulations b. Financial and Operational Performance - Review of financial and operational performance - Financial results and reporting framework - Internal audits, internal financial controls, and risk management systems - Disclosure and transparency through Board's and Directors' Reports c. Employee Health, Safety and Sustainability - Employee health and safety - Quality control and sustainable operations - Resource efficiency and responsible business practices d. Technical and Environmental Management - Sugarcane quality and testing processes - Boiler operations and flue gas management - Effluent treatment plants and energy conservation initiatives e. Strategic Leadership and Board Effectiveness - Strategy governance and enterprise risk management - Evaluation of Board and Director performance - Stakeholder engagement - Action planning using the Balanced Scorecard - Integrated thinking and management of culture, conflict, and collaboration	100%



Segment	Total number of training & awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training and its impact	% age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Employees other than BoD and KMPs	80	a. Safety, Health, & Emergency - Fire Safety & Emergency Evacuation Plan; Emergency Life Saving Method; First Aid and Health Awareness - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); Crane and Lifting Safety; Safety in Chemical Handling - Electrical Safety and Protection; Electrical Safety / LOTO - Cause of Accident / Incident; Work Permit System b. Statutory and compliance training - POSH Act 2013, Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act 2013, Legal Seminar cum Workshop as per POSH Act 2013 - Cyber Security Awareness Training; Hindi Diwas c. Welding, Mechanical, Bearings & Maintenance - Welding: Basic Application, Latest Techniques, Advancements and Troubleshooting - Bearings: Bearing & Its Accessories; Bearing & Its Accessories and Troubleshooting - Theory of Gears - Maintenance and Operation of Pumps / Compressors; Instrument Air Compressor - Generator; Turbine Controlling System	32.09
Workers	80	d. Electrical & Power Engineering - Alternator: Construction, Working Principle, Characteristics and Advantages - Diodes & Rectifiers: Working Principle and Applications - Transformer e. Boiler, Mill & Process House Operations - Boiler Operation and Fundamentals; Boiler Water Chemistry; Boiler Preservation and Auxiliary Maintenance - Mill Setting by Fibre Index Method; Modified Method of Mill Setting; Mill Capacity and Optimum Efficiency - Pan Working, Designing and Automation; Colouring Matter and Clarification Process	32.09

Segment	Total number of training & awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training and its impact	% age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
		f. Sugarcane Cultivation, Agronomy & Extension ▪ Agriculture Practices in Sugarcane; Agriculture Extension; Nursery ▪ Methods of Sugarcane Planting: Autumn Planting, Late Cane Planting, Early Autumn / Autumn Planting, Early Spring and Inter Cropping ▪ How to Increase Cane Yield; Role of Fertilisers and Time of Application; Bio Fertiliser ▪ Ratoon Management and Soil Structure ▪ Improved Cane Varieties; Varietal Development in Sugarcane ▪ Identification of Popular and Growing Cane Varieties and Differences in Co 0118, Co 5011 and Co 5009 ▪ How to Propagate Wide Row Spacing to Maintain Plot Geometry g. Pest, Insect & Disease Management ▪ Insect, Pest and Their Controls; Weed Control in Sugarcane Crop ▪ Sugarcane Diseases and Their Control: Red Rot, Wilt, Smut, GSD, Pokka Boeng ▪ Control of Red Rot and Wilt through IDM ▪ Insect Management: Top Borer and Control through IPM; Control of Pyrilla, Black Bug, Mealybug, Termite through IPM h. Cane Management, Supply & Recovery ▪ Cane Act; Cane Marketing, Cane Binding; Earthing Up, Cane Propping and Foliar Spray ▪ How to Ensure Supply of Extraneous Free Cane to the Sugar Factory Throughout the Season ▪ How to Minimise Cut to Crush Time to Improve Sugar Recovery i. Distillery, Fermentation & Environmental Management ▪ Distillery Process: Challenges, Factor Effective Parameters and Achievements ▪ Yeast Propagation and Fermentation ▪ Ethanol Production from Grain – Need of the Future ▪ ETP Process and Operation j. Technology & Up gradation ▪ New Technology and Mechanisation ▪ Technological Up gradation in the Sugar Industry	



2. Details of fines / penalties / punishment / award / compounding fees / settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by its directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions in FY 2026

	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ Judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/ No)
Monetary					
Penalty/Fine	Principle 1	U.P. Labour & Employment Department	2,00,000	Penalty imposed due to violation of the regulation under the Factories Act 1948	No
Penalty/Fine	Principle 1	Collector & District Magistrate, Bijnor	10,000	Penalty imposed for violation of Rule 20(L) under the U.P. Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Rules, 1954, vide Order No. 1045 dated November 11, 2025, issued by the Cane Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.	No
Penalty/Fine	Principle 1	Collector & District Magistrate, Bijnor	6,000	Penalty imposed for non-pasting of the reflector on cane vehicle.	No
Penalty/ Fine	Principle 1	Collector & District Magistrate, Bijnor	40,000	Penalty imposed for certain minor irregularities observed at cane centers.	No
Penalty/ Fine	Principle 1	State Excise Department	5,00,000	Penalty imposed for shortage of molasses for the 2025-26 season.	No
Penalty/ Fine	Principle 1	State Excise Department	20,000	Penalty imposed for minor irregularities.	No
Settlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding fee	Principle 1	UP Legal Metrology Department	49,500	Compounding fee due to minor irregularities found at Cane Centres by the Weighment Inspector.	No
Non – Monetary					
Penalty/ Fine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Settlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding fee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: These cases are part of our routine business operations and involve minor penalties. Therefore, they have not been published on the website.

3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal / Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions
NA	NA

4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption policy or antibribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.

Yes, DSIL has instituted an Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption (AB&AC) Policy that reinforces its commitment to preventing, detecting, and addressing bribery and corruption in any form across its operations. All employees, workers, value-chain partners, and third-party agencies are required to strictly comply with the AB&AC Policy as well as relevant laws, including the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Any suspected violation of the policy or applicable laws must be reported to the ABAC Officer, the designated competent authority, or the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, following the procedures outlined in the Whistleblower Policy.

Following an investigation, the competent authority may impose disciplinary measures in line with statutory provisions, which may include:

- Issuing a formal apology
- Requiring counselling sessions to correct behavior
- Providing a written warning to be recorded in the employee's personnel file
- Reassigning duties or transferring the employee
- Suspension or termination of employment for confirmed violations

Business partners such as value-chain partners and third-party agencies found in breach of the policy may be subject to penalties, fines, or immediate termination of business engagement, based on the decision of the respective Business Heads.

To ensure adherence to the AB&AC Policy, the Company may conduct confidential internal or external audits to identify potential deviations. These reviews may include:

- Detection of any non-compliance with the AB&AC Policy
- Assessment of existing monitoring and control mechanisms
- Random checks of business agreements to confirm alignment with Company practices
- Due-diligence reviews carried out before entering contracts with partners or third parties

DSIL ensures that individuals who report concerns in good faith are protected from retaliation. Confidentiality is maintained throughout the reporting process, and any form of reprisal against a whistleblower is strictly prohibited.

Additionally, the Company's Code of Conduct sets the foundation for ethical, moral, and lawful business behavior, guiding directors, senior management, employees, and associated entities in their day-to-day responsibilities. Website Links:

- Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy: <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Anti-Bribery-Anti-Corruption-ABAC.pdf>
- Whistleblower Policy: <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf>
- Code of Conduct: https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Code_of_Conduct_for_Senior_Management_and_Director.pdf

5. Number of Directors/KMPs/Employees/Workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery / corruption

	Segment	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
1.	Directors	Nil	Nil
2.	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	Nil
3.	Employees	Nil	Nil
4.	Workers	Nil	Nil



6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest

	Segment	FY 2025-26		FY 2024-25	
		Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
1.	Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
2.	Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	Nil	NA	Nil	NA

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators / law enforcement agencies / judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

No instances of corruption or conflicts of interest were identified during the period under review, and accordingly, no corrective action plans were necessary.

8. Number of days of accounts payables ((Accounts payable *365) / Cost of goods/services procured) in the following format

Segment	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Number of days of accounts payables	7.46	13.25

Note: We have considered average accounts payable figure to estimate the number of days of accounts payables for the respective financial years

9. Open-ness of business

Provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers, and related parties along-with loans and advances & investments, with related parties, in the following format:

Parameter	Metrics	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Concentration of Purchases	a. Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases ¹	NA	NA
	b. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from	NA	NA
	c. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses	NA	NA
Concentration of Sales	a. Sales to dealers / distributors as % of total sales	70.04	67.03
	b. Number of dealers / distributors to whom sales are made	10	10
	c. Sales to top 10 dealers / distributors as % of total sales to dealers / distributors	100	100
Share of RPTs in	a. Purchases (Purchases with related parties / Total Purchases) ²	-	-
	b. Sales (Sales to related parties / Total Sales)	-	-
	c. Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties / Total loans & advances)	-	-
	d. Investments (Investments in related parties / Total Investments made)	62.61	57.66

Note:

- The proportion of purchases from trading houses is negligible; therefore, it has not been included in the table above.
- The proportion of purchases from related party transactions is negligible; therefore, it has not been included in the table above.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the principles during the financial year:

Total number of awareness programmes held	Total number of awareness programmes held Topics / principles covered under the training	%age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
80	Sustainable agricultural practices, water efficiency, advanced pest management, soil health and nutrition, climate-resilient farming, road safety, fire safety, chemical safety, human rights, and ethical business conduct.	32.09

Note: During the year, the Company strengthened its engagement with value chain partners through structured awareness programmes. Sessions for farmers focused on sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices, water management, and soil health. Training for ethanol logistics partners covered road safety, emergency response, and safe handling practices. The Company also promoted awareness on human rights and ethical conduct across its value chain.

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/No) If yes, provide details of the same.

Yes, we have put in place strong internal control mechanisms and supporting policies to appropriately manage any conflicts of interest that may arise among board members. Our Code of Conduct also guides directors and senior management in recognising, disclosing, and addressing potential conflict-of-interest situations. The Code of Conduct can be accessed through the following link: https://www.dwarikesh.com/wpcontent/uploads/2023/03/Code_of_Conduct_for_Senior_Management_and_Director.pdf

PRINCIPLE

2

Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe



We are committed to producing safe and sustainable sugar and allied products by adopting efficient and low-carbon processes across our operations. We ensure high quality, operational safety, and responsible resource use while minimising environmental impact and meeting evolving consumer needs.

Name : Vijay S. Banka
Designation : Managing Director



At DSIL, we recognise that the way we produce and deliver our products has a direct influence on environmental quality, resource efficiency, and stakeholder well-being. We approach production with a focus on sustainability, safety and responsible resource use, integrating these considerations into the way we operate and engage across our value chain.

We place emphasis on sourcing practices that support agricultural stability and minimise environmental impacts. Our interactions with farmers, suppliers, and other partners are guided by our Sustainable Sourcing Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC), which outline expectations on ethical behavior, safety, and environmental responsibility. These frameworks help us maintain consistency in how we manage inputs, evaluate suppliers, and support better practices across the supply chain.

Within our operations, we work to reduce resource intensity, strengthen product quality systems, and adopt measures that support safe manufacturing processes. Beyond manufacturing, we remain attentive to the broader agricultural ecosystem that supports our business. By encouraging improved farming practices, more efficient use of natural resources, and knowledge-sharing with growers, we support efforts that contribute to long-term environmental health and stable rural livelihoods.

Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Environment	100% raw materials were sourced in sustainable manner. 100% achieved Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) related targets for plastic waste management.

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

Segment	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
R&D	Nil	-	The upgradation done to the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) improved water quality, reduced pollution, and protected natural water sources. It also enhanced water efficiency by allowing the reuse of treated water for utilities and irrigation. Additionally, the CO2 recovery plant in distillery operations increased its capacity to capture and purify carbon dioxide for further utilisation in commercial applications, thereby reducing the carbon footprint.
Capex	Nil	INR 24.34 million	

2. a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/No)

Yes, The Company has a Sustainable Sourcing Policy along with a Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) that outlines our expectations from suppliers and sets out clear procedures for responsibly sourcing raw materials, products, and services. Since a significant portion of our procurement is from farmers of varying scales i.e., large, medium, and small, we actively engage with them through regular awareness programmes and workshops to encourage and support the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.

b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?

Yes, 100% of input raw materials were sourced sustainably.

3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste

The Company has established well-defined systems, standard operating procedures, and practices to ensure safe reclamation, reuse, recycling, and responsible disposal of waste in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. Key initiatives include:

- a) **Plastics (including packaging):** Plastic waste is segregated and handed over to authorised recyclers approved by CPCB for conversion into value-added materials such as plastic granules.
- b) **E-waste:** E-waste and battery waste are collected, stored, and disposed of through authorised CPCB-approved agencies for environmentally sound recycling.
- c) **Hazardous waste:** Used oil and other hazardous waste are managed and disposed of through authorised recyclers in accordance with regulatory norms.
- d) **Other waste:**
 - Bagasse is utilised as a renewable fuel for co-generation of power.
 - Boiler ash from spent wash incineration is used as a soil-enriching material.
 - Press mud is provided to farmers as an organic fertiliser, supporting improved crop productivity and to CBG producers for generating biogas and fertilizer.

4. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.

Yes, DSIL falls under the Brand Owners category as per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the EPR rules and guidelines published by the CPCB. We have obtained EPR authorisation from the CPCB and are filing periodic returns on the EPR portal as per the timeline defined by the CPCB. We have a waste collection plan which aligns with the EPR targets and action plan provided by the CPCB, and EPR obligations are fulfilled through sourcing of category II plastic credits from a CPCB-authorised plastic waste recycling agency.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?

NIC Code	Name of Product/ Service	% of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link.
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The Company has not undertaken Life Cycle Assessments for its products.

2. If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same.

Name of Product / Service	Description of the risk / concern	Action Taken
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Not applicable, since the Company has not undertaken Life Cycle Assessments of its products.



3. Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).

Indicate input material	Recycled or re-used input material to total material	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Not applicable. Sourcing of recycled or re-used input material is not relevant to our business.		

4. Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format

	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed
Plastics (including packaging)	-	294.56	441.84	-	270.90	636.19
E-waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous waste	-	-	4.00	-	4.8	-
Other Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-

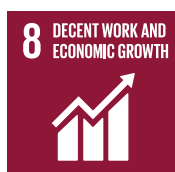
5. Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category

Indicate product category	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials as % of total products sold in respective category
Plastic Waste	100%

PRINCIPLE

3

Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains



At DSIL, we are committed to creating a safe, inclusive, and engaging workplace that prioritises the well-being, dignity, and growth of our employees and value chain partners. We emphasise strong health and safety practices, equal opportunities, continuous skill development, and a culture of respect and fairness across all levels.

Name : B.J. Maheshwari

Designation : Managing Director and CS cum CCO

At DSIL, we recognise that our people form the core of our progress. We work toward a workplace environment that supports respect, fairness, and opportunities for growth. Our approach places value on individual perspectives and encourages an atmosphere where employees across all levels feel included and supported in pursuing their professional and personal goals.

We maintain a focus on physical, mental, and social well-being by adopting measures that cover health, safety and workplace welfare. Regular training, awareness sessions and capacity-building initiatives help strengthen knowledge and enhance safety practices across our sites. We also encourage continuous learning through leadership, technical and skill-development programs that enable our employees to grow within a structured and supportive framework.

We also support work-life balance and facilitate initiatives that contribute positively to overall employee well-being. Through these efforts, we work toward creating an environment where people can perform effectively, participate meaningfully and progress in line with their aspirations.

Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Social	- Zero safety related incidents. 100% implementation of performance and career development reviews for employees and workers. 100% employees and workers are trained on health & safety practices. 100% of our facilities and offices are assessed on health & safety practices and working conditions. 100% employees and workers covered under retirement benefits – EPF and Gratuity

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees :

Category	% of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health Insurance		Accident Insurance		Maternity Benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent Employees											
Male	454	42	9.25	391	86.12	NA	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Female	16	9	56.25	8	50	16	100	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Total	470	51	10.85	399	84.89	16	3.4	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Other than Permanent Employees											
Male	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Female	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Total	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA



b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	% Of workers covered by										
	Total (A)	Health Insurance		Accident Insurance		Maternity Benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent Workers											
Male	984	984	100	984	100	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Female	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Total	985	985	100	985	100	1	0.10	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Other than Permanent Workers											
Male	1,138	Nil	NA	65	5.71	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Female	1	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	1	100	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Total	1,139	Nil	NA	65	5.71	1	0.09	Nil	NA	Nil	NA

Note:

- Accident insurance is only provided to workers and employees operating heavy machinery and who are exposed to risks related to work.
- The benefits provided to contractual workers fall under the scope of third party.
- Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent) in the following format -**

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Cost incurred on wellbeing measures as a % of total revenue of the company	0.10%	0.12%

2. Details of retirement benefits for Current and Previous Financial Years

S. no.	Benefits	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
		No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority
1	PF	100	100	Yes	100	100	Yes
2	Gratuity*	100	100	Yes	100	100	Yes
3	ESI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Others - please specify	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Gratuity is a terminal benefit which is paid the Company to the employee and the same is over and above the CTC as contractually agreed.

3. Accessibility of workplaces - Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

The Company is endeavouring to take necessary steps to make all its premises and offices fully accessible to differently abled employees as well as visitors, ensuring ease of movement and an inclusive environment. In the meantime, support is provided by staff to facilitate easy movement for differently abled employees and visitors. .

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.

Yes. The Company's Human Rights Policy guides how we approach equity, fairness, and non-discrimination across workforce and value chain. We provide equal opportunities to all employees, including individuals who are differently abled, and support avenues for career progression and professional growth. Our remuneration practices are based on fairness and transparency, with compensation structures that reflect the nature of the role and the skills, qualifications, and experience of each individual.

We comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding wages and benefits, and we are committed to maintaining transparency in our compensation practices.

Our human rights policy can be accessed here- <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Human-Rights.pdf>

5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave

Gender	Permanent Employees		Permanent Workers	
	Return to work Rate (%)	Retention Rate (%)	Return to work Rate (%)	Retention Rate (%)
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: In the current financial year, none of the employees had taken maternity leave.

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and workers? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.

	Yes/No (If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief) : Yes
1 Permanent Workers	- The Company has a Whistle Blower Policy that applies to all directors and employees, enabling them to report concerns or misconduct involving breaches of the Code of Conduct. These disclosures are handled through a vigil mechanism, which provides a secure reporting process overseen by the Chairman of the Audit Committee. - If a Whistle Blower believes that a conflict of interest exists between themselves and the designated Competent Authority, they may submit their protected disclosure directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. - The grievance redressal process ensures complete confidentiality, protecting both the identity of the Whistle Blower and the information shared. Grievances are addressed at plant locations by the site head, and at other locations by the respective human resources teams and the corporate HR department. - The Company's Whistle Blower Policy is available at https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf
2 Other than Permanent Workers	
3 Permanent Employees	
4 Other than Permanent Employees	



7. Membership of employees and workers in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity

Category	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B/A)	Total employees / Workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D/C)
Total Permanent Employees	470	205	43.62	469	205	43.71
Male	454	205	45.15	453	205	45.25
Female	16	Nil	NA	16	Nil	NA
Total Permanent Workers	985	765	77.66	1,004	763	76.00
Male	984	765	77.74	1,003	763	76.07
Female	1	Nil	NA	1	Nil	NA

8. Details of training given to employees and workers

Category	FY 2025-26					FY 2024-25				
	Total (A)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation		Total (A)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation	
		No (B)	% (B/A)	No (C)	% (C/A)		No (E)	% (E/D)	No (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Male	454	454	100	196	43.17	453	453	100	295	65.12
Female	16	16	100	2	12.50	16	16	100	2	12.50
Total	470	470	100	198	42.13	469	469	100	297	63.33
Workers										
Male	984	984	100	746	75.81	1,003	1,003	100	750	74.78
Female	1	1	100	1	100	1	1	100	1	100.00
Total	985	985	100	747	75.84	1,004	1,004	100	751	74.80

Note: Trainings in skill upgradation include operational and technical excellence (Bearing Maintenance Technology, Efficient Milling Operation, Mechanical Cultivation & Harvesting of Sugarcane, Networking and Communication, etc.), safety and compliance, POSH, HIRA, JSA, Sustainability and Environmental Impact (impact of pollution on human health, bio-economy, Virtual Training Program for Technical Officers on Cane Handling, Cane Preparation and Milling, etc.

9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and workers:

Category	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Total (A)	No (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Male	454	454	100	453	453	100
Female	16	16	100	16	16	100
Total	470	470	100	469	469	100
Workers						
Male	984	984	100	1,003	1,003	100
Female	1	1	100	1	1	100
Total	985	985	100	1,004	1,004	100

10. Health and Safety Management System

a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes / No). If yes, the coverage such system?

Yes, our Company has implemented an Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS) that provides a structured approach to safeguarding the health and safety of employees at the workplace. The system extends across all activities, processes, and work environments.

Coverage of OHSMS:

- All Workplaces: The OHSMS applies to every work location, including offices, production units, construction areas, and other operational sites.
- All Employees: The system encompasses all categories of employees - permanent, temporary, and contractual.
- All Work Processes: It covers all work-related processes such as production, maintenance, transport, storage, and other operational functions.
- All Potential Hazards: The OHSMS includes identification and management of various hazards, including physical, chemical, biological, psychological, and other risks.
- All Legal Requirements: It ensures adherence to all applicable legal and regulatory requirements related to workplace health and safety.

Benefits of OHSMS:

- Reduced Workplace Accidents and Injuries: The system helps lower both the frequency and severity of workplace incidents.
- Improved Employee Productivity: A safe and healthy work environment enables employees to work more efficiently.
- Enhanced Employee Morale: Employees feel more satisfied and motivated when workplace safety and wellbeing are prioritised.
- Lower Employer Costs: Fewer accidents result in reduced medical, compensation, and related expenses.
- Legal Compliance: The OHSMS ensures that the Company remains aligned with statutory health and safety obligations.

b. What are the processes used to identify work related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?

Work-related hazards are evaluated through multiple structured methods, including Risk Assessment (RA), Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA), plant safety inspections, Job Safety Analysis (JSA), Process Hazard Analysis (PHA), and Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) studies. The Permit to Work (PTW) system is strictly followed for any non-routine task to ensure safe execution.

The Company also has established processes for reporting unsafe acts, unsafe conditions, incidents, accidents, and near-miss events in accordance with its safety procedures. These mechanisms help in promptly identifying and eliminating hazards, particularly those associated with non-routine or high-risk activities.

In addition, various control measures and risk-assessment techniques are applied across operations, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is mandatory based on the PPE requirements defined for each area.

c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)

Yes, we provide training to all employees and workers on process-related hazards to ensure they understand the risks present in their work environment and the controls required to manage them. Alongside this, a behavior-based safety (BBS) approach is followed to help identify and isolate process hazards effectively.

Regular plant inspections are carried out with employees from the respective work areas to document unsafe observations and recommend corrective and preventive actions to the department heads concerned. Follow-up on these recommendations ensures timely removal of hazards from the workplace.

Both scheduled internal safety audits and external safety audits conducted by government-approved auditors further strengthen process-safety compliance and overall system effectiveness.

DSIL also follows a “Work Stop Safety Policy,” which empowers employees and workers to stop work immediately if they believe a situation poses a risk to themselves, their colleagues, contractors, or the public. This reinforces a sense of responsibility and due diligence, encouraging employees to act when unsafe conditions arise and follow the prescribed hazard-control measures.



d. Do the employees/workers of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes / No)

Our Company prioritises the health and well-being of employees and their families. DSIL operates two hospitals providing year-round emergency care, 12-hour OPD services, 24/7 emergency care, first aid, and ambulance support for employees and community living nearby. Additionally, we conduct various health activities and screenings throughout the year, including:

- **General Health Checkups:** Conducted twice a year.
- **Multi-specialty Health Camps:** Quarterly, in collaboration with esteemed hospitals.
- **Pathological Health Screenings:** Offered at discounted rates.
- **Yoga Workshops:** Held around International Yoga Day.
- **Stress Management Workshops:** Conducted periodically with external experts.

Specific initiatives for FY 2025-26 includes:

- Organised health, eye, and multispecialty camps in collaboration with esteemed hospitals located in Delhi, Moradabad, Bijnor, Bareilly, and Kashipur. No. of people benefitted: 715
- A mega health checkup camp was conducted in partnership with prominent hospitals in Bareilly and Kashipur. No. of people benefitted: 1,055
- Yoga camp for local communities. No. of people benefitted: 170
- A Blood Donation Camp was held in collaboration with the Government Blood Bank and the Indian Medical Association (IMA). No. of people benefitted: 250

11. Details of Safety related incidents

S. no.	Safety Incident/Number	Category	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
1.	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	Nil	1.19
		Workers	Nil	2.06
2.	Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	Nil	1
		Workers	Nil	2
3.	No. of fatalities	Employees	Nil	Nil
		Workers	Nil	1
4.	High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	Nil	Nil
		Workers	Nil	Nil

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy workplace

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited is committed to providing a safe, healthy, and dignified workplace for all employees, contract workers, and visitors across its manufacturing units and offices. The Company has established robust policies, systems, and practices to ensure occupational health, safety, and overall employee well being.

1. Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Framework

- The Company has a comprehensive Occupational Health & Safety Policy aligned with applicable statutory requirements and industry best practices.
- Safety Management Systems are implemented across all units, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for safety governance.
- Periodic risk assessments and hazard identification exercises are conducted to proactively identify and mitigate workplace risks.

2. Safety Committees and Governance

- Unit level Safety Committees are constituted in accordance with statutory requirements, with representation from both management and workers.
- Nominate safety champions in each section to promptly address hazards under the guidance of the safety department.
- Regular safety committee meetings are held to review incidents, near misses, and overall safety performance.
- Safety performance reviews are conducted at senior management levels to drive continuous improvement.
- Hold joint Work Committee meetings between workmen and management before and after the crushing season to identify workplace risks and implement corrective actions for the upcoming cycle.

3. Training and Awareness

- Mandatory safety induction and periodic refresher training programs are conducted for employees and contract workers.
- Specialised training is provided for high risk activities such as boiler operations, electrical maintenance, confined space entry, and working at heights.
- Regular safety drills, including fire, emergency evacuation, and disaster management drills, are conducted to enhance preparedness.
- Safety awareness is reinforced through tool box talks, safety signage, and safety campaigns.
- Celebrate Safety Week and Fire Day to strengthen awareness about fire safety and overall workplace safety among employees and workers.

4. Incident Reporting and Investigation

- A structured reporting system is in place for accidents, near misses, and unsafe conditions.
- Root cause analysis is conducted for all reportable incidents, and corrective as well as preventive actions are implemented and tracked.
- Learnings from incidents are shared across locations to prevent recurrence.

5. Health Surveillance and Medical Facilities

- Periodic health check ups are conducted for employees, including special medical examinations for personnel engaged in hazardous processes.
- On site medical facilities and first aid arrangements are available at manufacturing units.
- Preventive health initiatives, health awareness sessions, and wellness programs are organised periodically.

6. Safe Infrastructure and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- The Company ensures safe plant design, adequate machine guarding, proper ventilation, sufficient illumination, and ergonomically designed workstations.
- Appropriate PPE is provided to employees and contract workers, and its use is strictly enforced.
- Regular inspection and maintenance of safety equipment, firefighting systems, and emergency response infrastructure are undertaken.
- Use automated 360-degree camera systems for real-time monitoring to assess behaviour around high-risk areas and detect unsafe movements.

7. Compliance and Audits

- The Company ensures compliance with all applicable occupational safety and health regulations.
- Internal and external safety audits, along with statutory inspections, are conducted periodically.
- Corrective action plans arising from audits are monitored and tracked to closure.
- Implement the Permit to Work (PTW) system rigorously to control and isolate hazards during non-routine or high-risk activities.

8. Employee Well being and Work Environment

- Initiatives are undertaken to promote mental well being, workplace hygiene, safe drinking water, sanitation, and clean working conditions.



- The Company encourages reporting of safety concerns without fear of retaliation and promotes a culture of shared safety responsibility.

Outcome and Ongoing Commitment

Through continuous monitoring, training, infrastructure enhancement, and leadership oversight, Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited strives to achieve zero harm and to continuously improve workplace health and safety standards. The Company remains firmly committed to strengthening its safety culture and safeguarding the well being of its entire workforce.

13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

Category	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Health & Safety	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA

14. Assessments for the year

ESG Pillar	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100%
Working Conditions	100%

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.

The Company follows a structured incident-investigation procedure to address all safety-related events. Once the root causes of an incident are identified, priority is given to implementing Corrective and Preventive Actions (CAPA) to ensure timely resolution and prevent recurrence. Remedial actions for identified health and safety risks are evaluated using inputs from HIRA, JSA, and HAZOP assessments. At present, there are no pending incidents that require corrective or preventive action.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N)?

Yes, DSIL provides a Medclaim Policy recommended by the UP Sugar Mills Association (UPSMA), offering critical illness coverage to wage workers as well as employees across junior and senior executive grades.

2. Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.

100% compliance assessment is conducted for value chain partners to ensure the proper deduction and payment of statutory dues. Additionally, monthly compliance checks are performed, including verification of proof of remittance for PF, ESI, and other statutory obligations.

3. Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:

	Total no. of affected employees/ workers		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Employees	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/ No)

Yes, DSIL provides structured transition-assistance programmes to help employees sustain their employability and navigate career changes effectively, including support for long-term transition and retirement planning.

5. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

ESG Pillar	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Health and safety practices	Nil
Working Conditions	Nil

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.

We have not assessed the health and safety conditions of our value chain partners. However, DSIL has established comprehensive safety policies and procedures, which are adhered to by all stakeholders, including value chain partners.

PRINCIPLE

4

Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders



We are committed to engaging with our stakeholders in a transparent, ethical, and inclusive manner. Through continuous dialogue and collaboration, we strive to address their concerns, build trust, and create sustainable long-term value for all.

Name : Vijay S. Banka
Designation : Managing Director



At DSIL, we recognise that our operations are closely connected with a diverse group of stakeholders, including communities, farmers, employees, customers, suppliers, industry associations and regulatory bodies. We engage with these groups through structured interactions that enable us to understand their expectations, gather insights and address matters relevant to our business and its wider impact.

We follow a multi-stakeholder approach that helps us identify groups that are directly or indirectly influenced by our activities. Through meetings, forums, consultations and outreach initiatives, we maintain regular communication and create avenues for two-way dialogue. This approach supports transparency, strengthens trust and helps us refine our decisions based on the evolving needs and perspectives shared by our stakeholders.

Our internal codes and policies guide the way we interact with different stakeholder groups, reinforcing fairness, clarity and ethical conduct. We also reach out to vulnerable segments within our ecosystem through welfare initiatives and development programs that focus on long-term social and economic progress. These efforts help us maintain a balanced view of stakeholder priorities and integrate responsible practices across our operations.

Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Social	▪ Identification and continuous engagement with stakeholders

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

DSIL has a structured stakeholder identification process that aligns with the nature of its business operations. Stakeholders are identified and mapped based on their level of influence, impact, and importance to the Company's long-term sustainable growth. A prioritisation matrix is used to determine which stakeholder groups require greater focus. Continuous engagement helps the Company understand stakeholder expectations, address concerns, and maintain strong relationships. The stakeholder identification framework consists of four key steps: identification, prioritisation, review, and engagement.

a. Stakeholder Identification

- Stakeholders are identified and prioritised based on their level of impact on, and influence over, business expansion and revenue generation.
- Stakeholder engagement and decision making are carried out in alignment with the Company's long term sustainable growth objectives.

b. Prioritisation:

- A structured matrix is developed to prioritise stakeholders by ranking them from highest to lowest importance.
- A tailored engagement plan is prepared to address the specific concerns, needs, and expectations of each stakeholder group.

c. Review Process:

- Stakeholder identification and prioritisation are reviewed on a regular basis, taking into account regulatory developments, business operations, and service changes to ensure continued focus on key stakeholders.

d. Engagement:

- Stakeholders are engaged on an ongoing basis to understand their needs and assess their relevance.

Our stakeholders identified through the stakeholder identification process are provided below:

- Communities:** Maintaining positive relationships with local communities is essential for long-term growth. The Company undertakes CSR initiatives in areas such as education, women's empowerment, agriculture, skill development, environmental sustainability, healthcare, and social awareness to support marginalised and vulnerable groups.
- Farmers:** Farmers supply the sugarcane that forms the primary raw material for DSIL's operations. Ongoing engagement helps ensure reliable supply, supports sustainable farming practices, and fosters long-term partnerships.
- Employees:** Employees play a crucial role in delivering sustainable operations and improving productivity and performance. Their engagement and commitment are integral to achieving the Company's long-term objectives.

- iv. Community Health Centers:** These centers support the Company's community-based healthcare initiatives and serve as key partners in implementing CSR projects related to health and wellbeing.
- v. Technology Vendors:** The Company works closely with technology vendors to evaluate the need for system upgrades, introduce new technologies, and respond effectively to changing business conditions.
- vi. Customers:** Customers are vital to revenue generation, sales performance, and overall business growth. Their satisfaction and engagement directly influence the Company's success.
- vii. Regulators:** Regulatory bodies ensure that the Company complies with applicable laws, guidelines, and reporting requirements. Adhering to these expectations helps prevent compliance-related risks and ensures smooth operations.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group

Stakeholder group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/ No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Other	Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly / others – please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Communities	Yes	Community meetings	As required	▪ Improving Infrastructure ▪ Bringing Quality Education Within Reach ▪ Providing Relief to the Needy
Farmers*	Yes	▪ E-Mitra app ▪ IVR calling ▪ Messages	As required	▪ Training on Agricultural Practices ▪ Distribution of Pesticides at Subsidised Prices ▪ Provision of Soil Testing
Employees	No	▪ Notice Board ▪ Engagement initiatives ▪ WhatsApp ▪ Verbal communication ▪ Emails	As required	▪ Training and Development ▪ General Discussions ▪ Briefings
Community health centers (CHC)	No	Phone/WhatsApp /Face to Face meeting	As required	▪ Current Vaccination ▪ Investigation ▪ Health Care
Technology Vendors	No	Email	As required	▪ System Upgradation ▪ Routine Check-Up
Customers	No	▪ Physical meetings ▪ Emails ▪ Customer satisfaction survey	As required	Redressal of grievances
Regulators	No	As per the necessary means	As required	Compliance check

*The procurement of entire sugarcane for the respective financial years is carried out from small producers (farmers) from within the district and neighbouring districts.



LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.

Stakeholders identified through the engagement plan are consulted whenever required on economic, environmental, and social matters. Their inputs are collected through various channels, including in-person meetings, virtual discussions, emails, surveys, and phone interactions. Feedback gathered from these engagements is shared with the Board through the CSR Committee, enabling informed decision-making and follow-through on stakeholder needs.

2. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.

Yes. A structured materiality assessment was conducted to determine the Company's key ESG material issues, drawing on insights from stakeholder surveys, relevant sustainability frameworks, and sector specific considerations. Input was obtained through tailored engagement exercises involving both internal and external stakeholders, ensuring a broad and balanced viewpoint. The outcomes of this assessment were used to define ESG priorities, which have been integrated into the Company's sustainability strategy.

3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/ marginalized stakeholder groups.

We engage with vulnerable and marginalised sections of society through a structured and inclusive approach supported by dedicated teams and committees that oversee CSR and community oriented initiatives. This approach facilitates meaningful and sustained engagement with local communities and key stakeholder groups. Our engagement primarily covers the following areas:

- Community outreach and CSR initiatives focused on education, healthcare, basic infrastructure development, and livelihood enhancement in nearby communities.
- Healthcare and welfare initiatives aimed at supporting women, children, and other needy individuals in surrounding areas.
- Formal engagement and feedback mechanisms, including a grievance redressal system, to promote continuous dialogue and ensure timely and effective resolution of concerns raised by community members and stakeholders.

As sugarcane is the primary raw material for our operations, farmers represent a significant vulnerable and priority stakeholder group. We extend support to farmers through a variety of initiatives intended to address their economic and agricultural challenges, including:

- Organising seminars and awareness programs on modern agricultural practices
- Supplying pesticides and fertilisers either free of cost or at subsidized rates
- Conducting satellite based assessments to monitor the health and progress of sugarcane crops
- Facilitating access to financial support through bank issued credit cards
- Installing deep submersible pumps to enhance irrigation facilities
- Ensuring timely payment to farmers for sugarcane supplied
- Providing subsidized agrochemicals through Kisan Sewa Kendras established at plant locations
- Assisting farmers with bank linked loans offered at competitive interest rates
- Establishing free, well equipped soil testing facilities at factory premises to support soil health and productivity
- Encouraging the adoption of advanced pest management practices

Our continued engagement with farmers and local communities has helped foster strong, trust based relationships, strengthening our reputation for credibility, integrity, loyalty, and goodwill. These values continue to guide and support our sustainability initiatives across all aspects of our operations.

PRINCIPLE

5

Businesses should respect and promote human rights



We are committed to upholding and promoting human rights across our operations and value chain. We ensure that all individuals are treated with dignity, fairness, and respect, embedding these principles into our workplace practices and business relationships.

Name : Priyanka G. Morarka

Designation : Whole Time Director

At DSIL, we recognise human rights as a fundamental element of responsible business conduct. Our approach is grounded in treating every individual connected to our operations with fairness, respect and dignity. These principles guide the way we engage with employees, workers across our value chain, suppliers, contractors and communities.

Our Human Rights Policy outlines expectations related to equality, freedom of expression, non-discrimination and safe working conditions. We incorporate these principles into our daily operations and introduce awareness initiatives that help employees understand and apply them in their roles. Through structured programs and capacity-building sessions, we work toward strengthening understanding of human rights across different parts of our workforce.

We maintain a workplace environment that supports equal opportunities and encourages constructive interactions. Harassment, discriminatory behavior or improper treatment are addressed through defined processes, helping us maintain a respectful and safe atmosphere. For workers engaged through contractors or service providers, we apply internal standards that reinforce ethical conduct and responsible labor practices.

Our interactions with suppliers and partners also integrate human rights considerations, guided by our internal codes and policies. By promoting transparency and responsible behavior across our value chain, we reinforce practices that support the well-being of individuals associated with our business.

Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Social	100% of permanent employees and permanent workers paid more than minimum wages. - Zero complaints on human rights aspects from employees and workers. 100% of our sites and offices are assessed for human rights aspects.



ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity

Category	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Total (A)	No. of employees / workers covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. of employees / workers covered (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Permanent	470	63	13.40	469	187	39.87
Other than permanent	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Total employees	470	63	13.40	469	187	39.87
Workers						
Permanent	985	Nil	NA	1,004	7	0.70
Other than permanent	1,139	Nil	NA	1,365	2	0.15
Total workers	2,124	Nil	NA	2,369	9	0.38

Note: POSH training was provided to employees. Moving forward, we are endeavouring to ensure that 100% of our workforce participates in these training courses.

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers

Category	FY 2025-26					FY 2024-25				
	Total (A)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation		Total (A)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation	
		No (B)	% (B/A)	No (C)	% (C/A)		No (E)	% (E/D)	No (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Permanent	470	Nil	NA	470	100	469	Nil	NA	469	100
Male	454	Nil	NA	454	100	453	Nil	NA	453	100
Female	16	Nil	NA	16	100	16	Nil	NA	16	100
Other than permanent	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Male	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Female	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Workers										
Permanent	985	Nil	NA	985	100	1,004	Nil	NA	1,004	100
Male	984	Nil	NA	984	100	1,003	Nil	NA	1,003	100
Female	1	Nil	NA	1	100	1	Nil	NA	1	100
Other than permanent	1,139	1,025	89.99	114	10.01	1,365	1,080	79.12	285	20.88
Male	1,138	1,025	90.07	113	9.93	1,364	1,080	79.18	284	20.82
Female	1	Nil	NA	1	100	1	Nil	NA	1	100

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages

a. Median remuneration/wages:

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category (INR lakhs)	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category (INR lakhs)
Board of Directors (BoD)	6	224.39	2	63.01
Key Managerial Personnel	1	60.63	0	0
Employees other than BoD and KMP	423	34.69	15	24.03
Workers	329	8.42	0	0

Note

- The median remuneration herein above is derived as a simple average annual salary of the remuneration paid to the lowest & highest paid employees in each group.
- Remuneration figures for all the employees include salary, taxable allowances, Bonus, Ex-gratia, Leave encashment, commission & value of perquisites as per Income tax rules.
- Sitting fees paid to Independent Directors are not considered in the above table.
- The above table does not include seasonal employees as they are employed for few months in a year

b. Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages paid by the entity, in the following format

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages	0.08%	0.09%

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual / Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)

Yes. Human rights concerns arising from the Company's operations are addressed through clearly defined internal mechanisms. The Human Resources function serves as the central coordinating body for receiving, reviewing, and addressing any such issues. Employees are provided with formal channels to raise concerns, including reporting potential Code of Conduct violations in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Whistleblower Policy.

In addition, the Company has established a Grievance Redressal Committee to address and resolve grievances raised by team members in a systematic and fair manner. The committee comprises Mr. S.S. Arya and Mr. Sudarshan Singh Shekhawat, with the respective Head of Department and Section In charge being involved wherever the grievance pertains specifically to a particular department or section. This mechanism ensures that concerns are examined at appropriate levels and resolved in a timely and effective manner.

Further, Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) have been constituted across all locations in compliance with applicable statutory requirements under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act. Oversight of the ICC framework is provided by Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka, Whole Time Director and President – Corporate Affairs, who is responsible for monitoring matters related to workplace conduct across all business units. No cases have been reported to the ICC during the past three financial years.

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

Yes, the Company has established a structured mechanism to address human rights related grievances through a Grievance Redressal Committee comprising senior members of the management team. Grievances are placed before the committee and addressed through one to one and face to face discussions, enabling a better understanding of the concerns raised by team members. The Company follows a defined procedure to assess the seriousness of each matter and, where required, initiates an internal enquiry to ensure fair and appropriate resolution. The Company places high value on its employees and ensures that concerns are addressed effectively, so that no grievance remains unresolved.



All employees and workers are encouraged to report any matter involving breach of dignity, unfair treatment, criticism, or any situation that may constitute a human rights concern. Complaints are reviewed based on their nature and gravity, and suitable actions are determined accordingly.

To further strengthen this framework, the Company has constituted several statutory and functional committees to address specific areas and departmental matters, including the Works Committee, Estate Committee, Safety Committee, Canteen Committee, and Anti Sexual Harassment Committee. These committees operate within a structured grievance handling framework and collectively support the maintenance of a respectful, safe, and equitable work environment across all Company locations.

6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers

Category	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Discrimination at workplace	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Child Labour	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Forced Labour/ Involuntary Labour	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Wages	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Other human rights related issues	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA

7. Complaints filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment on of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH)	Nil	Nil
Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees / workers	Nil	Nil
Complaints on POSH upheld	Nil	Nil

8. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases

DSIL has established a Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace (POSH) Policy to prohibit, prevent, and address incidents of sexual harassment. The policy outlines the procedures for filing and resolving complaints and aims to ensure a safe and respectful work environment for all.

The POSH Policy applies to all individuals associated with DSIL, including employees across all locations, advisors, retainers, consultants, associates, workers, contract staff, and trainees, whether working on Company premises or off-site while on assignment. Its applicability also extends to visitors and external stakeholders such as suppliers and contractors.

To manage and resolve complaints of sexual harassment, the Company has constituted Internal Committees at the Corporate Office in Mumbai, the Delhi office, and at each operating unit (DN, DP, and DD). These committees are responsible for receiving complaints, conducting inquiries, and ensuring that all cases are handled in accordance with the POSH Policy.

9. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)

Yes, we expect all suppliers, vendors, and contractors to uphold the same ethical standards that guide our own operations. They are required to respect fundamental human rights principles, including the prohibition of child labor, forced labor, and all forms of discrimination. Our procurement practices emphasise fairness and transparency, and we encourage all partners in our value chain to adopt responsible human rights practices across their activities.

10. Assessments for the year

Section	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child Labour	100
Forced Labour/ Involuntary Labour	100
Sexual Harassment	100
Discrimination at workplace	100
Wages	100
Others – please specify	100

11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 10 above

We have not found significant risks/concerns arising from the human-rights related assessments.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints.

No human-rights related grievances or complaints were received during the reporting period. Nevertheless, the Company continues to maintain a robust internal grievance-redressal mechanism, including a Grievance Redressal Committee, a Whistleblower mechanism, and an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), to address any concerns should they arise.

2. Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due diligence conducted.

We have not conducted human rights related due diligence.

3. Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?

Yes, all our premises and offices are fully accessible to differently abled employees as well as visitors. Each of our three units is equipped with barrier-free entry, accessible restrooms and ramps to ensure ease of access and mobility throughout our facilities.

4. Details on assessment of value chain partners

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual Harassment	Nil
Discrimination at workplace	Nil
Child Labour	Nil
Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour	Nil
Wages	Nil
Others – please specify	Nil

5. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.

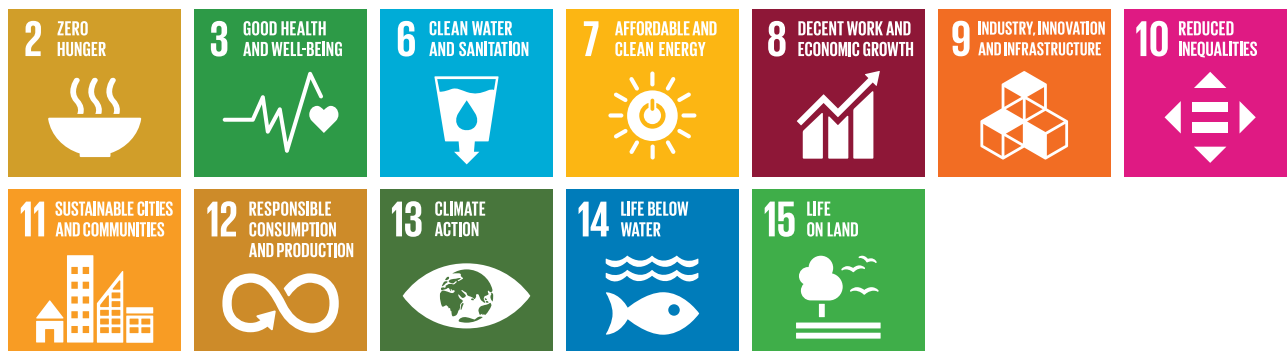
Business operations continued smoothly during the reporting period, with no significant disruptions identified. Accordingly, no corrective actions were deemed necessary.



PRINCIPLE

6

Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment



At Dwarikesh, we are committed to protecting and conserving the environment by integrating sustainable practices across our value chain, from cane sourcing to sugar production. We focus on efficient resource use, reducing emissions, and supporting sustainable agriculture to contribute to a cleaner and more resilient future.

Name : Salil Swaroop Arya

*Designation : Senior Executive Vice President
(Corporate) & Group Compliance Officer*

At DSIL, we recognise the importance of operating in a manner that supports environmental protection and long-term ecological balance. Our approach places emphasis on responsible resource use, efficient processes and practices that reduce the environmental impacts of our operations. We incorporate environmental considerations into the way we manage energy, water, waste and emissions, enabling us to align our operations with broader sustainability expectations.

Across our facilities, we continue to explore ways to enhance resource efficiency and transition toward cleaner production pathways. Measures related to energy conservation, process optimization, water recovery and waste management help us use resources more responsibly. We also apply systems that promote recycling, reuse and improved material handling, supporting our progress toward circularity in relevant areas of our operations.

Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Environment	100% plant operations are carried out on renewable energy - Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) achieved at all distillery facilities. 18.38% reduction in waste generation in FY 2025-26 compared to FY 2024-25.

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Details of total energy consumption (in GJ) and energy intensity

Parameter	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A) (GJ)	3,84,198	3,81,586
Total fuel consumption (B) (GJ)	62,01,570	62,78,078
Energy consumption through other sources (C) (GJ)	Nil	Nil
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C) (GJ)	65,85,769	66,59,664

Parameter	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	243	288
Total fuel consumption (E)	5,379	3,988
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	Nil	Nil
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)	5,622	4,276
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)	65,91,391	66,63,940
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumed/ Revenue in INR lakhs from operations)	47.02	49.25
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)* (Total energy consumed / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	956.31	1,017.41
Energy intensity in terms of physical output	-	-
Energy intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

*Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is an economic theory and method used to compare the relative value of currencies and the cost of living between countries. PPP has been considered as 20.66 and 20.34 for financial years 2024-25 and 2025-26 respectively.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

2. Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

Not applicable. Our sites are not designated as designated consumers under the Government of India's Performance, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) scheme. Accordingly, no targets have been prescribed, and there are no compliance requirements under this framework.

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water

Parameter	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)		
(i) Surface water	Nil	Nil
(ii) Groundwater	8,39,431	8,36,882
(iii) Third party water	Nil	Nil
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	Nil	Nil
(v) Others	Nil	Nil
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kiloliters) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	8,39,431	8,36,882
Total volume of water consumption (in kiloliters)	8,39,431	8,36,882
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Total water consumption / Revenue in INR lakhs from operations)	5.99	6.18
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total water consumption/ Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	121.79	127.77
Water intensity in terms of physical output	-	-
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, Water audit and assessment has been carried out by an external agency i.e. IIT Roorkee.



4. Provide the following details related to water discharged

Parameter	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) To Surface water		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	4,02,847	5,06,173
(ii) To Groundwater		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(iii) To Seawater		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(iv) Sent to third-parties		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(v) Others		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	4,02,847	5,06,173

As the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) mechanism established at all distillery facilities, we have considered only the sugar plants to estimate the total water discharged.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, Water audit and assessment has been carried out by an external agency i.e. IIT Roorkee.

5. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

Yes, DSIL has installed a Condensate Polishing Unit (CPU) and a Multi-Effect Evaporator (MEE) with a slop-fired boiler at its distillery units in Dwarikesh Nagar and Dwarikesh Dham. These systems improve the quality of treated wastewater and enable the facilities to operate with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). As a result, all treated wastewater generated from the effluent treatment plants is fully recycled and reused within plant operations and related activities.

6. Provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
1. Sugar Unit, Dwarikesh Nagar			
NOx	mg/nm3	-	-
SOx	mg/nm3	-	-
Particulate matter (PM)	mg/nm3	63.80	65.60
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	mg/nm3	-	-
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	mg/nm3	-	-
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)	mg/nm3	-	-
Others – Carbon Monoxide	mg/nm3	0.16	0.15
2. Sugar Unit, Dwarikesh Dham			
NOx	mg/nm3	-	-
SOx	mg/nm3	-	-
Particulate matter (PM)	mg/nm3	64.40	64.90
Others – Carbon Monoxide	mg/nm3	0.14	0.12

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
3. Sugar Unit, Dwarikesh Puram			
NOx	mg/nm3		-
SOx	mg/nm3		-
Particulate matter (PM)	mg/nm3	60.90	61.40
Others – Carbon Monoxide	mg/nm3	0.15	0.15
4. Distillery Unit, Dwarikesh Nagar			
NOx	mg/nm3	73.20	74.2
SOx	mg/nm3	27.10	27.4
Particulate matter (PM)	mg/nm3	31.90	32.8
Others – Carbon Monoxide	mg/nm3	0.24	0.24
5. Distillery Unit, Dwarikesh Dham			
NOx	mg/nm3	82.1	83.2
SOx	mg/nm3	43.1	43.6
Particulate matter (PM)	mg/nm3	22.3	22.6
Others – Carbon Monoxide	mg/nm3	0.26	0.27

Note: There are no Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP), Volatile organic pollutants (VOC) and Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) emitted from the operations of the Company.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, the above-mentioned figures are evaluated by ITS Testing Laboratory Private Limited.

7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity

Parameter	Unit	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Scope 1 emissions* (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	tCO ₂ eq	775	768
Total Scope 2 emissions** (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	tCO ₂ eq	49	58
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions/ Revenue in INR lakhs from operations)	(tCO ₂ eq/ Rupee Lakhs)	0.0059	0.0067
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)		0.119	0.126
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output		-	-
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity		-	-

Note:

- Scope 1 Emissions are from Dwarikesh Nagar, Dwarikesh Dham, Dwarikesh Puram which depicts the extent of greenhouse gas emissions that are emitted through the Company owned assets.
- Scope 2 Emissions are from our corporate offices at various locations in Delhi, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh which captures the greenhouse gas emissions through purchased electricity.



Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency

No assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

8. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If yes, then provide details.

Yes, DSIL have undertaken several initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- Flue Gas Treatment Systems: Our facilities are equipped with advanced flue gas treatment systems, including bag filters and electrostatic precipitators, to effectively minimise greenhouse gas pollutants from stack emissions.
- Renewable Energy Utilisation: 100% of our plant operations are powered by renewable energy, significantly reducing our Scope 2 carbon emissions.
- Carbon dioxide generated from distillery operations is captured and sold for commercial applications.
- Scope 3 Carbon Emission Inventory: We have developed a comprehensive Scope 3 carbon emission inventory to identify and address emission hotspots across our value chain, enabling targeted reduction efforts.

9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity

Parameter	Total Waste generated (in MT)	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Plastic waste (A)	736.40	903
E-waste (B)	-	-
Bio-medical waste (C)	-	-
Construction and demolition waste (D)	-	-
Battery waste (E)	-	-
Radioactive waste (F)	-	-
Other Hazardous waste- Used oil (G)	4.00	4.09
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any.	-	-
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	740.40	907.09
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover (Total waste generated / Revenue in INR lakhs from operations)	0.005	0.007
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total waste generated / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.107	0.138
Waste intensity in terms of physical output	-	-
Waste intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)

Category of waste	Total Waste generated (in MT)	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
(i) Recycled	294.56	270.90
(ii) Re-used	-	-
(iii) Other recovery operations	-	-
Total	294.56	270.90

For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)

Category of waste	Total Waste generated (in MT)	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
(i) Recycled	-	-
(ii) Re-used	-	-
(iii) Other recovery operations	445.84	636.19
Total	445.84	636.19

Note: During the reporting period, 445.84 metric tons of waste was permanently disposed of through safe and environmentally sound methods, in alignment with recognised best practices and regulatory compliance requirements

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

10. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

DSIL fully complies with pollution control board norms and does not use hazardous or toxic chemicals in any of its products or services. The only hazardous waste generated is used oil from operations, and 100% of this waste is recycled through authorised waste-management agencies.

In addition to hazardous waste handling, the Company has a comprehensive waste-management plan supported by detailed SOPs to ensure the safe handling, storage, transportation, processing, and disposal of all non-hazardous waste. Key initiatives include:

- **Bagasse Waste:** Used for renewable energy generation through co-processing.
- **Plastic Waste:** Recycled, reused, and disposed of in line with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) guidelines.
- **Ash Utilisation:** Applied in farm fields to enhance soil porosity and water retention.
- **Sludge Management:** Dried and used as an organic fertiliser substitute.
- **Press Mud:** Utilised as biofertiliser, improving sugarcane yield.

11. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details

S. No.	Location of operations/offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval / clearance are being complied with? (Y/N). If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any.
No, we do not have offices/plants located in any of the ecologically sensitive areas			

12. Details environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
In the current financial year, there were no environmental impact assessments conducted.					



13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law / regulations / guidelines in India, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment Protection Act, and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances:

S. No.	Specify the law / regulation / guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines / penalties / action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken, if any
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Yes. The Company is compliant with the applicable laws pertaining to Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment Protection Act and rules thereunder.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge in areas of water stress (in kiloliters):

For each facility / plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:

- (i) Name of the area: Not Applicable
- (ii) Nature of operations: Not Applicable
- (iii) Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge: Not Applicable

Parameter	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)		
(i) To Surface water	-	-
(ii) Groundwater	-	-
(iii) Third party water	-	-
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	-	-
(v) Others	-	-
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kiloliters)	-	-
Total volume of water consumption (in kiloliters)	-	-
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	-	-
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kiloliters)		
(i) Into Surface water	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(ii) Into Groundwater	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(iii) Into Seawater	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(iv) Sent to third parties	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(v) Others	-	-
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
Total water discharged (in kiloliters)	-	-

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency

No independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency

2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	95,470	93,750
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover		-	-
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity		-	-

*Scope 3 emissions was reported for the first time in FY 2024-25.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency

No independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

3. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 11 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.

Not Applicable

4. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives:

S. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
1.	We have installed Multi Effect Evaporator (MEE) plants at our distillery facility. These plants enable us to recycle and reuse spent wash as fuel in our boilers, promoting sustainability and efficient resource utilization.	Through a multi-stage evaporation process, we transform distillery spent wash into a concentrated slop. This concentrated material is then used as fuel in our boilers, effectively generating energy.	50% of the fuel replaced with the concentrated slop. Reduces carbon footprint of the company. Avoids wastewater disposal costs.
2.	We have installed flue gas treatment systems that include bag filters and an electrostatic precipitator. These systems help to significantly reduce air pollution by capturing and filtering out harmful particles from the emissions.	By installing multi-stage flue gas treatment systems, we effectively reduce air pollution. These systems are designed to capture and filter out harmful particles, ensuring cleaner emissions.	Reduces the environmental footprint and air pollution from operations.
3.	We treat and reuse the wastewater generated from our sugar plant operations. This process helps us conserve water and minimise environmental impact by recycling the wastewater for various uses within the plant.	The wastewater produced by our sugar plant operations is treated in an effluent treatment plant to ensure it meets permissible standards. The treated water is then repurposed for various uses, including utility activities, horticulture development, and agricultural applications.	Reduces the dependency on fresh water. Minimises wastewater disposal costs. Achieved Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in distilleries



S. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
4.	We have implemented a process to remove sulphates from the overflow water in our spray ponds and cooling towers. This involves treating the water to reduce sulphate levels, ensuring it meets environmental standards and minimises any potential negative impact on the surrounding ecosystem.	In our sugar units, cold water is essential for creating a vacuum. During the clarification of sugar syrup with SO ₂ gas, some sulphates dissolve into this water. When surplus water is discharged from spray ponds or cooling towers, it can pose environmental concerns. To address this, we have implemented effective treatment technology to remove sulphates from the water, ensuring it meets environmental standards.	Water quality parameters are under the permissible limits mentioned by the pollution control boards.
5.	We have installed LED lights across all our facilities.	LED lighting has been installed across all facilities to replace conventional lighting systems. These lights consume significantly less electricity and have a longer operational life, improving overall energy efficiency within plant operations.	Reduces electricity consumption and energy costs. Lower overall carbon footprint due to decreased power demand.
6.	We have implemented IE3 energy-efficient motors throughout our plants.	IE3-grade high-efficiency motors have been deployed throughout the plants to enhance electrical energy performance. These motors provide superior efficiency compared to standard motors, particularly in continuous and heavy-duty applications.	Improves power efficiency and reduces energy losses. Reduction in operational electricity costs and environmental impact.
7.	We have integrated pan automation, Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs), and Distributed Control Systems (DCS) to enhance steam and power efficiency.	The plants are equipped with pan automation, Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs), and Distributed Control Systems (DCS). These systems optimise process control, regulate equipment speed, and enhance monitoring accuracy, resulting in improved steam and power management.	Enhances steam efficiency and reduces power consumption. Improves process stability, operational efficiency, and lowers energy-related emissions.

5. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link.

We maintain a comprehensive disaster management and onsite emergency plan across all business units. In the event of a disruption, a structured risk-mitigation approach is activated, supported by standard operating procedures, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and action plans designed to ensure a prompt and coordinated response. These plans address common operational risks and focus on managing emergencies, minimising impact, and restoring operations safely and efficiently. They also include measures to prevent injuries, enable rapid relief and rescue efforts, and facilitate a smooth return to normal operations.

Regular training and awareness sessions are conducted for employees and workers on emergency signaling, roles and expectations during a crisis, designated assembly points, medical support arrangements, and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Our emergency preparedness framework outlines detailed procedures for responding to, resuming, and restoring operations following a disaster, ensuring timely and responsible recovery. In addition, each unit holds the required manufacturing license and statutory approvals necessary for uninterrupted business operations.

6. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard?

We have not undertaken formal value-chain assessments to evaluate environmental impacts. However, we continue to engage with and support our value-chain partners by promoting awareness of best practices aimed at preventing environmental pollution and managing associated environmental risks.

7. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts

Nil

8. How many Green Credits have been generated or procured:

By the organization	We have not generated or procured any green credits in FY 2025-26.
By the top ten value chain partners	We have not yet undertaken an assessment to determine whether our value-chain partners have generated or procured any green credits.

PRINCIPLE

7

Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent



We engage with industry associations and regulatory bodies in a responsible and transparent manner. Our approach ensures ethical representation, regulatory compliance, and alignment with our sustainability commitments while contributing positively to industry development.

Name : Salil Swaroop Arya

Designation : Senior Executive Vice President (Corporate) & Group Compliance Officer

At DSIL, we engage with public policy forums, regulatory bodies and industry associations in a manner that is responsible, transparent and aligned with ethical business standards. Our interactions are centered on sharing sector-relevant perspectives, participating in constructive dialogues and contributing to discussions that influence the regulatory environment in which we operate.

We connect with government institutions, industry chambers, and professional bodies to exchange knowledge on matters related to agriculture, manufacturing, environmental performance, worker welfare and sectoral development. These engagements help us stay informed about evolving regulatory expectations and provide platforms to represent viewpoints that are relevant to our business and stakeholders. All such interactions follow our internal codes and policies, which guide professional conduct, legal compliance and responsible communication.



Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Governance	Affiliated with 4 trade & industrial associations.

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers / associations:

We are associated with four trade and industry bodies in India, comprising two national level associations and two state level associations.

b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers / associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of / affiliated to.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/ associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1.	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	National
2.	Indian Sugar and Bioenergy Manufacturers Association (previously known as ISMA)	National
3.	UP Sugar Mill Association (UPSMA)	State
4.	UP Sugar Mill Co-Gen Association	State

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anticompetitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Name of Authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable. We have not received any adverse orders from regulatory authorities on anti-competitive conduct in the FY 2025-26.		

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

S. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board	Web Link, if available
Not Applicable. We have not received any adverse orders from regulatory authorities on anti-competitive conduct in the FY 2025-26.					

PRINCIPLE

8

Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development



At Dwarikesh, we believe that true progress is measured not just by business performance, but by the positive impact we create in the lives of people around us. Our commitment to inclusive growth drives us to uplift marginalised communities, empower women, and invest in education, health, and livelihoods ensuring that prosperity is shared and sustainable

Name : Priyanka G. Morarka

Designation : Whole Time Director

At DSIL, we recognise the importance of contributing to the social and economic progress of the communities connected to our operations. Our approach to inclusive growth is centered on initiatives that support education, skill enhancement, health, and community infrastructure, enabling people to access opportunities that improve their quality of life. These efforts are guided by our CSR policy and implemented through structured programs overseen by a dedicated committee.

We work with local communities, farmer groups and social institutions to identify areas where our engagement can create meaningful value. Our initiatives include activities such as supporting educational facilities, facilitating vocational training, strengthening rural infrastructure and enabling access to essential services. We also focus on programs that encourage livelihood development, particularly for women and marginalised groups, helping them build capabilities that support long-term socio-economic advancement.

In several regions, we collaborate with community collectives and self-help groups to enhance financial literacy, skill development and income-generation opportunities. These engagements foster greater self-reliance and encourage participatory development models. By maintaining regular dialogue with community stakeholders, we are able to align our efforts with local needs and contribute to measurable improvements in social well-being.

Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Governance	51% input material by value sourced from MSMEs & small producers. 88.82% of the total wages paid to employees and workers deployed in the rural areas.

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in FY 2025-26

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date of notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain	Relevant Web link
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Not applicable. The projects undertaken by DSIL do not require a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) under the applicable laws.



2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity

S. No.	Name of project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY 2025-26 (in INR)
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For FY 2025-26, we did not undertake any projects that require rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) under the applicable laws, and therefore this is not applicable.

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community

Yes, we have established a mechanism to address community grievances, including a dedicated helpline. Our CSR team regularly engages with local communities to assess their needs and implement appropriate initiatives. Any unresolved concerns can be escalated by community members via email to the CSR Committee for timely response and resolution.

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers

Parameter	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	51%	54.78%
Directly from within India	100%	100%

Note: The procurement of entire sugarcane for the respective financial years is carried out from small producers (farmers) from within the district and neighbouring districts.

5. Job creation in smaller towns – Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent / on contract basis) in following locations, as % of total wage cost

Location	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Rural	88.82%	88.99%
Semi-urban	Nil	Nil
Urban	0.09%	0.09%
Metropolitan	11.08%	10.92%

Note: Figures for the previous year have been regrouped and/or restated wherever necessary to ensure consistency with the current year's disclosures.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
As we have not carried out social impact assessments, no corrective measures have been implemented to address potential adverse impacts.	

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:

S. no	State	Aspirational District	Amount Spent (in INR)
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None of our CSR initiatives are implemented in aspirational districts.

3. a. Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalized /vulnerable groups? (Yes/No)

Yes, we have a Sustainable Sourcing Policy that emphasises responsible sourcing and social equity. We prioritise procuring materials and services from local communities. Since our operations primarily rely on sugarcane, we source 100% of our sugarcane from local communities, including marginalised and vulnerable groups.

b. From which marginalized /vulnerable groups do you procure?

100% of sugarcane is sourced from local farmers.

c. What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?

100% of our procurement is from local farmers from within the districts or neighboring districts.

4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge:

S. No.	Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/ Acquired (Yes/No)	Benefit shared (Yes / No)	Basis of calculating benefit share
Not Applicable. In the financial year FY 2025-26, we did not own or acquire any intellectual properties.				

5. Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.

Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective action taken
Not applicable. Since there were no intellectual property activities during the financial year FY 2025-26, none were recorded or reported.		

6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:

S. No.	CSR Project	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
1.	Infrastructure Development at Government College in Nawalgarh	800	100
2.	Organised health checkup, eye checkup, multi-specialty health camps in collaboration with reputed Hospitals located at Delhi, Moradabad, Bijnor, Bareilly, Kashipur	715	100
3.	Mega health checkup camp organised for employees and nearby local communities in collaboration with reputed hospitals located at Bareilly, Kashipur	1,055	100
4.	Yoga Camp organised for local communities	170	100
5.	Blood Donation camp organised in collaboration with Government Blood bank and Indian Medical Association	250	100
Total		2,990	100

Note: Weblink of CSR policy is available at <https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Corporate-Social-Responsibility.pdf>



PRINCIPLE

9

Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner



We are committed to delivering safe, high-quality sugar and ethanol products in a responsible and efficient manner. Through sustainable practices and continuous innovation, we aim to meet evolving customer expectations while minimising environmental impact. We also maintain structured feedback mechanisms to address customer needs and enhance satisfaction.

Name : Sunil Kumar Goel

Designation : Chief Financial Officer

At DSIL, we recognise that our customers expect products that are safe, reliable and aligned with their evolving needs. We focus on delivering value through responsible manufacturing practices, consistent quality and transparent communication. Our product portfolio, which includes sugar, ethanol and renewable-energy-linked outputs, is developed and supplied through processes that incorporate safety, efficiency and sustainability considerations.

We maintain an active dialogue with our customers to understand their requirements and gather insights that help us refine our offerings. Through direct interactions, feedback mechanisms and customer-facing programs, we assess customer expectations. These interactions support continuous improvement and help us strengthen customer satisfaction across segments.

Our customer interface also incorporates measures related to data responsibility and information security. We handle personal and operational data with care, guided by internal policies that outline safe data management practices. To support these efforts, we use established digital systems and monitoring tools that help safeguard our operations from unauthorized access and maintain the integrity of information entrusted to us.

Performance Highlights

ESG Pillar	Achievements
Social	▪ Zero voluntary recalls & forced recalls.
Governance	▪ Zero instances of product recalls on the account of safety issues. ▪ Zero incidents of data breaches.

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback

We have a structured grievance-handling system in place, supported by a customer helpline for complaints and feedback. Our sales teams and distributors also maintain regular engagement with customers through in-person meetings and focused group discussions to proactively identify opportunities for improving our products and services.

We encourage customers, sugarcane farmers, and value-chain partners to actively use our grievance-redressal channels and processes, ensuring that their concerns are addressed promptly and effectively.

2. Turnover of products and / services as a percentage of turnover from all products/ service that carry information about

State	As a percentage to total turnover (%)
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	100
Safe and responsible usage	100
Recycling and/or safe disposal	100

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks
Data privacy	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Advertising	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Cyber-security	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Delivery of essential services	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Restrictive trade practices	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Unfair trade practices	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA
Others	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA	NA

Note: We have not received any consumer complaints in the last three consecutive financial years

4. Details of instances of product recalls on accounts of safety issues

	Number	Reasons for recall
Voluntary recalls	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Forced recalls	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

5. Does the entity have a framework / policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.

Yes, the Company has instituted a comprehensive Cyber Security, Data Privacy, and Protection Policy, supported by a robust framework designed to safeguard its digital infrastructure, business operations, and organisational reputation. The policy is applicable to all employees, contractors, consultants, vendors, and third party entities who access DSIL's networks, systems, or data, irrespective of their work location or the type of device used. Further information regarding the policy is available on the Company's website at:

<https://www.dwarikesh.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Policy-on-Cyber-Security-Data-Privacy-Protection.pdf>

The Company's systems and procedures are structured to proactively defend against cyber risks through a combination of preventive controls, risk management practices, and continuous employee awareness initiatives. The policy defines multiple safeguards, including access authentication measures, protocols to ensure data and system integrity, guidelines for IT device usage and email access, endpoint and network security controls, social media access norms, website filtering mechanisms, and defined procedures for the management of security incidents.

Implementation of cyber security and data privacy measures is based on three core elements.

- Risk assessments are carried out to identify potential threats, vulnerabilities, and risks impacting the Company's assets and operations.
- Risk mitigation measures are implemented by deploying appropriate controls, safeguards, and countermeasures to reduce identified risks and limit their impact.
- An incident response framework is maintained through established incident response and business continuity plans, which outline procedures for identifying, responding to, containing, and recovering from cybersecurity incidents. The business continuity plan is tested annually at DSIL.



6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services

Not applicable. During this period, we did not experience any incidents related to cybersecurity, data privacy, product recalls, or regulatory actions, and therefore no corrective measures were required.

7. Provide the following information relating to data breaches:

a. Number of instances of data breaches

Nil. There are no reported instances of data breaches in the financial year FY 2025-26.

b. Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers

There are no instances of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers in the financial year FY 2025-26.

c. Impact, if any, of the data breaches

Not Applicable, as there are no reported data breaches in the financial year FY 2025-26.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).

Our company website offers comprehensive information about our products and services under the “Products” section, accessible at - <https://www.dwarikesh.com/>. In addition, our offerings are available through various e-commerce platforms and social media channels. We also release brochures and catalogues from time to time to share detailed insights into our product range.

2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.

We ensure that customers have access to all essential information required for the safe and responsible use of our products. Each product package clearly specifies details such as grade, standards, quality parameters, and other key information. For any further queries, customers may reach out to us at sales.dn@dwarikesh.com or contact the helpline number printed on the product packaging.

3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.

We have a robust system for identifying and managing potential risks that may affect the continuity of our essential services. If such risks materialise, we promptly notify our customers through multiple channels, including updates on our website and direct communication from our sales teams and distributors. This ensures that customers are informed in advance and can take appropriate steps to minimise any potential impact. We also review and update our contingency plans regularly to remain prepared for unexpected business disruptions.

4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No)

No, we do not display product information over and above what is mandated, however, we strictly comply with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements when presenting product-related information. All product packaging is clearly labelled in accordance with relevant BIS standards.

Yes, we regularly conduct consumer surveys across India to gather feedback on our key products and services across all business operations.

Concluding remarks:

Through this report, we present a comprehensive view of our approach to responsible business conduct and our progress across key environmental, social, and governance parameters during FY 2025-26. The disclosures reflect our continued effort to strengthen systems, enhance transparency, and integrate sustainability considerations into our core operations. As expectations around responsible business practices continue to evolve, we remain focused on building resilience, improving performance, and creating long-term value for all our stakeholders.



Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information including notes to the financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, thereof ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
I. Determination of Cost of Production (COP) and Net Realizable Value (NRV) of Finished Goods and By-Products for valuation of inventory:	
As on March 31, 2026, the Company has inventory of finished goods, by-products and work in progress with a carrying value of ₹63,678.36 Lakhs. The inventory of finished goods viz. Sugar and ethanol is valued at the lower of COP and NRV, whereas the inventory of by-products viz. molasses and bagasse is valued at NRV. We considered the value of the inventory of finished goods and by-products as a key audit matter given the relative value of inventory in the financial statements and significant judgement involved in	Principal Audit Procedures We understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management in determination of COP and NRV. We reviewed the cost records maintained by the management and examined the documents maintained by the management for computing the COP and NRV with reference to the principles prescribed under Ind AS-2 on "Inventories". We considered various factors including the prevailing unit specific domestic selling price of sugar and bagasse during and subsequent to the year end, prevailing selling price of "B" Heavy Molasses, Molasses Policy of State Government for determination of levy obligation of molasses as prevailing as on the date of our audit and initiatives taken by the Government with respect to sugar industry as a whole, for determination of NRV of the products.



Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
determination of COP and also the consideration of factors such as minimum sale price, monthly quota, and fluctuation in domestic and international selling prices in determination of NRV.	Based on the above procedures performed, the management's determination of COP and NRV of finished and by-products as at year-end and the comparison of COP with NRV for the valuation of inventory is considered to be reasonable.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report and Business Responsibility & Sustainability report including Annexures to Board's Report and Corporate Governance and Shareholder's information, 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, thereof.

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid financial statements;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) relevant Rules, 2015, as amended, thereof;



- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: we report that in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act; 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2026, on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 43 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company has made provisions, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivatives contracts;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026;
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub- clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e) as provided under paragraph (2) (h) (iv) (a) & (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has declared and paid dividend of ₹0.50 per equity shares for the F.Y. 2024-25 during the year. Further, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend of ₹0.10 per equity shares for FY 2025-26, which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General



Meeting. The amount of dividend paid and proposed are in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has 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. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001874C

(Bihari Lal Gupta) -Partner

Membership No. 073794

UDIN: 26073794HKBPOV9919

Place: Kanpur

Date: 14.05.2026



‘Annexure A’ referred to in paragraph I under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report to the member of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited of even date:

In terms of the information and explanation 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 state that:

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment and right-of use assets have been physically verified by the management according to the programme of periodical verification in phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its property, plant and equipment. The discrepancies, if any, noticed on such physical verification have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deed of immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026, for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records in each class of inventory is less than 10% and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores rupee from banks on the basis of security of current assets and has been submitting periodical stock statements to the lenders. The differences being excess value of stock as per books of account over the value of stock reported in quarterly stock statements submitted to the banks are disclosed in Note no. 47 of the financial statements. These differences are mainly on account of different valuation methodology adopted for valuing the stock in the books and in the stock statements, as explained by the management in the aforesaid note.
- iii According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investment in or provided any security or guarantee, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms and limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a), (c) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- iv In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of Loans granted, Investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- v According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there under. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account relating to materials, labour and other items of cost maintained by the Company as specified by the Central Government of India under section 148(1) of



the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.

- vii. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion the Company has generally been regular in depositing its undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Employees' state insurance is not applicable on the company. Further, there were no undisputed amounts 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, there are no outstanding statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues that have not been deposited on account of any dispute
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of accounts, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the books and records examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender including the loans and interest which are repayable on demand.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us including representation received from the management, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lenders or government or any government authority.

- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not availed any term loan during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, prima facie, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the books and records examined by us, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). 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 as per the books and records examined by us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or 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 and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xi) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditor) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year up to the date of this report.
- (c) According to the information & explanations and representation made by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been



- received during the year (and up to the date of the report) by the company.
- xii In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly reporting under clause 3 (xii) (a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.
- xiv (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence requirement to report on clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi) (a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, including representation from the management, there is not more than one core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016).
- xvii In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause (xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xix According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xx (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act.
- (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the company has transferred unspent amount of ₹210.79 Lakhs to a special account on 29.04.2026, i.e. within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year, in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001874C

(Bihari Lal Gupta) -Partner
Membership No. 073794
UDIN: 26073794HKBPOV9919

Place: Kanpur
Date: 14.05.2026



‘Annexure B’ to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statement of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) as referred to in paragraph 2(f) of ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section.

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with

reference to Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company’s internal financial control 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 control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that:

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



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal controls system

with reference to Financial Statements and such internal controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements issued by the ICAI.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 001874C

(Bihari Lal Gupta) -Partner

Membership No. 073794

UDIN: 26073794HKBPOV9919

Place: Kanpur

Date: 14.05.2026



Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non - current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	52,577.83	54,343.72
(b) Right-of-use assets	3 a	228.81	352.74
(c) Capital work - in - progress	4	-	-
(d) Intangible assets	3	-	-
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	35.58	31.59
(ii) Loans		-	-
(iii) Others	6	218.26	212.69
(f) Income tax assets (net)	8	1.74	6.83
(g) Other non - current assets	9	703.67	711.61
		53,765.89	55,659.18
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	67,783.37	75,065.91
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	11	21.25	23.20
(ii) Trade receivables	12	4,988.31	5,837.27
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,308.64	8,201.92
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	252.87	94.80
(v) Others	15	347.16	345.84
(c) Other current assets	16	1,303.23	1,058.44
(d) Current tax assets (net)	30	-	-
		76,004.83	90,627.38
Total assets		1,29,770.72	1,46,286.56
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	17	1,853.01	1,853.01
(b) Other equity	18	81,018.39	78,768.63
		82,871.40	80,621.64
(2) Liabilities			
(I) Non - current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	5,557.95	9,263.25
(ii) Lease Liabilities	20	142.88	222.70
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	114.76	106.54
(b) Provisions	22	3,078.13	3,101.16
(c) Other non-current liabilities	23	168.82	182.06
(c) Deferred tax liability (net)	7	5,268.88	5,091.54
		14,331.42	17,967.25
(II) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	27,812.02	41,057.40
(ii) Lease Liabilities	25	133.04	180.04
(iii) Trade payables	26		
- Total outstanding dues of the micro enterprises and small enterprises		23.34	127.85
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than the micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,005.29	3,050.60
(iv) Other financial liabilities	27	1,479.83	1,574.03
(b) Other current liabilities	28	790.11	880.93
(c) Provisions	29	1,024.08	656.05
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	30	300.19	170.77
		32,567.90	47,697.67
Total equity and liabilities		1,29,770.72	1,46,286.56

Material accounting policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 66 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001874C

Gautam R. Morarka
Executive Chairman
DIN: 00002078

Vijay S. Banka
Managing Director
DIN: 00963355

Bihari Lal Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 073794

B. J. Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
DIN: 00002075

Sunil Kumar Goel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kanpur
Date: May 14, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026



Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
I. Income			
Revenue from operations	31	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34
Other income	32	715.40	643.95
II. Total income		1,40,909.32	1,36,532.29
III. Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	33	1,02,711.45	1,03,149.97
Purchases of stock-in-trade	34	850.49	795.44
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	35	6,324.88	(655.03)
Employee benefits expense	36	11,198.35	11,043.94
Finance costs	37	1,477.24	1,852.28
Depreciation and amortization expenses	38	3,673.75	4,892.75
Other expenses	39	10,420.92	10,206.89
IV. Total expenses		1,36,657.08	1,31,286.24
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (II - IV)		4,252.24	5,246.05
VI. Exceptional items		-	-
VII. Profit before tax (V+VI)		4,252.24	5,246.05
VIII. Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax	40	999.72	959.30
(b) Income Tax adjustment		16.82	0.50
(C) Deferred tax		151.90	1,952.68
IX. Net Profit after tax for the year (VII - VIII)		3,083.80	2,333.57
X. Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	41	102.79	(58.38)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(25.44)	14.67
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of taxes		77.35	(43.71)
XI. Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + X)		3,161.15	2,289.86
XII. Earning per equity share (face value ₹1 per share)			
(i) Basic		1.66	1.26
(ii) Diluted		1.66	1.26

Material accounting policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 66 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001874C

Gautam R. Morarka
Executive Chairman
DIN: 00002078

Vijay S. Banka
Managing Director
DIN: 00963355

Bihari Lal Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 073794

B. J. Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
DIN:00002075

Sunil Kumar Goel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kanpur
Date: May 14, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026



Cash Flow Statement for year ended March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net profit before tax		4,252.24		5,246.05
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3,673.75		4,892.75	
Loss/(profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(5.03)		(3.38)	
Finance costs	1,477.24		1,852.28	
Interest income on bank deposit & income tax refund	(511.35)		(460.65)	
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(14.90)		(9.01)	
Loss/(Gain) on fair value of investment	1.82		1.49	
Transfer to molasses storage fund	15.12		21.84	
Allowances for expected credit loss	31.71		164.50	
Dividend Received	(0.11)	4,668.25	(0.10)	6,459.72
Operating profit before working capital changes		8,920.49		11,705.77
Adjustments for changes in Working Capital :				
Changes in Inventories	6,202.63		(975.08)	
Changes in trade and other receivables	817.25		(2,640.71)	
Changes in other non current financial asset	15.82		(0.54)	
Changes in other current financial asset	(2.45)		0.73	
Changes in other non current assets	7.94		(468.46)	
Changes in other current assets	(62.11)		379.82	
Changes in trade and other payables	(2,149.83)		(1,137.34)	
Changes in other non-current financial liabilities	8.23		301.84	
Changes in other current financial liabilities	(91.90)		(582.81)	
Changes in other non-current liabilities	-		(13.24)	
Changes in other current liabilities	(90.82)		524.28	
Changes in long term provision	(23.03)		324.26	
Changes in short term provision	284.23	4,915.96	(128.70)	(4,415.95)
Cash generated from operations		13,836.45		7,289.82
Direct taxes (paid)/refund (net)		(924.50)		(1,222.17)
Net cash from operating activities		12,911.95		6,067.65
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets and capital work in progress (including capital advances)	(704.49)		(1,241.90)	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	11.16		9.38	
Investment made during the year	-		(0.11)	
Sale proceed of Investment during the year	0.13		-	
Dividend received	0.11		0.10	
Changes in fixed deposit & Others balances with bank (Net)	(187.11)		113.95	
Interest received	511.26		463.71	
Net cash used in investing activities		(368.94)		(654.87)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of long term borrowings	(5,465.20)		(6,722.00)	
Proceeds/(repayment) of short term borrowings (net)	(11,498.65)		11,979.33	
Interest paid	(1,387.46)		(1,588.54)	
Earmarked fixed deposit for Buy-Back of Shares	-		3,137.50	
Payment of Buy-Back of equity shares	-		(3,150.00)	
Tax paid on Buy-Back of equity shares	-		(716.36)	
Equity Dividend paid during the year	(926.51)		-	
Expenses incurred for Buy Back of equity shares	-		(48.98)	
Lease liability paid during the year	(158.47)		(158.36)	
Net cash used in financing activities		(19,436.29)		2,732.59
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(6,893.28)		8,145.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,201.92		56.55
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,308.64		8,201.92



Cash Flow Statement for year ended March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

Notes:

1. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year comprise: (₹ in Lakhs)

i) Current accounts		27.65		17.72
ii) Cash on hand		23.97		27.12
iii) On working capital limit account		1,257.02		2,157.08
iv) Fixed deposit (original maturity is less than three months)		-		6,000.00
Total		1,308.64		8,201.92

2. Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.
3. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Ind AS 7 specified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013.
4. Previous year figures have been regrouped and recasted wherever necessary to confirm to the current year's classification.
5. The company has spent ₹22.46 Lakhs (Previous year ₹377.76 Lakhs) on account of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure during the year.
6. Change in Company's liabilities arising from financing activities: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2025	Cash Flows	Non- Cash Flows	As at 31 st March 2026
a) Non-current borrowings from banks [Refer note no. 19]	9,263.25	-	(3,705.30)	5,557.95
b) Current maturities of long term debt [Refer note no.24]	5,458.75	(5,465.20)	3,713.99	3,707.54
c) Short term borrowings [Refer note no.24]#	35,598.65	(11,498.65)	-	24,100.00
d) Lease liabilities [Refer note no. 20]	402.74	(158.47)	31.65	275.92
Total	50,723.39	(17,122.32)	40.34	33,641.41

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	Cash Flows	Non- Cash Flows	As at 31 st March, 2025
a) Non-current borrowings from banks [Refer note no. 19]	14,718.38	-	(5,455.13)	9,263.25
b) Current maturities of long term debt [Refer note no.24]	6,708.79	(6,722.00)	5,471.96	5,458.75
c) Short term borrowings [Refer note no.24]#	23,624.33	11,974.32	-	35,598.65
d) Lease liabilities [Refer note no. 20]	525.30	(158.36)	35.80	402.74
Total	45,576.80	5,093.96	52.63	50,723.39

Cash flow represents cash flows during the year on net basis.

Material accounting policies

1 & 2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 66 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001874C

Gautam R. Morarka
Executive Chairman
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DIN: 00002075

Sunil Kumar Goel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kanpur
Date: May 14, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026



Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	(₹ In Lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2024	18,83,01,470	1,883.01
Change in Equity shares due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2024	18,83,01,470	1,883.01
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	(30,00,000)	(30.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	18,53,01,470	1,853.01
Balance as at April 1, 2025	18,53,01,470	1,853.01
Change in Equity shares due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2025	18,53,01,470	1,853.01
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	18,53,01,470	1,853.01

B. Other equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Other comprehensive income			Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Reserve for molasses storage fund	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	59.87	14,688.11	61,841.50	3,862.00	127.57	-	11.64	(265.53)	80,325.16
Change in other equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2024	59.87	14,688.11	61,841.50	3,862.00	127.57	-	11.64	(265.53)	80,325.16
Profit after tax for the year	-	-	2,333.57	-	-	-	-	-	2,333.57
Transfer to/(from) capital redemption reserve/retained earnings	-	-	(30.00)	30.00	-	-	-	-	-
Buy Back expenses (Net of tax ₹17.12 Lakhs)	-	-	(31.87)	-	-	-	-	-	(31.87)
Tax on buy back of equity shares	-	-	(716.36)	-	-	-	-	-	(716.36)
Buy Back of Shares	-	-	(3,120.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,120.00)
Molasses fund created during the year	-	-	-	-	-	21.84	-	-	21.84
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.24	(44.95)	(43.71)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	59.87	14,688.11	60,276.84	3,892.00	127.57	21.84	12.88	(310.48)	78,768.63
Change in other equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2025	59.87	14,688.11	60,276.84	3,892.00	127.57	21.84	12.88	(310.48)	78,768.63
Profit after tax for the year	-	-	3,083.80	-	-	-	-	-	3,083.80
Dividend declare/paid during the year	-	-	(926.51)	-	-	-	-	-	(926.51)
Change in molasses fund reserve during the year	-	-	-	-	-	15.12	-	-	15.12
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.42	73.93	77.35
Balance as at March 31, 2026	59.87	14,688.11	62,434.13	3,892.00	127.57	36.96	16.30	(236.55)	81,018.39



Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

Note:

- (i) Securities premium: securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares, write off equity issue related expenses like underwriting cost etc.
- (ii) Retained earnings represents the undistributed profits of the company.
- (iii) General reserve represents the statutory reserve, this is in accordance with Indian corporate law wherein a portion of profit is appropriated to general reserve. Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, it was mandatory to transfer amount before a company can declare dividend, however Companies Act 2013, transfer of any amount to general reserve is at the discretion of the Company.
- (iv) Capital redemption reserve represents the statutory reserve created when capital is redeemed.
- (v) Other comprehensive income(OCI) reserve represents the balance in respect to:
 - (a) Re-measurement gain/(losses) resulting from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions. These gains/(losses) are recognised directly in OCI and will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.
 - (b) Cumulative gain/(losses) arising from valuation of equity instruments at fair value to OCI, net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings when those instruments are disposed off.
- (vi) Capital reserve represents forfeited amount pertaining equity share warrants.

Material accounting policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 66 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001874C

Gautam R. Morarka
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Sunil Kumar Goel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kanpur
Date: May 14, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

1. Corporate Overview

Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited (DSIL) is a public limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated in the year 1993 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 superseded by the Companies Act, 2013.

DSIL is integrated conglomerate, primarily engaged in manufacture of sugar and allied products. From a humble beginning in 1993, DSIL today is a multi-faceted, fast growing industrial group with the strong presence in diversified fields such as sugar manufacturing, power and ethanol/industrial alcohol production.

The Company has three sugar manufacturing units, out of which 2 units namely Dwarikesh Nagar and Dwarikesh Puram are located in Bijnor District of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) and one unit namely Dwarikesh Dham in Bareilly District (U.P.).

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

These financial statements are approved and adopted by board of directors of the Company in their meeting held on Thursday, May 14, 2026. and are subject to adoption by the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

2.1: Basis of preparation and presentation

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

B. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

During the year the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) announced amendment to Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The key amendments, applicable to the company include revisions to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" Ind AS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", Ind AS 10 "Events after Reporting Period", Ind AS 21 "The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures". These amendments primarily relate to:

- (i) Clarification of classification of liabilities as current and non-current based on rights existing as at reporting date, including conditions relating to borrowings and covenants, which are particularly relevant for the Company's financing arrangements;
- (ii) additional disclosure requirements relating to suppliers finance arrangements, including trade payables and structured payment arrangements with vendors, which are relevant in the context of Company's supply chain and working capital management ;
- (iii) Clarification of treatment and disclosure of events occurring after the reporting periods, including those affecting the going concern assumptions;
- (iv) Providing guidance on determination of exchange rate in case of non-exchangeable foreign currency.
- (v) Providing definition of Accounting Estimates.

In addition, certain minor amendments were made to Ind AS 12, Ind AS 28, Ind AS 32, Ind AS 101 and Ind AS 108, which are not considered relevant to the Company. The Company has applied these amendments in accordance with the respective transitional provisions. The adoption of these amendments has not had any material impact on the financial position, financial performance or cash flows of the Company.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards as under:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, as outlined below.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

Under the existing Ind AS 1, 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.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers of Covenants (without differentiation between material and immaterial) that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.

C. Basis of preparation

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

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

D. Functional and presentation currency

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

E. Operating cycle

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

2.2: Current versus non-current classification

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

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

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

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

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

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

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

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

2.3: Use of estimates and management judgements

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

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

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

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

(ii) **Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations**

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

(iv) Current taxes and deferred taxes

Significant judgement is required in the determination of the taxability of certain income and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for current income taxes and option to be exercised for application of reduced rates of taxation on possible cessation of tax deduction and exhaustion of MAT credit entitlement in future years based on estimates of future taxable profits for estimation of the deferred taxes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the unused tax losses and the unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which these could be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(v) Provisions , Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

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

(vi) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(vii) Impairment of trade receivables

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

(viii) Net realisable value of an item of inventory

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

2.4: Material accounting policies

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

○ Recognition and measurement

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

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

Freehold lands are at cost.

Other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost net of tax/ duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of material, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use and trial run expenditure (Net of amount realised on goods produced during trial run). For this purpose, cost includes carrying value as Deemed cost on the date of transition. Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

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

The carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment shall be derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. When significant part of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company derecognized the replaced part and recognized the new parts with its own associated useful life and depreciated it accordingly. Likewise when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance cost are recognized in the statement of the profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statement upon sale or retirement of the asset and resultant gain or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

Assets identified and technically evaluated as obsolete are retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

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

○ Subsequent Expenditure

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

B. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit & loss as & when incurred.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in statement of profit & loss in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment properties only when there is a change in use. Transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the property transferred and they do not change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes."

C. Intangible assets

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

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

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

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

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

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

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

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Deemed Cost is the carrying amount under the previous GAAP as at the transition date."

D. Depreciation and amortization

The classification of plant and machinery into continuous and non-continuous process is done as per their use and depreciation thereon is provided accordingly. Depreciation commences when the assets are available for their intended use. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, during the year.

Furniture and office equipment item costing ₹5,000 or below are depreciated over one-year period.

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

E. Inventories

Inventories are valued as under:

Raw Materials & Components (including those in transit)	At purchase cost including incidental expenses on FIFO basis
Chemicals, packing material and other store & spares (including those in transit)	At purchase cost including incidental expenses on weighted average basis.
Finished Goods/work-in-progress:	
1. Sugar	1. At lower of weighted average cost of production or net realizable value.
2. Molasses	



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

(i) 'C' Heavy	2 (i) At net realizable value.
(ii) 'B' Heavy	2 (ii) At derived value based on the yield/ recovery of ethanol reckoned with respect to the net realisable value of the finished product (including related incidental expenses, wherever applicable) and prevailing 'C' Heavy net realisable value.
3. Industrial Alcohol	3. At lower of cost or net realizable value.
4. Traded Goods	4. At purchase cost including incidental expenses on FIFO basis or net realisable value.

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

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

F. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

G. Leases

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

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period 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.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

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

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

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

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

H. Earnings per share

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

I. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

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

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

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed, when probable assets that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one more uncertain event not wholly with in the control of the Company.

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

J. Taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach, providing for all the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, including on the transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences on its initial recognition. 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 assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is recognised in Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognised in OCI or equity.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset are recognised for deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits (MAT), and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits, and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

K. Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

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

Sale of Products

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

Contract Balances

Contract Assets

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

Trade Receivables

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

Contract Liabilities

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

Contract Cost

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

Interest

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

Dividends

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

Insurance claim

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

L. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

M. Foreign currency translation/conversion

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

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

Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items which are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of item.

N. Borrowings

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

O. Borrowing Costs

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

P. Impairment

○ Non Financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation but are tested annually for impairment.

Other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The Carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factor. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

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

○ Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) model for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company recognizes lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses are recognized if the credit risk of the financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition.”

Q. Employee benefits

○ Short-term obligations

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

○ Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident and other fund contributions to publicly administered funds as per related Government regulations. The Company has no further obligation other than the contributions payable to the respective funds. The Company recognizes contribution payable to such funds as an expense when an employee renders the related service.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

○ **Defined benefit plans**

The company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of the company. The Gratuity Plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the company.

The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date.

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

The service cost on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is included in employees benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier.

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

○ **Compensated absences**

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences that are both accumulating and nonaccumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method for the unused entitlement accumulated at the balance sheet date. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the balance sheet date that has terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements resulting from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

○ **Voluntary Retirement Scheme**

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

R. Financial Instruments

(a) **Financial Assets**

Classification

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

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

Subsequent Measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at Fair value through Profit or loss

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category, if any, are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in statement of profit or loss. The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. When the fair value has been determined based on level 3 inputs, the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price, if loss, is recognized through retained earnings and after initial recognition subsequent changes in fair value of equity instruments is recognised as gain or loss to the extent it arises from change in input to valuation technique



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit or loss, even on sale of investments.

However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Derecognition

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

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Classification

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liability at amortized cost

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

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

This category generally applies to loans & borrowings.

Financial liability at FVTPL

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

Equity Instrument

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

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

Financial guarantee contracts

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

De-recognition

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

(c) Offsetting of financial instrument

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

(d) Equity Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in Company's assets after deducting all its liabilities.

Incremental cost directly attributable to the issuance of new equity share and buy back of equity shares are shown as a deduction from the equity, net off any tax effects.

S. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

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

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

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

A. Cash Flow Hedge:

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets / Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of movement in interest rates and foreign exchange rates for foreign exchange exposure on highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability or forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in the cash flow hedging



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

reserve being part of Other Comprehensive Income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the underlying transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Fair Value Hedge:

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

T. Operating segments

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

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

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

U. Government grants

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

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants recorded at fair value, are treated as deferred income and are recognized and credited in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset and presented in other income.

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

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

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

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

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

W. Fair Value Measurement

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

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

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

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

X. Dividend payable

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

Y. Statement of Cash Flow

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



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

3. Property, plant and equipment & intangible assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment							Intangible Assets		Total (A+B)	
	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Total (A)	Computer softwares (Bought out)		Total (B)
Gross Block (at cost)											
As at 01.04.2024	2,612.66	18,561.98	98,577.64	654.77	763.80	181.95	589.51	1,21,942.31	242.48	242.48	1,22,184.79
Additions	-	239.22	928.70	28.63	43.70	15.97	30.69	1,286.89	-	-	1,286.89
Disposals	-	(32.09)	(214.65)	(8.44)	(3.09)	(3.62)	(18.65)	(280.54)	-	-	(280.54)
As at 31.03.2025	2,612.66	18,769.11	99291.69	674.96	804.41	194.30	601.53	1,22,948.66	242.48	242.48	1,23,191.14
Additions*	-	165.24	1,549.41	27.91	-	11.51	30.34	1,784.41	-	-	1,784.41
Disposals	-	-	(167.20)	(10.60)	(1.20)	(2.44)	(0.31)	(181.75)	-	-	(181.75)
As at 31.03.2026	2,612.66	18,934.35	100673.90	692.27	803.21	203.37	631.56	1,24,551.32	242.48	242.48	1,24,793.80
Depreciation/ Amortisation											
As at 01.04.2024	-	6,739.06	55,972.94	391.48	298.77	124.52	589.51	64,116.28	242.48	242.48	64,358.76
Charge for the year	-	414.04	4,189.64	29.69	64.30	8.57	30.67	4,736.91	-	-	4,736.91
Disposals	-	(19.49)	(197.55)	(6.54)	(2.93)	(3.09)	(18.65)	(248.25)	-	-	(248.25)
As at 31.03.2025	-	7,133.61	59,965.03	414.63	360.14	130.00	601.53	68,604.94	242.48	242.48	68,847.42
Charge for the year	-	923.24	2,418.49	49.35	86.31	34.61	3.99	3,515.99	-	-	3,515.99
Disposals	-	-	(136.53)	(7.58)	(1.06)	(1.96)	(0.31)	(147.44)	-	-	(147.44)
As at 31.03.2026	-	8,056.85	62,246.99	456.40	445.39	162.65	605.21	71,973.49	242.48	242.48	72,215.97
Net Block as at 31.03.2026	2,612.66	10,877.50	38,426.91	235.87	357.82	40.72	26.35	52,577.83	-	-	52,577.83
Net Block as at 31.03.2025	2,612.66	11,635.50	39,326.66	260.33	444.27	64.30	-	54,343.72	-	-	54,343.72

* Include reclassification of critical spares of ₹1,079.91 Lakhs from store inventory in plant & equipments during the year.

Notes:

- Refer note no 47 for charges.
- All immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- The Company has reassessed the useful lives of its Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) based on the revised indicative useful lives prescribed in schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, as against the previously estimated useful lives followed by the Company. Accordingly, the carrying amount of PPE as on 01.04.2025 has been depreciated over the revised remaining useful life of the respective assets resulting in lower depreciation expenses for the year by ₹1,162.05 Lakhs.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

3. a - Right- of- Use Assets

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Gross carrying cost - Premises	
As at 01.04.2024	700.61
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31.03.2025	700.61
Additions	5.65
Disposals	(8.87)
As at 31.03.2026	697.39
Amortisation	
As at 01.04.2024	218.34
Charge for the year	129.53
Disposals	-
As at 31.03.2025	347.87
Charge for the year	129.58
Disposals	(8.87)
As at 31.03.2026	468.58
Net Block as at 31.03.2026	228.81
Net Block as at 31.03.2025	352.74

4. Capital Work in Progress (CWIP):

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
As at 01.04.2024	40.03
Additions	
Expenditure made during the year	951.42
Capitalised during the year	(991.45)
As at 31.03.2025	-
Expenditure made during the year	478.22
Capitalised during the year	(478.22)
As at 31.03.2026	-



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

5. Non-current investments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in equity shares (Unquoted)		
8,500 (previous year - 8,500) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in 'Dwarikesh Informatics Limited'	18.60	14.59
9,600 (previous year - 9,600) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in 'Faridpur Sugars Limited'*	0.98	1.00
b) Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Investments in preference shares (Unquoted)		
20,000 (previous year - 20,000) 8.50% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹100 each fully paid up in 'Dwarikesh Informatics Limited' redeemable on December 29, 2041.	16.00	16.00
Total non-current investments	35.58	31.59
(i) Disclosure for measurement of investment		
Investment carried at deemed cost/Cost	-	-
Investment carried at fair value through FVTPL	16.00	16.00
Investment carried at fair value through OCI	19.58	15.59
(ii) Disclosure for valuation method used		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	35.58	31.59
Aggregate provision for impairment in the value of investments	-	-

* Include 600 equity shares are in the name of director as a nominee.

6. Other non-current financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good:		
i) Encumbered Fixed deposit with banks (Including interest accrued ₹16.38 lakhs (previous year ₹12.28 lakhs)*)	175.34	155.60
ii) Security deposits		
(a) Related Parties	-	-
(b) Others	42.92	57.09
Total other non-current financial assets	218.26	212.69

* Held as margin money for bank guarantee/security with government departments and others.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

Note No 7 - Net deferred tax asset /liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Recognised in Profit & Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2025	Recognised in Profit & Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets							
i) Provision for doubtful advance & ECL	9.81	41.40	-	51.21	7.98	-	59.19
ii) Employee retirement benefit	662.92	37.59	15.12	715.63	52.51	(24.87)	743.27
iii) Allowability of expenses	188.61	26.79	-	215.40	0.75	-	216.15
iv) Land	2,331.79	(1,991.46)	-	340.33	-	-	340.33
v) lease liability	121.38	(32.60)	-	88.78	(31.19)	-	57.59
Total deferred tax assets	3,314.51	(1,918.28)	15.12	1,411.35	30.05	(24.87)	1,416.53
Deferred tax liabilities							
i) Property, plant and equipment	6,334.30	64.68	-	6,398.98	214.13	-	6,613.11
ii) Right-of-use assets	132.21	(30.85)	-	101.36	(31.92)	-	69.44
iii) Investment	1.53	0.57	0.45	2.55	(0.26)	0.57	2.86
Total deferred tax liabilities	6,468.04	34.40	0.45	6,502.89	181.95	0.57	6,685.41
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(3,153.53)	(1,952.68)	14.67	(5,091.54)	(151.90)	(25.44)	(5,268.88)

8. Income tax assets (net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid Taxes	976.99	2,677.45
Provision for taxes	(975.25)	(2,670.62)
Net income tax assets	1.74	6.83

9. Other non-current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
a) Capital advances	-	-
b) Advances other than capital advances:		
Prepayment charges	180.26	149.17
Balances deposit with government authorities		
(i) Considered good	1.18	30.21
(ii) Considered doubtful	529.09	539.09
Provision for doubtful	(134.77)	(134.77)
Others	127.91	127.91
Total other non-current assets	703.67	711.61



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

10. Inventories

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(As taken, valued and certified by the Management)		
(Refer note.E of note no. 2.4 - For valuation method)		
a) Raw materials	-	34.95
b) Work-in-progress (Refer note d of note no. 48)	182.31	1,202.45
c) Finished goods (Refer note d of note no. 48)	63,496.05	68,747.45
d) Stock in trade	101.16	154.50
e) Stores and spares	3,662.92	4,863.32
f) Chemicals	236.13	34.31
g) Packing material	104.80	28.93
Total inventories	67,783.37	75,065.91

Note:

- I) 1st pari-passu charge by way of pledge of stock of sugar and by way of hypothecation of other inventories is created in favour of lenders to secure working capital facilities.
- II) Amount of write down of inventories below cost recognised as expenses of ₹168.44 lakhs (previous year ₹944.37 lakhs)

11. Current investments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carried at fair value through Profit & Loss account		
Investments in equity shares (quoted)		
1,000 (previous year - 1,000) equity shares of ₹2 each fully paid up in 'ICICI Bank Limited'	12.05	13.48
Investments in mutual fund (quoted)		
ICICI Prudential Nifty 50 Value 20 ETF - 1,8350 Units	2.43	2.59
ICICI Prudential Nifty India Consumption ETF - 2,100 Units	2.25	2.30
ICICI Pru Nifty Alfa Low Volatility 30 ETF - 9,550 Units	2.23	2.46
ICICI Prudential Nifty 200 Momentum 30 ETF - 8,286 Units	2.29	2.37
Total current investments	21.25	23.20
(i) Disclosure for measurement of investment		
Investment carried at deemed cost/Cost	-	-
Investment carried at fair value through FVTPL	21.25	23.20
Investment carried at fair value through OCI	-	-
(ii) Disclosure for valuation method used		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value	21.25	23.20
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate provision for impairment in the value of investments	-	-



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

12. Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Considered good- secured	-	-
Considered good- unsecured:	5,088.73	5,905.98
Trade receivable which have Significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(100.42)	(68.71)
Total trade receivables	4,988.31	5,837.27

Note: No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables ageing Schedule:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Current but not Due Not Due	Amount Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026							
Undisputed Trade receivables							
(i) Considered good	3,908.21	1,080.10	-	31.71	29.73	38.98	5088.73
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current but not Due Not Due	Amount Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2025							
Undisputed Trade receivables							
(i) Considered good	4,467.44	1,369.83	-	29.73	36.58	2.40	5,905.98
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

13. Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with banks		
On current accounts	27.65	17.72
Cash on hand	23.97	27.12
On working capital limit account	1,257.02	2,157.08
Unencumbered Fixed deposit (original maturity is less than three months)	-	6,000.00
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,308.64	8,201.92

14. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Encumbered fixed deposit (Original maturity period of more than 3 months and up to 12 months)*	56.95	29.53
ii) Earmarked account for unspent CSR activity	138.12	-
iii) Earmarked balance for unpaid dividend	32.97	43.49
iv) Earmarked balance in current account for molasses storage funds"	24.83	21.78
Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	252.87	94.80

* Held as margin money for bank guarantee/security with government departments and others.

15. Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
unsecured, considered good:		
Contract assets	341.86	338.72
Income receivable and others		
Rent receivable	0.98	1.67
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	4.32	5.45
Total other financial assets	347.16	345.84

16. Other current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepayment charges	473.11	429.37
Balance with government authorities	124.00	64.93
Advances given to suppliers and other advances	86.39	127.09
CSR paid in advance	250.00	250.00
Government grant receivable (Interest subvention)	369.73	187.05
Total other current assets	1,303.23	1,058.44



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

17. Equity share capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised:		
22,50,00,000 (previous year- 22,50,00,000) equity shares of ₹1 each	2,250.00	2,250.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up:		
18,53,01,470 (previous year - 18,53,01,470) equity shares of ₹1 each paid up	1,853.01	1,853.01
Total share capital	1,853.01	1,853.01

Total authorised share capital of company with Registrar of Companies is ₹5,400 lakhs. Out of which ₹3,150 lakhs is related to preference share.

A. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year is set out below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Authorised:				
Equity shares:-				
At the beginning of the year	22,50,00,000	2,250.00	22,50,00,000	2,250.00
Change during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	22,50,00,000	2,250.00	22,50,00,000	2,250.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up:				
Equity shares:-				
At the beginning of the year face value ₹1 (previous year ₹1)	18,53,01,470	1,853.01	18,83,01,470	1,883.01
Change during the year*	-	-	(30,00,000)	(30.00)
Outstanding at the end of the year face value ₹1	18,53,01,470	1,853.01	18,53,01,470	1,853.01

* Buy back of equity shares

B. Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		% change during the year
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding	
Gautam R Morarka	2,81,95,609	15.22%	2,81,12,455	15.17%	0.30%
Gautam R Morarka HUF	61,997	0.03%	61,997	0.03%	0.00%
Pranay G Morarka	12,29,800	0.66%	12,29,800	0.66%	0.00%
Priyanka G Morarka	5,04,198	0.27%	5,04,198	0.27%	0.00%
Smriti G Morarka	9,85,820	0.53%	9,85,820	0.53%	0.00%
Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited	2,58,30,696	13.94%	2,58,30,696	13.94%	0.00%
Morarka Finance Limited	2,12,47,192	11.47%	2,12,47,192	11.47%	0.00%
Morarka Trading Private Limited	38,924	0.02%	38,924	0.02%	0.00%



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

17. Equity share capital (Contd.)

C. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares:-				
Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited	2,58,30,696	13.94%	2,58,30,696	13.94%
Morarka Finance Limited	2,12,47,192	11.47%	2,12,47,192	11.47%
Gautam R Morarka	2,81,95,609	15.22%	2,81,12,455	15.17%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

D. Rights & restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, If any is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

- E.** Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.-Nil
- F.** During the F.Y. 2024-25, the Company bought back 30,00,000 equity shares at a price of ₹105 per equity share and extinguished it on April 24, 2024.
- G.** The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on Thursday, May 14, 2026 recommended final dividend of 10% (i.e. ₹0.10 per share on face value of ₹1/- per equity share for the F.Y. 2025-26, subject to approval of members in ensuing Annual General meeting. The Company has paid final dividend of 50% i.e. ₹0.50/- per share on face value of ₹1/- per equity share for the F.Y. 2024-25.

18. Other equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Capital reserve		
Opening balance	59.87	59.87
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	59.87	59.87
b) Securities premium		
Opening balance	14,688.11	14,688.11
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	14,688.11	14,688.11
c) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	60,276.84	61,841.50
Add: Net profit after tax for the year	3,083.80	2,333.57



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

18. Other equity (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less: appropriations		
Dividend paid during the year	926.51	-
Buy Back of equity shares	-	3,120.00
Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	30.00
Tax on buy back of equity shares	-	716.36
Buy Back expenses {Net of tax ₹ Nil (Previous year net of tax ₹17.12 Lakhs)}	-	31.87
Closing balance	62,434.13	60,276.84
d) Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	3,892.00	3,862.00
Additions during the year	-	30.00
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	3,892.00	3,892.00
e) General reserve		
Opening balance	127.57	127.57
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	127.57	127.57
f) Reserve for molasses storage fund		
Opening balance	21.84	-
Additions during the year	26.47	21.84
Deletions during the year	11.35	-
Closing balance	36.96	21.84
g) Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)		
Opening balance	(297.60)	(253.89)
Additions during the year	77.35	(43.71)
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	(220.25)	(297.60)
Total other equity	81,018.39	78,768.63

19. Long-term borrowings (refer Note. 47 for security & repayment terms)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Term loans		
From banks	5,568.00	9,280.00
Less : Ind AS adjustment	(10.05)	(16.75)
Total long term borrowings	5,557.95	9,263.25



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

20. Lease Liabilities (non-current)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease Liabilities	142.88	222.70
Total Lease Liabilities	142.88	222.70

21. Other financial liabilities (non-current)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposit payable	114.76	106.54
Total other financial liabilities	114.76	106.54

22. Provisions (non-current)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	2,534.21	2,567.11
Leave encashment	543.92	534.05
Total provisions (non-current)	3,078.13	3,101.16

23. Other non-current liabilities (non-current)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deffered Income	168.82	182.06
Total other non-current liabilities	168.82	182.06

24. Short term borrowings (refer Note. 47 for security terms)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Loan payable on demand:		
From banks (cash credit)	-	-
Current maturities of long term debts		
Term loans	3,712.00	5,465.20
Less: Ind AS adjustment	(4.46)	(6.45)
	3,707.54	5,458.75
Working capital demand loan from bank	24,104.48	35,598.65
Total short term borrowings	27,812.02	41,057.40

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

25. Lease Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease Liabilities	133.04	180.04
Total Lease Liabilities	133.04	180.04

26. Trade payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Total outstanding dues of the Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note no. 50)	23.34	127.85
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,005.29	3,050.60
Total trade payables	1,028.63	3,178.45

Trade payables ageing Schedule:

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Current but not due	Amount Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026							
Undisputed Dues							
(i) MSME	-	23.34	-	-	-	-	23.34
(ii) Others	164.67	236.38	592.67	4.60	3.21	3.76	1,005.29
Disputed Dues							
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	164.67	259.72	592.67	4.60	3.21	3.76	1,028.63

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Current but not due	Amount Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2025							
Undisputed Dues							
(i) MSME	-	127.85	-	-	-	-	127.85
(ii) Others	152.04	1,938.87	952.41	3.52	3.76	-	3,050.60
Disputed Dues							
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	152.04	2,066.72	952.41	3.52	3.76	-	3,178.45



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

27. Other current financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Unpaid dividend*	32.97	43.49
b) Other payables		
Employee benefits	818.57	745.00
Remuneration-due to directors (refer note no 53)	30.75	60.54
Security/Retention money payable	340.42	467.88
Others	257.12	257.12
Total other current financial liabilities	1,479.83	1,574.03

* There are no amounts outstanding in respect of unpaid dividend for more than seven years to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

28. Other current liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Advance from customer and others	66.45	23.81
{Including amount payable to related parties of ₹0.40 lakhs (previous year ₹0.40 lakhs)}		
b) Deferred Income	13.24	13.24
c) Statutory dues payable	710.42	843.88
Total other current liabilities	790.11	880.93

29. Short term provisions

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	418.99	276.26
Leave encashment	258.89	202.50
Provision for unspent CSR (refer note no 48 (b))	346.20	177.29
Total short term provisions	1,024.08	656.05

30. Income tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other provisions		
Provision for taxes	1,042.19	960.54
Prepaid taxes	(742.00)	(789.77)
Net income tax Liabilities	300.19	170.77



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

31. Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers:		
(Refer note no. 48 (d))		
a) Sale of products	1,38,831.90	1,35,321.48
b) Other operating revenues	1,362.02	566.86
Total revenue from operations	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34

32. Other income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Interest income		
on deposits with banks	511.35	460.65
on financial assets carried at amortised cost	14.90	9.01
b) Dividend received	0.11	0.10
c) Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	5.03	3.38
d) Rent income	23.95	22.65
e) Miscellaneous income	160.06	148.16
Total other income	715.40	643.95

33. Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Raw material consumed		
Sugar cane		
Opening stock	34.95	-
Add: purchases	1,00,091.86	1,00,606.79
Less: closing stock	-	34.95
	1,00,126.81	1,00,571.84
b) Other materials consumed		
i) Chemicals		
Opening stock	34.31	33.96
Add: purchases	1,953.65	1,522.57
Less: closing stock	236.13	34.31
	1,751.83	1,522.22
ii) Packing Material consumed		
Opening stock	28.93	29.25
Add: purchases	908.68	1,055.59
Less: closing stock	104.80	28.93
	832.81	1,055.91
Total cost of materials consumed	1,02,711.45	1,03,149.97



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

34. Purchases of stock-in-trade

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cane pesticide/ fertiliser	754.98	775.50
Other cane development Items	95.51	19.94
Total Purchases of stock-in-trade	850.49	795.44

35. (Increase)/decrease in stocks

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(Refer note no. 48 (d))		
Closing stock		
Finished goods	63,496.05	68,747.45
Stock in trade	101.16	154.50
Work in progress	182.31	1,202.45
	63,779.52	70,104.40
Opening stock		
Finished goods	68,747.45	68,821.21
Stock in trade	154.50	-
Work in progress	1,202.45	628.17
	70,104.40	69,449.38
Total (increase)/decrease in stocks	6,324.88	(655.03)

Amount of write down of inventories recognised below cost as expenses of ₹168.44 lakhs (previous year ₹944.37 Lakhs)

36. Employee benefit expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Salary, wages, bonus and other payments	10,196.89	10,047.12
b) Gratuity (Refer note. 52)	193.96	181.37
c) Contribution to provident and other funds	663.85	646.44
d) Staff welfare expenses	143.65	169.01
Total employee benefit expenses	11,198.35	11,043.94

37. Finance costs

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Interest expense		
i) Interest on Term loans*	593.69	868.22
ii) Interest on cash credit and others	514.76	633.10
iii) Interest on delayed payment of direct taxes	42.47	18.37
iv) Unwinding of discount (Increase in financial liabilities)	18.29	23.38
v) Financial Interest on lease liability	26.00	35.80
vi) Net interest on defined benefit liability	182.60	177.64
b) Other borrowing costs**	99.43	95.77
Total finance costs	1,477.24	1,852.28

*Interest expenses are net of interest subvention of ₹514.57 Lakhs (previous year ₹760.28 Lakhs)

**Mainly consist of loan processing facilities from banks.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

38. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Depreciation		
Depreciation of property, plant & equipments	3,515.99	4,736.91
Obsolescence	28.18	26.31
	3,544.17	4,763.22
b) Amortization		
Amortization of intangible assets	-	-
Amortization on Right-of-Use Assets	129.58	129.53
	129.58	129.53
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	3,673.75	4,892.75

39. Other expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Power & Fuel	2.46	49.94
(Net of ₹171.92 Lakhs power banked, previous year ₹130.19 Lakhs)		
Other manufacturing expenses	1,567.90	1,602.94
Repairs to buildings	227.06	252.36
Repairs to machinery	3,908.58	3,616.91
Repairs & maintenance - others	166.89	154.74
Short term lease/low value item lease expenses	5.82	5.22
Insurance	201.08	323.56
Rates and taxes	1,051.62	1,094.81
Travelling & conveyance	173.18	184.43
Legal & Professional Expenses	248.30	297.72
Security Charges	636.71	609.34
Sugar commission to selling agents	269.20	251.86
Freight and forwarding	934.66	441.45
Donations & charity	0.95	1.64
Payment to political party [note 48 (c)]	-	200.00
Payment to the auditors [note 48 (a)]	27.24	26.63
CSR expenses [note 48 (b)]	233.25	344.38
Molasses fund expenses	26.47	21.84
Allowance for expected credit loss	31.71	164.50
Directors Sitting Fees	21.75	19.13
Cane Development Expenses	287.88	149.72
Loss on fair value of investment	1.82	1.49
Miscellaneous expenses	396.39	392.28
Total other expenses	10,420.92	10,206.89



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

40. Tax expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax	999.72	959.30
Deferred tax	151.90	1,952.68
Income tax adjustment	16.82	0.50
Total tax expenses	1,168.44	2,912.48

41. Other comprehensive income/(loss)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	98.80	(60.07)
Fair valuation of non current investment	3.99	1.69
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(25.44)	14.67
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	77.35	(43.71)

42. Contingent liabilities & commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Demands being disputed by the Company :	Nil	Nil
ii) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts :		
a) In respect of some miscellaneous pending cases	15.74	15.74
ii) Commitments:		
a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net of advance of ₹ nil (previous year ₹ nil)	-	-
b) Other commitments	-	-

The amount shown above represents the best possible estimates arrived on the basis of available information. The uncertainties and timing of the cash flows are dependent on the outcome of the different legal process which have been invoked by the company or the claimants as the case may be and therefore it cannot be estimated accurately. The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of above contingent liabilities.

43. Allahabad High Court in the case of PIL Rashtriya Kisan Mazdoor Sangathan VS State of U.P. passed a final order on March 09, 2017 directing the Cane Commissioner to decide afresh the issue as to whether the Sugar Mills are entitled for waiver of interest on the delayed payment of the price of sugarcane for the seasons 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the provisions of Section 17(3) of the U.P. Sugarcane (Regulations of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953 (in short 'the Act'). Thereafter in an CAPL (contempt application) No. 2815/2018 titled 'V.M. Singh versus Shri Sanjay Bhoosereddy' in the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court and its follow-on proceedings, the Cane Commissioner is understood to have filed an affidavit specifying interest rates on delayed cane price payments but no such order of the Cane Commissioner has been served on the Company or industry association. Subsequently, the State Government filed a modification application and Mr. V. M. Singh filed an SLP in the Supreme Court. Pending the outcome of these matters, the High Court has deferred the contempt petition hearing. The matter is still pending before the Supreme Court for adjudication. Based on the legal review of the facts of this case, possibility of liability crystalizing is remote and hence has not been considered as contingent liability.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

- 44.** Cane societies were in dispute with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh with regard to retrospective partial waiver of society commission payable by the sugar mills for the crushing seasons 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2015-16 as a part of its relief package to sugar industry. Hon'ble Allahabad High Court held that concessional rate of society commission fixed by the U.P. Government cannot have retrospective operations and shall be applicable prospectively from the date of the notification. Against the said judgment, the U.P. Sugar Mill Association filed SLP (C) No 032225-032227/2018. Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 03.12.2018, issued notice and directed that no coercive steps shall be taken against the petitioners. The matter is pending for further adjudication. Based on the legal advice, possibility of liability crystalizing is remote and hence has not been considered as contingent liability.
- 45.** The Collector and Tax Assessing authorities has raised demands for the arrears of purchase tax for the sugar season 2016-17 aggregating to ₹88.06 Lakhs along with penalty of ₹1.05 lakhs in respect of purchase tax due on sugar stock held by mill as on 30.06.2017, the date at which the purchase tax has been subsumed in the Goods and Service Tax. The levy of purchase tax on sugar stock held by the mills as on 30.06.2017 has been challenged by U.P sugar Association before Lucknow Bench of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in writ petition No 27169 of 2018 and the same is still pending for adjudication. However, the Hon'ble High Court has advised the authorities to desist from adopting any coercive measure till the final decision of the case. Based on the legal review of the facts of the case, the management estimates that the probabilities of crystallization of aforesaid demand is remote and the aforesaid amount has not been considered as contingent liability.

46. Leases

Following are the changes in the carrying value of other right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2026:

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU (Right-of-use) assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Right to Use of Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Premises	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	352.74	482.27
Additions during the year	5.65	-
Depreciation during the year	129.58	129.53
Closing Balance	228.81	352.74

B. Lease Obligation (As a lessee):

The Company has lease contracts for premises having lease terms of 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The following is the movement in long term lease liabilities during the year

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	402.74	525.30
Additions during the year	5.65	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	26.00	35.80
Payment of lease liabilities	(158.47)	(158.36)
Closing Balance	275.92	402.74



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

46. Leases (Contd.)

C. Following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Premises	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease Liabilities- Non Current	142.88	222.70
Lease Liabilities- Current	133.04	180.04
Total	275.92	402.74

D. Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Effective interest rate for lease liability applied is 7.50 to 8.75 %

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	149.61	158.21
One to five years	149.16	292.44
More than five years	-	-
Total	298.77	450.65

Rental expenses recorded for short term lease for the current year is ₹4.18 lakhs (Previous year ₹4.02 lakhs).

47. Securities for Borrowings

Abbreviations:

DN - Dwarikesh Nagar Unit

PNB- Punjab National Bank

DP- Dwarikesh Puram Unit

ICICI- ICICI Bank Ltd.

DD - Dwarikesh Dham Unit

O/S- Amount outstanding

ROI- Rate of interest

Qtly.- Quarterly

Bank/FI, amount sanctioned and outstanding as on reporting Date	Current (₹ in Lakhs)	Non-Current (₹ in Lakhs)	Security/Covenants	Repayment Schedule of amount outstanding as on the reporting date and ROI during the current year
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i) Long Term Borrowings - Secured

PNB	-	-		
Sanctioned - ₹11,688 Lakhs	(1,753.20)	-	Fully Repaid	Fully Repaid
O/S - Nil (₹1,753.20 Lakhs)				
PNB	3,712.00	5,568.00	First charge on fixed asset block of the Dwarikesh Dham unit of the Company at Faridpur, District Bareilly, where the 175 KLPD distillery is situated	ROI - 8.80%
Sanctioned - ₹18,560 Lakhs	(3,712.00)	(9,280.00)		- 10 qtly instalments of ₹928 lakhs each payable from April, 26 and onwards.
O/S - ₹9,280.00 Lakhs (₹12,992 Lakhs)				

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

47. Securities for Borrowings (Contd.)

Bank/FI, amount sanctioned and outstanding as on reporting Date	Current (₹ in Lakhs)	Non-Current (₹ in Lakhs)	Security/Covenants	Repayment Schedule of amount outstanding as on the reporting date and ROI during the current year
			The Loan is subject to following covenants: • Current ratio greater than 1:1 : The current ratio is being calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities. The current ratio was 2.33 as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: 1.90) • Total outside liabilities below 4 times to adjusted Net worth (TOL/ANW):- TOL/ANW ratio is being calculated on total outside liabilities divided by adjusted net worth. TOL/ANW was 0.57 as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: 0.81). Both covenants are tested annually. The company has no indications that it will have difficulties in complying there covenants.	
Total term loans from Banks	3,712.00	5,568.00		
O/S - ₹9,280.00 Lakhs	(5,465.20)	(9,280.00)		
(₹14,745.20 Lakhs)				



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

47. Securities for Borrowings (Contd.)

Bank/FI, amount sanctioned and outstanding as on reporting Date	Current (₹ in Lakhs)	Non-Current (₹ in Lakhs)	Security/Covenants	Repayment Schedule of amount outstanding as on the reporting date and ROI during the current year	
ii) Short Term Borrowings:					
Cash Credit					
PNB Sanctioned - CC/ WCDL ₹35,000 Lakhs					
PNB* - Cash Credit	-	-	> 1 st pari-passu charge by way of pledge of stock of sugar and by way of hypothecation of stock of molasses, industrial alcohol, chemicals, stores & spares, other current assets and movable assets.	-ROI- 8.75% per annum	
	-	-			
PNB - WCDL	24,100.00	-			-ROI- 6.60% & 7.00% per annum
	(31,098.65)	-			
ICICI* - WCDL	-	-	> 2 nd Pari-passu charge with ICICI Bank on block assets of the Company including EM of immovable properties situated at Unit I - Dwarikesh Nagar, Vill Bundki, PO Medhpura-sultan, Tehsil-Nagina, District- Bijnor, UP & Unit III - Dwarikesh Dham (Faridpur), Village Bhagwanpur Phulwa, Distt Bareilly, UP > 1 st pari-passu charge with ICICI Bank on block asset of the Company situated at Unit II - Dwarikesh Puram, Vill Bahadarpur, Dist. Bijnor (UP)		
	(4,500.00)	-			
Total short term borrowings	24,100.00	-			
	(35,598.65)	-			

Note: Figures in the brackets are for the previous year.

* The Company having favourable balance with Punjab National Bank (PNB) and ICICI Bank Ltd. (ICICI) at the year end and accordingly, the same has been clubbed with Balances with Banks under Note No 13 "Cash and Cash Equivalents".



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

47. Securities for Borrowings (Contd.)

Difference between the value as per books of accounts and as per quarterly statement submitted to lenders:

The company has availed working capital finance of more than five crores during the year from the aforesaid mentioned lenders against primary security of current assets. As per terms and conditions, the drawing power for utilization of the sanctioned working capital facilities is determined based on the value of stock reported to the banks on weekly basis as well as at the end of the each quarter. The following differences with regards to the adoption of valuation rates exist between the quarter end stock statements and books of accounts: -

- Stock of sugar is valued at the minimum support price announced by Central Government in the stock statement but is valued at lower of cost of production or net realizable value in the books of account at the time of preparation of quarterly financial statements.
- Stock of ethanol is valued at the price as fixed by Central Government in the stock statement but is valued at lower of cost of production or net realizable value in the books of account at the time of preparation of quarterly financial statements.
- Stock of "B" Heavy Molasses is valued at the price agreed with the lenders in the stock statement but is valued at derived net realizable value in the books of account at the time of preparation of quarterly financial statements.

Due to aforesaid reasons, there will be always be mismatch in the value of stock as reported in the stock statements and in the value as disclosed in the books of account which are tabulated as under: -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Quarter ending	Date of Stock Statement	Value as per quarterly return/ statement filed with lenders	Value as per books of account/ quarterly/ yearly financial statements	Difference*	Remarks
30-Jun-25	30-Jun-25	34,351.36	42,633.75	8,282.39	As explained above
30-Sep-25	30-Sep-25	15,365.42	19,296.47	3,931.05	
31-Dec-25	31-Dec-25	33,105.35	41,433.53	8,328.18	
31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26	54,901.17	67,499.90	12,598.73	

* Positive value represent excess of value of stock as per books over value reported in stock statements.

48. Other disclosures

a) Auditors remuneration

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Statutory auditors		
i) Audit fee (including limited review fee)	23.75	21.25
ii) Tax audit fee	3.25	2.75
iii) Certification/other services	-	2.50
iv) Out of pocket Expenses	0.24	0.13
Total	27.24	26.63



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

48. Other disclosures (Contd.)

b) Expenditure incurred on corporate social responsibilities (CSR)

Details of expenditure on corporate social responsibility activities as per Section 135 of Companies Act , 2013 read with schedule III are as below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
1. Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	233.25	344.37
Less: Opening balance available for adjustment	-	39.33
Total (A)	233.25	305.04
2. Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/Acquisition of any Asset		
- In Cash	9.37	89.48
- Yet to be paid in Cash	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above		
- In Cash	13.09	38.28
- Yet to be paid in Cash	-	-
iii) Amount deposited on April 29, 2026 in a separate unspent bank account in respect of ongoing Project	210.79	177.28
Total (B)	233.25	305.04
3. Shortfall	-	-
4. Surplus arising out of CSR projects	-	-

Various heads which the CSR expenditure were incurred in cash is detailed as follows:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Parameter	Relevant clause of Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water	Clause (i)	1.23	8.23
(b) Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational training and livelihood enhancement project	Clause (ii)	12.20	89.48
(c) Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water [including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga].	Clause (iv)	9.03	30.05
Total		22.46	127.76



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

48. Other disclosures (Contd.)

Details of Excess amount spent under Section 135 (5) -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	-	39.33
Amount required to be spent during the year	233.25	344.37
Amount spent during the year	22.46	127.76
Amount Deposited in a separate Unspent bank Account in respect of Ongoing Project	210.79	177.28
- To be carried forward for next year	-	-
- Not to be carried forward for next year	-	-

Details of Unspent amount under Section 135 (5) -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	-	-
Amount deposited in specified fund of Sch. VII within Six months	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	233.25	305.04
Amount spent during the year	22.46	127.76
Closing Balance*	210.79	177.28

*Unspent CSR Amount related to F.Y. 2024-25 & F.Y. 2025-26 has been transferred to a separate bank account on April 29, 2025 & April 29, 2026 respectively.

Capital Assets Created/Acquired through CSR under Section 135 (5) -

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name and Description of the Capital Asset	Amount Spent	Entity Holding Title / Ownership	Whether Asset is Registered in the Name of Such Entity	Purpose of the Asset
R R Morarka Public School, Bundki Bijnor, U.P.	9.37	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd.	Yes	Promoting education

Details of Ongoing Projects along with-

(₹ in lakhs)

In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project) (to be given year-wise)						
Financial Year 2024-2025						
Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's Bank Account	From Separate CSR Unspent Account	From Company's Bank Account	From Separate CSR Unspent Account
-	180.00	-	-	41.88	-	138.12



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

48. Other disclosures (Contd.)

- (i) The Board and CSR Committee approved the project to contribute funds up to 60% cost of setting up a inter college by the UP State Government under Matrabhumi Yojana under its CSR activities during the F.Y. 2024-25. The estimated share of the Company in the cost of the project is presently estimated at ₹415.80 Lakhs. The Company incurred expenditure of ₹1 Lakh on payment of fee for the project and contributed ₹250 Lakh in the Escrow account during the F.Y. 2024-25. Since the amount contributed in Escrow account remained unspent as at 31.03.2026, the same has not been considered as CSR expenditure spent but shown as advances for CSR Expenditure. The Company is continuously following up with the concerned authorities for the initiating progress in the matter .
- (ii) Unspent CSR obligation as at the end of current year amounting to ₹210.79 Lakhs has been provided for and deposited in a separate bank A/c on April 29, 2026 in compliance with Provision of sub section 6 of Section 135 of Companies Act ,2013.

c) Donation and Contribution:

Nil

d) Particulars of revenue from operations & inventory

Revenue

The details of performance obligations in terms of Ind AS 115 - “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” are as follows:

(i) Sugar

The Sugar segment of the Company principally generates revenue from the sale of sugar, its by-products, and co-generated power to distribution companies.

Domestic sales of sugar are made on ex-factory terms or agreed terms to wholesale, institutional buyers, or merchant exporters within the country and revenue is recognised when the goods have been delivered to the buyer’s specific location(as per agreed terms). Domestic sugar sales are mainly done on advance payment terms.

Export sales of sugar to merchant exporters are done on ex-factory or delivered basis in terms of the agreement, and revenue is recognised when the goods have been delivered to the buyer’s specific location (as per agreed terms). The sale price are fixed as per contracted terms.

Revenue from co-generated power is recognised on power supplies to distribution companies from the Company’s facilities in accordance with the terms of the Power Purchase Agreements (“PPA”). Revenue is also generated from co-generated power supplied from the Company’s facilities under open access arrangements, as authorised by regulatory authorities. Revenue is recognised when control of the power is transferred to the customer, which occurs at the point of delivery through the transmission or distribution system, in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Bagasse and Pressmud are generally sold on advance payment terms to customers on an ex-factory basis or agreed terms as per the agreement, and revenue is recognised when the goods have been delivered to the buyer.

Pressmud and other residue products to certain private entities is supplied from the Company’s facilities as per the conditions stated in the long-term supply contract. Revenue is recognised when the goods have been delivered to the buyer.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

48. Other disclosures (Contd.)

(ii) Distillery

The distillery segment of the Company principally generates revenue from the sale of industrial alcohol, which mainly constitutes ethanol sold under contracts with Public Marketing Companies (“OMCs”). Ethanol is sold on a delivered basis as per the agreement, and revenue is recognised when the goods have been delivered to the Public OMC’s locations (as per agreed terms). The sale price is determined based on the Expression of Interest (“EOI”) or Tender floated in case of Public OMCs. The payment terms in the case of Public OMCs are within 21 days after the delivery of the material and submission of original invoices.

Other products like Liquid CO₂, etc., are sold in bulk to private entities on an ex-factory basis as per agreed terms. Revenue is recognised when goods have been delivered to the buyer’s specific location as per agreed terms. The payment terms is up to 30 days.

(iii) Others

The Others traded goods principally generates revenue from the sale of agricultural fertilizers and pesticides and the same is done on cash basis directly to growers.

Disaggregated revenue information:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of manufactured Goods		
i) Sugar	96,354.48	90,094.93
ii) Molasses	889.67	613.22
iii) Power	3,892.26	3,207.38
iv) Bagasse	2,535.93	1,928.43
v) Ethanol	33,648.06	38,066.42
vi) Other residual sale	865.94	787.57
Traded Goods		
i) Sale of traded goods - pesticides/fertiliser etc.	645.57	623.53
Other Operating Revenue		
i) Sale of export entitlement quota	6.05	469.28
ii) Freight charges recovered	464.52	-
iii) Arrear of power sale	833.87	-
iv) Others	57.57	97.58
Total revenue from contract with customers	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34
Timing of revenue recognition		
Products transferred at a point in time	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34
Products transferred over a period of time	-	-
Total	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price		
Contract price	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34
Adjustments :	-	-
Revenue from operations	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

48. Other disclosures (Contd.)

Inventory:

Finished goods

Opening stock

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Manufactured Goods		
i) Sugar	59,154.61	61,411.08
ii) Molasses	8,193.06	4,074.28
iii) Ethanol	88.79	2,795.85
iv) Others	1,310.99	540.00
Traded Goods		
i) Pesticides/fertiliser etc.	154.50	-
Total	68,901.95	68,821.21

Closing stock

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Manufactured Goods		
i) Sugar	59,132.57	59,154.61
ii) Molasses	1,299.18	8,193.06
iii) Ethanol	2,608.06	88.79
iv) Others	456.24	1,310.99
Traded Goods		
i) Pesticides/fertiliser etc.	101.16	154.50
Total	63,597.21	68,901.95

Work in progress

Opening stock

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
i) Sugar	238.34	12.15
ii) Molasses	93.85	54.33
iii) Ethanol	870.26	561.69
Total	1,202.45	628.17

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

48. Other disclosures (Contd.)

Closing stock

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
i) Sugar	-	238.34
ii) Molasses	-	93.85
iii) Ethanol	182.31	870.26
Total	182.31	1,202.45

Raw materials, chemicals and packing material consumed

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sugar cane	1,00,126.81	1,00,571.84
Chemicals	1,751.83	1,522.22
Packing material	832.81	1,055.91
Total	1,02,711.45	1,03,149.97
Indigenous (100%)	1,02,711.45	1,03,149.97
Imported (0%)	-	-
Total	1,02,711.45	1,03,149.97
CIF value of imports	Nil	Nil

49. Earning per share

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net Profit after tax for the year	3,083.80	2,333.57
Less: Preference dividend including corporate dividend tax (as Ind AS routed through P & L)	-	-
Profit attributable to equity share holders	3,083.80	2,333.57
Equity shares outstanding during the year (weighted average in numbers)	18,53,01,470	18,54,57,634
Face value of equity shares (₹)	1	1
Earning per share (₹)		
Basic	1.66	1.26
Diluted	1.66	1.26



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

50. The micro, small and medium enterprises development (MSMED) act, 2006

Based on the information so far obtained by the company, payment to enterprises covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) has been made within 45 days or contract terms whichever is lower and disclosure in accordance with section 22 of the MSMED Act is as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting year.	23.34	127.85
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid.	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act.	-	-

51. Segment information for the year ended March 31, 2026 prepared under Ind AS 108

- (i) Shri Vijay S Banka ,Managing Director has been identified as the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) in terms of Ind AS 108 – “Operating Segments”. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The CODM of the Company evaluates the segments based on growth, operating income and return on capital employed.

In addition, revenue and expenses have been allocated to a segment based on the segment's operating activities. Revenue and expenses which relate to enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as “Unallocable”. Segment assets and segment liabilities represent assets and liabilities of respective segment. Investments, tax related assets/ liabilities and other assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as “Unallocable”

- (ii) Information about primary business segment

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Sugar & Co-gen	Distillery	Adjustment	Total
Revenue				
External revenue	1,05,948.89	34,245.03		1,40,193.92
	(97,584.90)	(38,303.44)		(1,35,888.34)
Internal revenue	21,777.17	-	(21,777.17)	-
	(28,338.55)	-	(28,338.55)	-
Total income from operations	1,27,726.06	34,245.03	(21,777.17)	1,40,193.92
	(1,25,923.45)	(38,303.44)	(28,338.55)	(1,35,888.34)



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

51. Segment information for the year ended March 31, 2026 prepared under Ind AS 108 (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Sugar & Co-gen	Distillery	Adjustment	Total
Results				
Segment results	3,076.55	3,278.25		6,354.80
	(4,976.85)	(3,150.42)		(8,127.27)
Less: unallocated expenditure (net of income)				625.32
				(1,028.94)
Interest				1,477.24
				(1,852.28)
Profit before exceptional item and tax				4,252.24
				(5,246.05)
Exceptional item				-
				-
Profit before tax				4,252.24
				(5,246.05)
Tax expense				1,168.44
				(2,912.48)
Net Profit for the year after tax				3,083.80
				(2,333.57)
Other information				
Segment assets	91,222.48	35,976.41		1,27,198.89
	(96,027.48)	(41,016.52)		(1,37,044.00)
Unallocable corporate assets				2,571.83
				(9,242.56)
Total assets				1,29,770.72
				(1,46,286.56)
Segment liabilities	7,123.03	151.41		7,274.44
	(9,109.42)	(288.48)		(9,397.90)
Unallocable corporate liabilities				39,624.88
				(56,267.02)
Total liabilities				46,899.32
				(65,664.92)

Particulars	Sugar & Co-gen	Distillery	Unallocable	Total
Capital expenditure*	1,580.04	204.37	-	1,784.41
	(1,239.49)	(47.40)	-	(1,286.89)
Depreciation/obsolescence	1,921.34	1,622.83	129.58	3,673.75
	(2,846.56)	(1,916.66)	(129.53)	(4,892.75)
Non cash items (other than depreciation/obsolescence)	26.68	-	1.82	28.50
	(165.19)	-	(1.49)	(166.68)

*Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangible assets



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

51. Segment information for the year ended March 31, 2026 prepared under Ind AS 108 (Contd.)

Note:

- Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the “adjustments/eliminations” column. Finance income and costs, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed at Company level. Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to the segments as they are also managed at Company level.
- Transactions between segments are primarily transferred at cost/ transaction price based on current estimated market prices. Common costs are apportioned on reasonable basis.
- Figures in bracket pertains to previous year.

(iii) Geographical Location

The geographical segments have been considered for disclosure as the secondary segment, under which the domestic segment includes sales to customers located in India and overseas segment includes sales to customer located outside India.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operation		
Domestic	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34
Overseas (including merchant export of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ Nil))	-	-
Total	1,40,193.92	1,35,888.34

Note: There are no non-current assets located outside India.

(iv) Significant clients

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Amount	% of Total Revenue	Amount	% of Total Revenue
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15,480.04	11.04%	19,407.51	14.28%
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	-	-	14,088.73	10.37%
Total	15,480.04		33,496.24	

52.(A) Employee benefits

- The company has made provision for gratuity and leave encashment in the nature of defined benefit obligation on the basis of actuarial valuation as per Ind AS 19. Since the liability has not been funded through a trust or insurer, there are no plan assets.
- Defined contribution plans:**
Employer's contribution to provident fund ₹663.85 Lakhs (previous year ₹646.44 Lakhs).



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

52.(A) Employee benefits (Contd.)

Defined benefits obligations:

Liability for gratuity is determined on actuarial basis using projected unit credit method. The details are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Change in present value of defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,843.37	2,633.95
Current service cost	193.96	181.37
Interest cost	182.60	177.64
Actuarial loss/ (gain)	(98.80)	60.07
Benefit paid	(167.93)	(209.66)
Closing defined benefit obligation	2,953.20	2,843.37
Change in fair value of assets :		
Contribution by employer	167.93	209.66
Benefit paid	(167.93)	(209.66)
Change in fair value of plan assets	-	-
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Current service cost	193.96	181.37
Interest cost	182.60	177.64
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss	376.56	359.01
Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gain / (loss) arising from:		
. Change in financial assumptions	(106.58)	94.04
. Change in experience adjustments	7.78	(33.97)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(98.80)	60.07
Financial Assumptions at the valuation date		
Discount rate	7.25%	6.75%
Expected rate of return on assets (p.a.)	---	---
Salary escalation	6.00%	6.00%
Retirement / superannuation Age (year)	60	60
Mortality rates	100% of IALM(2012-14)	100% of IALM(2012-14)

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Expected cash flows (valued on undiscounted basis):		
Within 0 to 1 Year	418.99	276.25
Within 1 to 2 Year	293.74	300.83
Within 2 to 3 Year	316.59	287.71
Within 3 to 4 Year	310.70	287.19
Within 4 to 5 Year	368.24	293.10



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

52.(A) Employee benefits (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Within 5 to 6 Year	268.95	335.79
6 Year onwards	3,580.62	3,521.11
Total expected payments	5,557.83	5,301.98

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the balance sheet date (in years)

The history of unfunded post retirement plans are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23
Present value of defined benefit obligation	2,953.20	2,843.37	2,633.95	2,357.40
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-

(c) Sensitivity analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the change in defined benefit obligation and impact in percentage terms compared with the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	2,853.09	3,051.46	2,739.21	2,948.91
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-3.39%	3.33%	-3.66%	3.71%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	3,059.78	2,860.05	2,924.53	2,743.04
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.61%	-3.15%	3.91%	-3.53%

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

Special events:

There are no special events such as benefit improvements or curtailments or settlements during the inter-valuation period.

The Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

Interest Rate risk : The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Salary escalation risk : The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated assuming a future salary increase of 6% per annum for plan participants. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Actual mortality & disability : deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

52.(A) Employee benefits (Contd.)

- (d) The company's liability on account of Compensated Absences are determined at end of each Financial Year on the basis of Actuarial Valuation certificates obtained from registered actuary and company's policy of compensated absence. The company's Compensated Absence Policy is as follows:

General Policy: The Leave Cycle is Considered from January 1 to December 31

Accrual of Leave: The number of Leaves that accrue during the year for Permanent Officers is 15 days, Permanent Technical is 18.25 days and for Management and others is 30 days

Accumulation Limits: Maximum Leave allowed to be accumulated for encashment as well as for availment in case of Management is 90 days, Permanent Officer is 45 days, Permanent Technical is 30 days and for others, actual leave balance without any ceiling. Leaves in excess of maximum can be encashed.

I. Actuarial assumptions:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate (per annum)%	7.25%	6.75%
Expected rate of salary increase %	6.00%	6.00%
Retirement / superannuation Age (year)	60	60
Rate of Leave Availment (Per Annum)%	1.00%	1.00%
Rate of Leave Encashment during Employment (Per Annum)%	0.00%	0.00%
Mortality rates%	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)

II. Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet as at the year end:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net Liability Recognized in the Balance Sheet	759.32	695.12
Current liability	215.40	161.07
Non- current liability	543.92	534.05

- (e) Social responsibility is a company's commitment to manage the social, environmental and economic effects of its operations responsibly and in line with public expectations. Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited emphasises utmost importance on its social responsibilities towards its stakeholders and makes continuous efforts to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large.

The Company has adopted various policies such as Corporate Social Responsibility policy, Environment policy, Code of Conduct & Ethics and makes sure that strict adherence is followed for the same.

Various committees have been constituted by the Company for periodical reviews & checks of the line of actions under these policies.

- 52 (B) With effect from November 21, 2025, the Government of India has consolidated existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. However, the corresponding Rules under these New Labour Codes are yet to be notified. The Company has estimated and recorded defined benefit obligation based on the best available information and review of the existing wage structure. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/State Rules and clarifications from the Government of India on several aspects of the New Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effects based on such developments and consequent management decisions in this regard.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

53. Related party disclosures as required by Ind AS 24 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (As certified by the management)

a) Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

i)	Enterprises over which key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence	- Morarka Finance Limited	
		- Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited	
		- Dwarikesh Agriculture Research Institute	
		- Dwarikesh Informatics Limited	
		- Morarka Trading Private Limited	
		- Faridpur Sugars Limited	
		- R R Morarka Charitable Trust	
		- Manotsav Foundation	
ii)	Key management personnel	- Shri Gautam R. Morarka	Executive Chairman
		- Shri B.J.Maheshwari	Managing Director & Company Secretary Cum Chief Compliance Officer
		- Shri Vijay S. Banka	Managing Director
		- Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka	Wholetime Director w.e.f. 22.05.2025
		- Shri Sunil Kumar Goel	Chief Financial Officer
		- Shri K. N. Prithviraj	Independent Director up to 17.09.2025
		- Smt. Nina Chatrath	Independent Director up to 17.09.2025
		- Shri Gopal B Hosur	Independent Director
		- Shri Rajan K Medhekar	Independent Director
		- Shri Arun K. Tulsian	Independent Director w.e.f. 22.05.2025
		- Smt. Bharti Balaji	Independent Director w.e.f. 01.06.2025
iii)	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Gautam R. Morarka	- Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka (Daughter)	
		- Shri Pranay G. Morarka (Son)	
		- Shri Smriti G Morarka (Wife)	
		- Gautam R Morarka HUF (HUF of KMP)	

b) Details of transactions during the year

(₹ In Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
(i)	Rent Received		
	Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited	2.40	2.40
(ii)	Services Purchased		
	Dwarikesh Informatics Private Limited	49.56	49.56



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

53.Related party disclosures as required by Ind AS 24 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (As certified by the management) (Contd.)

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
(iii) Rent Paid			
	Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited	82.96	82.96
	Morarka Finance Limited	18.29	18.29
(iv) Other Reimbursement			
	Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited	4.43	3.64
	Morarka Finance Limited	1.34	1.17
(v) Management Consultancy Paid			
	Morarka Finance Limited	46.02	46.02
(vi) Remuneration			
	Shri Gautam R. Morarka	242.65	242.65
	Shri B. J. Maheshwari	167.93	156.36
	Shri Vijay S. Banka	164.62	155.45
	Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka	64.37	60.85
	Shri Sunil Kumar Goel	58.11	55.29
(vii) Commission			
	Shri Gautam R. Morarka	-	32.50
(viii) Leave Encashment			
	Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka	-	1.63
	Shri Sunil Kumar Goel	0.67	0.72
(ix) Ex-gratia/ Interim Bonus			
	Shri B. J. Maheshwari	15.00	15.00
	Shri Vijay S. Banka	15.00	15.00
	Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka	1.75	1.86
	Shri Sunil Kumar Goel	1.40	1.24
(x) Sitting Fees			
	Shri K. N. Prithviraj	2.44	5.27
	Smt. Nina Chatrath	2.31	4.62
	Shri Gopal B. Hosur	4.88	4.62
	Shri Rajan K. Medhekar	4.88	4.62
	Shri Arun K. Tulsian	3.97	-
	Smt. Bharti Balaji	3.27	-
	Amount due to/ from Related Parties: (year end balance)		
(i) Investments			
	Dwarikesh Informatics Private Limited	34.60	30.59
	Faridpur Sugars Limited	0.98	1.00
(ii) Advance Rent			
	Dwarikesh Trading Company Limited	0.40	0.40



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

53. Related party disclosures as required by Ind AS 24 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (As certified by the management) (Contd.)

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
(iii)	Other financial liability		
	Shri Gautam R. Morarka	12.46	44.85
	Shri B. J. Maheshwari	7.73	8.11
	Shri Vijay S. Banka	7.53	7.58
	Ms. Priyanka G. Morarka	3.03	3.01
	Shri Sunil Kumar Goel	3.44	3.22

Note:

- Remuneration is excluding provision of gratuity and leave encashment, where the actuarial valuation is done on overall company basis.
- Above value includes taxes wherever applicable.

c) Details of Remuneration Paid/Payable to KMP

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Shri Gautam R. Morarka	Shri B. J. Maheshwari	Shri Vijay S. Banka	Miss. Priyanka G. Morarka	Shri Sunil Kumar Goel
Year ended March 31, 2026					
Short-term employee benefits					
Salary	240.00	163.56	160.25	52.86	55.80
Post-employment benefits					
Contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity and other Funds*	2.65	4.37	4.37	2.57	2.31
Year ended March 31, 2025					
Short-term employee benefits					
Salary	272.50	152.17	151.26	-	53.07
Post-employment benefits					
Contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity and other Funds*	2.65	4.19	4.19	-	2.22

* As the liability for gratuity is provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, amounts accrued pertaining to key managerial personnel are not included above.

Terms & Conditions and Settlement

The transactions with the related parties are made on term equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

The assessment is under taken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and in the market in which the related party operates. Outstanding balances at the year end are un-secured and settlement occurs in cash.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

54. Financial instruments - Accounting, classification and fair value measurement

Financial assets

I. Financial instruments by category

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in accounting policies for Company:

II Method and assumptions used to estimate fair values:

- Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other current financial assets, short term borrowings from banks and financial institutions, trade and other payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these instruments.
- Borrowings (non-current) consists of loans from banks are reported at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

A. Financial instruments by category

(₹ In Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Refer Note No.	As at 31 st March, 2026			Total
			Amortised Cost	FVTPL	OCI	
1)	Financial Assets					
a.	Investments	5 & 11	-	37.25	19.58	56.83
b.	Trade Receivables	12	4,988.31	-	-	4,988.31
c.	Cash & Cash Equivalence	13	1,308.64	-	-	1,308.64
d.	Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	252.87	-	-	252.87
e.	Others Financial Assets	6 & 15	565.42	-	-	565.42
	Total		7,115.24	37.25	19.58	7,172.07
2)	Financial Liabilities					-
a.	Borrowings	19 & 24	33,369.97	-	-	33,369.97
b.	Lease Liabilities	20 & 25	275.92	-	-	275.92
c.	Trade and other payables	26	1,028.63	-	-	1,028.63
d.	Other Financial Liabilities	27	1,594.59	-	-	1,594.59
	Total		36,269.11	-	-	36,269.11

(₹ In Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Refer Note No.	As at 31 st March, 2025			Total
			Amortised Cost	FVTPL	OCI	
1)	Financial Assets					
a.	Investments	5 & 11	-	39.20	15.59	54.79
b.	Trade Receivables	12	5,837.27	-	-	5,837.27
c.	Cash & Cash Equivalence	13	8,201.92	-	-	8,201.92
d.	Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	94.80	-	-	94.80
e.	Others Financial Assets	6 & 15	558.53	-	-	558.53
	Total		14,692.52	39.20	15.59	14,747.31



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

54. Financial instruments - Accounting, classification and fair value measurement (Contd.)

(₹ In Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Refer Note No.	As at 31 st March, 2025			Total
			Amortised Cost	FVTPL	OCI	
2)	Financial Liabilities					
a.	Borrowings	19 & 24	50,320.65	-	-	50,320.65
b.	Lease Liabilities	20 & 25	402.74	-	-	402.74
c.	Trade and other payables	26	3,178.45	-	-	3,178.45
d.	Other Financial Liabilities	27	1,680.57	-	-	1,680.57
	Total		55,582.41	-	-	55,582.41

III Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. All the assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy described as follows, based on lowest level input i.e. significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

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

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

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

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FVTPL - Investments	21.25	-	16.00	37.25
	(23.20)	-	(16.00)	(39.20)
FVTOCI - Investments	-	-	19.58	19.58
	-	-	(15.59)	(15.59)

Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realized or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, the fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

55. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's assets and operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that are derived directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company is in place. The senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

55. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Contd.)

governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that derivatives whenever used are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not for trading or speculative purposes. The Audit Committee and the Board are regularly apprised of these risks every quarter and each such risk and mitigation measures are extensively discussed and the same are summarized below:

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. One of the market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer.

A. Credit risk :

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, thereby leading to a financial loss. The Company's major exposure of credit risk is from bank deposit and trade receivables. The Company's sugar sales are totally on cash. Power and ethanol are sold to state government entities, thereby the credit default risk is significantly mitigated.

The impairment of trade receivables are based on assumption about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgements in making these assumption and selecting the inputs for the impairment calculation based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each balance sheet date. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. However the Company continues to attempt to recover the receivables. The Company follows simplified approach for measuring expected credit loss for trade receivables, except for credit impaired trade receivables which are fully provided for. The aging analysis of trade receivable is as under:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Up to 6 months	4,988.31	5,837.27
More than 6 Months	100.42	68.71
Trade Receivables	5088.73	5,905.98

The movement of allowance for expected credit loss is as under:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivables
Balance as at March 31, 2024	38.98
Provided during the year 2024-25	29.73
Amount Written off	-
Reversed during the year 2024-25	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	68.71
Provided during the year 2025-26	31.71
Amount Written off	-
Reversed during the year 2025-26	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	100.42

The credit risk on deposits with banks is limited because the banks are assigned good credit ratings by international credit agencies and are scheduled banks with majority of ownership with Government of India.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

55. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Contd.)

B. Liquidity risk :

The liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum level of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirement. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition process and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flow.

The followings are the remaining contractual maturity of financial liabilities at reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Payable on demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2026				
Borrowings	-	27,812.00	5,568.00	33,380.00
Lease Liabilities	-	133.04	142.88	275.92
Trade payables	-	1,028.63	-	1,028.63
Other financial Liabilities	-	1,479.83	114.76	1,594.59
Total	-	30,453.50	5,825.64	36,279.14
As at March 31, 2025				
Borrowings	-	41,063.85	9,280.00	50,343.85
Lease Liabilities	-	180.04	222.70	402.74
Trade and other payables	-	3,178.45	-	3,178.45
Other financial Liabilities	-	1,574.03	106.54	1,680.57
Total	-	45,996.37	9,609.24	55,605.61

C. Market risk :

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate consequent up on changes in market prices. It mainly comprises of regulatory risk, commodity price risk & interest rate risk, which are discussed herein below:

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that the fair value or future value or future cash flow of an exposure will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rate. To mitigate foreign exchange risk, the Company covers its position through permitted hedging methods. There is no foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

i. Interest rate risk :

Interest rate risk is a risk that the fair value of future cash flows will be impacted because of the changes in the market interest rates. Such risks mainly related to borrowings of the company with floating interest rates.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Fixed rate borrowing	Variable rate borrowing	Total borrowing
As at March 31, 2026	24,100.00	9,280.00	33,380.00
As at March 31, 2025	35,598.65	14,745.20	50,343.85



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

55. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Contd.)

Sensitivity on variable rate borrowings	Impact on statement of profit & loss	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest rate increase by 0.25%	(23.20)	(36.86)
Interest rate decrease by 0.25%	23.20	36.86

ii. Regulatory risk :

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

iii. Commodity price risk:

The major segment in which the Company operates is Sugar, which accounts for around 76% of the Company's total revenue; as such, the Company is exposed to commodity price risk.

The Government announces domestic sales quotas on a monthly basis. There are not many active platforms in India that allow hedging of domestic sugar sales. The Central Government had announced a Minimum Sale Price (MSP) for the sale of sugar in the open market by every sugar mill. Currently set at ₹31/- per kilogram, this MSP acts as a minimum floor price for the sale of sugar by the sugar mills in India.

The pricing methodology for ethanol remained unchanged. Ethanol prices are announced by the Central Government which are based on Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane, cost of production of sugar and realisation of by-products.

56. Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain investor, creditor and market confidence and to support future development of the business. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise the shareholder value. Management also monitors the return on capital. The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. Sugar being a seasonal industry, it is highly capital and working capital intensive, therefore required to raise need based short-term, and long-term debt for smooth running of the operations.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total debt	33,380.00	50,343.85
Less: cash and cash equivalents & other un encumbered bank balances	1,308.64	8,201.92
Net debt	32,071.36	42,141.93
Total equity	82,871.40	80,621.64
Gearing Ratio { net debt / (equity + net debt)}	0.28	0.34



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

57. Impairment review:

Assets are tested for impairment whenever there are any internal or external indicators of impairment. Impairment test is performed at the level of each Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') or groups of CGUs within the Company at which the assets are monitored for internal management purposes, within an operating segment. The impairment assessment is based on higher of value in use and value from sale calculations. During the year, the testing did not result in any impairment in the carrying amount of other assets. The measurement of the cash generating units' value in use is determined based on financial plans that have been used by management for internal purposes. The planning horizon reflects the assumptions for short to- mid-term market conditions.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations are:-

- (i) Operating margins (Earnings before interest and taxes), (ii) Discount Rate, (iii) Growth Rates and (iv) Capital Expenditure

58. Based on the incentive policy announced by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh vide order no. -1631 (1) S.C./18-02-2004-57/ 2004 dated 24.08.2004 to encourage investment in the State, the company proceeded to invest amount in excess of threshold limit as set out in the policy for availing various benefits over ten years period. On 04.06.2017 the policy was unilaterally withdrawn vide G.O. No. 1216 S.C/18.02.2007-185/2006.

Aggrieved by the said order of withdrawal, the Company and other aggrieved sugar companies challenged the order by filing appropriate writ petitions. Hon'ble High Court on 12.02.2019 passed an order quashing & setting aside the order withdrawing the incentive scheme and held the same to be in violation of principle of estoppel & natural justice. Company has since then written to competent authorities and submitted the requisite information/documents in support of its claims, the matter is yet to be concluded by the authorities.

59. The Central Government, vide its Notification No. 1(10)/2018-SP-I dated July 19, 2018, notified a Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity. Every Sugar Mill which fulfils the conditions stipulated in the scheme will be eligible for interest subvention @ 50% of the rate of interest charged by bank, which shall be borne by central Government for a period of five years on diminishing balance of the loan availed for the said purpose. For the financial year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has complied with all the conditions as stated in the scheme and submitted the requisite claim for interest subvention. The interest subvention, so accrued under the Scheme for the year ended 31st March 2026 is ₹514.57 Lakhs of which an amount of ₹144.84 Lakhs has been received.

60. Events occurring after the balance sheet date:

No adjusting or significant non adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of financial statements.

61. Income tax:

a) Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income/(loss)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current income tax	1,016.54	959.80
Deferred tax	177.34	1,938.01
Total income tax expense	1,193.88	2,897.81



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

61. Income tax: (Contd.)

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Tax expense		
Profit before tax	4,252.24	5,246.05
Add: Other comprehensive income	102.79	(58.38)
	4,355.03	5,187.67
Applicable tax rate*	25.168%	34.944%
Computed tax expense	1,096.07	1,812.78
Adjustments for:		
Impact of differential rate in the year of reversal of DTA/DTL	-	(22.16)
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	72.55	181.87
DTA on non depreciable assets and investments	(0.31)	1,991.46
Utilisation of Mat credit	-	(1,066.64)
Income Tax Adjustment	25.57	0.50
Net adjustments	97.81	1,085.03
Tax Expense	1,193.88	2,897.81
Effective Tax Rate	27.41%	55.86%

62. Details of loans given, investments made and guarantee given under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2026	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2026
Loan given	-	-
Guarantee given	-	-
Investment made	35.58	31.59

63. Other Statutory information

- The Company does not have any benami property, and no proceeding has been initiated against the Company for holding any benami property.
- The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies during the year.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

63. Other Statutory information (Contd.)

- vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- vii) The Company has not entered in any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- viii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any banks or any other financial institution at any time during the financial year.
- ix) All immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

64. Ratios:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended		Variation	Reason for variation
		March 31, 2026 Audited	March 31, 2025 Audited		
i	Debt-to-Equity (D/E) Ratio (in times)	0.40	0.62	-35.48%	Lower debt and increase in equity
ii	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	1.21	1.07	13.08%	
iii	Current ratio (in times)	2.33	1.90	22.63%	
iv	Debtors turnover (in times)	7.18	8.82	-18.59%	
v	Inventory turnover (in times)	1.96	1.82	7.69%	
vi	Net profit margin (%)	2.20%	1.72%	28.09%	Due to higher sugar recovery.
vii	Return on equity ratio (%)	3.78%	2.87%	31.66%	Due to higher profit after tax.
viii	Trade Payable turnover ratio (%)	48.94%	27.54%	77.74%	Due to lower trade payable.
ix	Net capital Turnover ratio (%)	3.23%	3.17%	1.96%	
x	Return on capital employed (%)	4.72%	5.22%	-9.63%	
xi	Return on investment (%)	2.38%	1.60%	48.97%	Increase in return on investments is on account of increase in profit after tax earned during the year.

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No	Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
i	Debt-to-Equity (D/E) Ratio (in times) (Total Debt (Long term +Short term including current maturity)/Total Shareholders' Equity)	33,369.97	82,871.40	50,320.65	80,621.64
ii	Debt service coverage ratio (in times) {(Profit after tax+ depreciation+ interest on term loan) /(Interest on term loan + Long term principal repayment amount during the period)}	7,369.53	6,077.18	8,117.92	7,613.60
iii	Current ratio (in times) Current Assets/ Current Liabilities	76,004.83	32,567.90	90,627.38	47,697.67



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

CIN No: L15421UP1993PLC018642

64. Ratios (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No	Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
iv	Debtors turnover (in times) [Net Credit Sales / Average Accounts Receivable {(Closing Accounts Receivable + Opening Accounts Receivable)/2}]	38,890.14	5,412.79	41,484.93	4,701.14
v	Inventory turnover (in times) [Revenue from operation / Average Inventory {(Closing Inventory + Opening Inventory)/2}]	1,40,193.92	71,424.64	1,35,888.34	74,578.37
vi	Net profit margin (%) (Net Profit after tax/ Total Revenue from operation)	3,083.80	1,40,193.92	2,333.57	1,35,888.34
vii	Return on equity ratio (%) (Net profit after tax/Average shareholder equity)	3,083.80	81,686.65	2,333.57	81,384.97
viii	Trade Payable turnover ratio (%) Net credit purchase/average trade payable	1,02,954.19	2,103.54	1,03,184.95	3,747.12
ix	Net capital Turnover ratio (%) Revenue from operation/working capital	1,40,193.92	43,436.93	1,35,888.34	42,929.71
x	Return on capital employed (%) Earning before interest and tax/(Tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability)	5,729.48	1,21,450.38	7,098.33	1,35,973.96
xi	Return on investment (%) Net income (PAT)/cost of investment (total assets)	3,083.80	1,29,770.72	2,333.57	1,46,286.56

65. In the opinion of Board of Directors, trade receivable, other current financial assets and other current assets have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of the company's business which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

66. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on Thursday, May 14, 2026 has approved the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

As per our report of even date

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

For **Mittal Gupta & Co.**
For Mittal Gupta & Co.
Firm Regn. No. 001874C

Gautam R. Morarka
Executive Chairman
DIN: 00002078

Vijay S. Banka
Managing Director
DIN: 00963355

Bihari Lal Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 073794

B. J. Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO
DIN: 00002075

Sunil Kumar Goel
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kanpur
Date: May 14, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 14, 2026



DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

KEY FINANCIAL DATA

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2016-2017# (Apr 16-Mar 17)	2017-2018 (Apr 17-Mar 18)	2018-2019 (Apr 18-Mar 19)	2019-2020 (Apr 19-Mar 20)	2020-2021 (Apr 20-Mar 21)	2021-2022 (Apr 21-Mar 22)	2022-2023 (Apr 22-Mar 23)*	2023-2024 (Apr 23-Mar 24)	2024-2025 (Apr 24-Mar 25)	2025-2026 (Apr 25-Mar 26)
Sales & Other operating incomes	1,25,610	1,45,828	1,08,412	1,33,613	1,83,885	1,97,871	2,10,296	1,70,957	1,35,888	1,40,194
Excise Duty	(6,570)	(2,833)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net revenue from operations	1,19,040	1,42,995	1,08,412	1,33,613	1,83,885	1,97,871	2,10,296	1,70,957	1,35,888	1,40,194
Other Income	1,456	1,748	3,610	540	709	323	1,404	1,167	644	715
Total Income	1,20,496	1,44,743	1,12,022	1,34,153	1,84,594	1,98,194	2,11,700	1,72,124	1,36,532	1,40,909
Manufacturing and operating expenses	85,923	1,10,178	1,09,051	1,11,573	1,36,663	1,37,181	1,42,446	1,42,584	1,03,150	1,02,711
Purchases of stock-in-trade	-	-	-	-	-	533	897	1,112	795	851
Decrease / (Increase) in stock	(7,014)	4,716	(29,154)	(8,647)	6,444	10,276	20,138	(17,773)	(655)	6,325
Exception item/ Deferred revenue expenditure	(323)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff expenses*	7,157	6,933	7,084	7,879	9,275	9,629	11,745	11,851	11,044	11,198
Selling & administration expenses*	5,638	6,919	8,526	9,201	11,378	11,178	13,617	12,688	10,207	10,421
(other expenses*)										
Total Expenditure	91,381	1,28,746	95,507	1,20,006	1,63,760	1,68,797	1,88,843	1,50,462	1,24,541	1,31,506
Profit before interest, depreciation and tax (PBIDT)	29,115	15,997	16,515	14,147	20,834	29,397	22,857	21,662	11,991	9,403
Depreciation and amortization expenses*	2,994	3,250	3,295	3,687	4,089	4,363	5,022	5,250	4,893	3,674
Profit before interest and tax (PBIT)	26,121	12,747	13,220	10,460	16,745	25,034	17,835	16,412	7,098	5,729
Interest	5,250	2,531	2,126	3,303	4,765	3,166	2,584	2,013	1,852	1,477
Profit before tax (PBT)	20,871	10,216	11,094	7,157	11,980	21,868	15,251	14,399	5,246	4,252
Taxes	5,260	71	1,583	(188)	2,826	6,346	4,776	6,047	2,912	1,168
Profit after Tax (PAT)	15,611	10,145	9,511	7,345	9,154	15,522	10,475	8,352	2,334	3,084
Cash accruals	19,168	11,407	11,976	9,585	13,958	22,380	17,620	17,145	9,179	6,910
Equity Share Capital	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,853	1,853
Preference Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves & Surplus/ Other Equity	26,718	34,699	44,477	46,488	56,008	65,446	72,086	80,325	78,769	81,018



KEY FINANCIAL DATA (Contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2016-2017# (Apr 16-Mar 17)	2017-2018 (Apr 17-Mar 18)	2018-2019 (Apr 18-Mar 19)	2019-2020 (Apr 19-Mar 20)	2020-2021 (Apr 20-Mar 21)	2021-2022 (Apr 21-Mar 22)	2022-2023 (Apr 22-Mar 23)*	2023-2024 (Apr 23-Mar 24)	2024-2025 (Apr 24-Mar 25)	2025-2026 (Apr 25-Mar 26)
Secured loan funds/ Financial liabilities borrowings excluding cash credit limits/secured loan including repayable within 1 year	14,390	5,390	14,469	36,688	19,693	25,116	28,237	21,427	14,722	9,265
Unsecured loan funds and Liability component of compound financial instrument	3,113	1,611	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net block of fixed assets/ Property, Plant Equipment, Right to use asset and capital work in progress	33,185	34,101	33,557	43,224	41,045	53,060	58,230	58,348	54,696	52,807
Investment	32	32	32	33	33	32	32	34	32	36
Deferred tax Assets/ (Liability)	1,398	3,331	4,015	5,889	4,977	2,463	358	(3,154)	(5,092)	(5,269)
Current assets	66,928	59,045	94,965	1,09,911	98,168	84,687	68,576	82,491	90,627	76,005
Non Current Assets/ Long term loans & advances & other non current assets	325	1,851	3,943	1,878	340	1,712	794	657	931	924
Current Liabilities / current liabilities excluding short term borrowing & current maturity of loan term debts	18,408	25,996	22,026	25,737	23,553	20,046	14,173	7,938	6,640	4,756
Non Current Liabilities/Other long term liabilities, lease liability, long term provisions & Other financial liabilities	1,580	1,556	2,561	2,524	2,405	2,372	2,772	3,180	3,612	3,505
Current Liabilities including cash credit limit & excluding current maturity of long term debts	54,188	53,223	71,622	71,854	64,555	47,137	8,839	23,625	35,599	24,104

regrouped/ recasted as per IND AS

* During FY 2022-23, Staff expenses, other expenses & depreciation have been suitably adjusted to exclude amounts pertaining to pre-operative & trial period.

Previous year figures have been regrouped and recasted wherever necessary to confirm to the current period classification.



FINANCIAL ICONS

Particulars	2016-2017# (Apr 16-Mar17)	2017-2018 (Apr 17-Mar 18)	2018-2019 (Apr 18-Mar 19)	2019-2020 (Apr 19-Mar 20)	2020-2021 (Apr 20-Mar 21)	2021-2022 (Apr 21-Mar 22)	2022-2023 (Apr 22-Mar 23)	2023-2024 (Apr 23-Mar 24)	2024-2025 (Apr 24-Mar 25)	2025-2026 (Apr 25-Mar 26)
OPERATING RATIOS										
Cost of material sold / Total Income	65.49%	79.38%	71.32%	76.72%	77.53%	74.67%	77.22%	73.16%	75.65%	77.98%
Cost of material sold = cost of material consumed + increase / decrease in stock +Purchase of stock in trade										
Staff expenses / Total Income	5.94%	4.79%	6.32%	5.87%	5.02%	4.86%	5.55%	6.89%	8.09%	7.95%
Selling & administration expenses / Total income	4.68%	4.78%	7.61%	6.86%	6.16%	5.64%	6.43%	7.37%	7.48%	7.40%
PBIDT / Total Income	24.16%	11.05%	14.74%	10.55%	11.29%	14.83%	10.80%	12.59%	8.78%	6.67%
PBIT / Total Income	21.68%	8.81%	11.80%	7.80%	9.07%	12.63%	8.42%	9.53%	5.20%	4.07%
PBT / Total Income	17.32%	7.06%	9.90%	5.33%	6.49%	11.03%	7.20%	8.37%	3.84%	3.02%
PAT / Total Income	12.96%	7.01%	8.49%	5.48%	4.96%	7.83%	4.95%	4.85%	1.71%	2.19%

#regrouped/ recasted as per IND AS

Previous year figures have been regrouped and recasted wherever necessary to confirm to the current period classification.



BALANCE SHEET RATIO

Particulars	2016-2017# (Apr 16-Mar 17)	2017-2018 (Apr 17-Mar 18)	2018-2019 (Apr 18-Mar 19)	2019-2020 (Apr 19-Mar 20)	2020-2021 (Apr 20-Mar 21)	2021-2022 (Apr 21-Mar 22)	2022-2023 (Apr 22-Mar 23)*	2023-2024 (Apr 23-Mar 24)	2024-2025 (Apr 24-Mar 25)	2025-2026 (Apr 25-Mar 26)
Debt Equity Ratio	1.74	0.89	1.37	1.70	1.04	0.78	0.50	0.55	0.62	0.40
(Total Debt (Long term bank borrowing + Short term bank borrowing which includes the current maturity now)/Total Shareholders' Equity)										
Inventory Turnover Ratio	2.08	2.51	1.60	1.54	2.08	2.45	3.19	2.63	1.82	1.96
Revenue from operation / Average Inventory { (Closing Inventory + Opening Inventory)/2 }										
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio (Net Revenue from operations / net block of fixed assets)	3.59	4.19	3.23	3.09	4.48	3.72	3.61	2.93	2.48	2.65
Fixed Assets Coverage Ratio (FACR) (Net block of fixed assets/ Secured loan excluding cash credit)	2.31	6.33	2.32	1.18	2.08	2.11	2.06	2.72	3.72	5.70

PER SHARE DATA

	2016-2017# (Apr 16-Mar 17)	2017-2018 (Apr 17-Mar 18)	2018-2019 (Apr 18-Mar 19)	2019-2020 (Apr 19-Mar 20)	2020-2021 (Apr 20-Mar 21)	2021-2022 (Apr 21-Mar 22)	2022-2023 (Apr 22-Mar 23)	2023-2024 (Apr 23-Mar 24)	2024-2025 (Apr 24-Mar 25)	2025-2026 (Apr 25-Mar 26)
Earnings per share (EPS) (₹)	8.87	5.39	5.05	3.90	4.86	8.24	5.56	4.44	1.26	1.66
Cash earnings per share (CEPS) (₹)	7.59	6.06	6.36	5.09	7.41	11.89	9.36	9.11	4.95	3.73
Dividend (₹ per Equity Share)	10	-	1.00	1.00	1.25	2.00	2.00	-	0.50	0.10
Dividend Payout %	100%	-	100%	100%**	125%	200%**	200%**	-	50%	10%
Book Value (₹)	15.19	19.43	24.62	25.69	30.74	35.76	39.29	43.66	43.51	44.72

regrouped/ recasted as per IND AS

** interim dividend



VALUE-ADDED STATEMENT

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2016- 2017# (Apr 16- Mar 17)	2017- 2018 (Apr 17- Mar 18)	2018- 2019 (Apr 18- Mar 19)	2019- 2020 (Apr 19- Mar 20)	2020- 2021 (Apr 20- Mar 21)	2021- 2022 (Apr 21- Mar 22)	2022- 2023 (Apr 22- Mar 23)	2023- 2024 (Apr 23- Mar 24)	2024- 2025 (Apr 24- Mar 25)	2025- 2026 (Apr 25- Mar 26)
Corporate Output (Total Income incl. excise duty)	1,27,066	1,47,576	1,12,022	1,34,153	1,84,594	1,98,194	2,11,700	1,72,124	1,36,532	1,40,909
Less: Manufacturing & Operating expenses/ cost of material consumed+ Increase/ decrease in stock+ Purchases of stock in trade	78,909	1,14,894	79,897	1,02,926	1,43,107	1,47,990	1,63,481	1,25,923	1,03,290	1,09,887
Less:Exceptional Item/ deferred revenue expenditure	(323)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Selling & Administrative expenses/ Other Expenses*	5,638	6,919	8,526	9,201	11,378	11,178	13,617	12,688	10,207	10,421
Gross Value Added	42,842	25,764	23,599	22,026	30,109	39,026	34,602	33,513	23,035	20,601
Less: Depreciation	2,994	3,250	3,295	3,687	4,089	4,363	5,022	5,250	4,893	3,674
Net Value Added	39,847	22,513	20,304	18,339	26,020	34,663	29,580	28,263	18,142	16,927
Allocation of Net Value Added										
to personnel	7,157	6,933	7,084	7,879	9,275	9,629	11,745	11,851	11,044	11,198
to Exchequer (Excise/GST)	6,570	2,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Exchequer (Direct Taxes)	4,375	2,059	2,413	1,259	2,111	3,851	2,653	2,504	960	1,017
to Mat Credit (entitlement)/ utilization	(4,375)	(1,942)	(600)	(795)	116	2,900	1,948	3,480	-	-
to deferred tax	5,260	(46)	(230)	(652)	599	(405)	175	63	1,952	152
to Stake holders (Interest)	5,250	2,531	2,126	3,303	4,765	3,166	2,585	2,013	1,852	1,477
to Company (Retained earnings)	15,611	10,145	9,511	7,345	9,154	15,522	10,474	8,352	2,334	3,083
	39,847	22,513	20,304	18,339	26,020	34,663	29,580	28,263	18,142	16,927

regrouped/ recasted as per IND AS

Note: Allocation of the value added to the State Exchequer does not include GST paid in respective year.

KEY STATISTICS

Particulars	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
No. of days crushed										
- DN	173	197	175	208	203	208	227	151	155	140
- DP	169	188	175	202	200	207	227	144	138	131
- DD	148	203	153	183	168	163	157	127	111	117
Sugar cane Crushed in Qtls.										
- DN	91,37,553	1,17,72,480	1,04,23,884	1,28,10,128	1,29,61,630	1,30,85,474	1,45,12,038	91,51,411	1,03,98,459	85,24,724
- DP	97,94,050	1,12,66,539	1,01,33,177	1,19,46,807	1,27,94,093	1,31,44,112	1,45,74,747	87,51,221	87,45,934	71,37,004
- DD	94,08,128	1,33,01,396	1,01,26,814	1,26,60,044	1,20,79,976	1,15,88,811	1,10,35,407	89,05,612	76,13,514	81,98,284
Recovery gross %										
- DN	12.34	12.24	12.44	12.42	12.43	12.34	12.14	11.86	11.27	11.92
- DP	12.11	12.24	12.24	12.42	12.43	12.20	11.84	11.68	11.09	11.48
- DD	10.89	11.24	12.24	12.39	12.08	11.43	10.93	11.13	10.40	10.69
Recovery net % *										
- DN	12.34	12.24	12.44	12.00	10.97	10.68	7.61	9.56	8.05	10.32
- DP	12.11	12.24	12.24	12.42	11.07	10.57	10.08	11.01	9.44	9.88
- DD	10.89	11.24	12.24	12.39	12.08	10.08	6.58	8.84	6.44	8.96
Total losses % *										
- DN	1.75	1.76	1.77	2.17	3.16	3.40	6.33	4.03	5.00	3.30
- DP	1.61	1.66	1.74	1.60	2.94	3.21	3.41	2.43	3.41	3.29
- DD	1.75	1.86	1.70	1.72	1.81	3.15	6.15	4.09	5.79	3.52
Sugar Bagged in Quintals										
- DN	11,27,722	14,41,423	12,96,625	15,36,915	14,21,800	13,97,057	11,04,840	8,74,740	8,36,950	8,79,330
- DP	11,85,936	13,79,135	12,40,605	14,84,250	14,16,635	13,89,045	14,68,440	9,63,215	8,25,390	7,05,002
- DD	10,24,515	14,95,298	12,39,857	15,67,955	14,59,618	11,67,815	7,25,875	7,87,534	4,90,032	7,34,270

* In SS 2019-20 'B' heavy molasses was generated at DN unit, in SS 2020-21 'B' heavy molasses was generated at DN & DP units and in SS 2021-22 'B' heavy molasses was generated at all units. Brix of molasses generated is different for different seasons and also different for different units. During SS 2022-23 sugarcane juice was diverted to the distillery units for making ethanol at DN & DD units. Hence the recoveries & losses are not comparable for the units and the seasons under reckoning

DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Regd. Office: Dwarikesh Nagar – 246762, Dist. Bijnor, U.P.

CIN: L15421UP1993PLC018642

ATTENDANCE SLIP

(TO BE SIGNED AND HANDED OVER AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE MEETING HALL)

PLEASE FILL ATTENDANCE SLIP AND HAND IT OVER AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE MEETING HALL

Joint shareholders may obtain additional Slip at the venue of the meeting.

DP Id*		Folio No.	
Client Id*		No. of Shares	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SHAREHOLDER

I hereby record my presence at the 32nd **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Company held on **Thursday, August 6, 2026**, at 12.15 p.m. at Dwarikesh Nagar – 246762, Dist. Bijnor, U.P.

* Applicable for investors holding shares in electronic form.

Signature of Shareholder / proxy

DWARIKESH SUGAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Regd. Office: Dwarikesh Nagar – 246762, Dist. Bijnor, U.P.

CIN: L15421UP1993PLC018642

PROXY FORM

Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

Name of Member(s)		E-mail Id	
Registered address		Folio No/ *Client Id	
		*DP Id	

I/We, being the member(s) of _____ shares of Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Limited, hereby appoint:

1) _____ of _____ having e-mail id or failing him _____ for failing him

2) _____ of _____ having e-mail id or failing him _____ for failing him

3) _____ of _____ having e-mail id or failing him _____

and whose signature(s) are appended below as my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the **32nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Company, to be held on **Thursday, August 6, 2026, at 12.15 p.m.** at Dwarikesh Nagar – 246762, Dist. Bijnor, U.P. and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

**** I wish my above Proxy to vote in the manner as indicated in the box below:**

Resolutions		For	Against
Ordinary Business:			
1.	Adoption of Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026;		
2.	Appoint a Director in place of Shri Balkishan J Maheshwari (DIN: 00002075), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment;		
3.	Declaration of Dividend on Equity Shares for the Financial year ended March 31, 2026;		
Special Business			
4.	Re-appoint Shri Gautam R. Morarka (DIN:00002078) as Whole Time Director to be designated as Executive Chairman of the Company and in this regard pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution;		
5.	Fix remuneration of Shri Gautam R. Morarka (DIN: 00002078), Whole Time Director of the Company and in this regard pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a Special Resolution:		
6.	Ratification of remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the Financial Year 2026-2027;		

Signed this _____ day of _____ 2026

Signature of shareholder

**Affix a ₹1
Revenue
Stamp**

Signature of first proxy holder

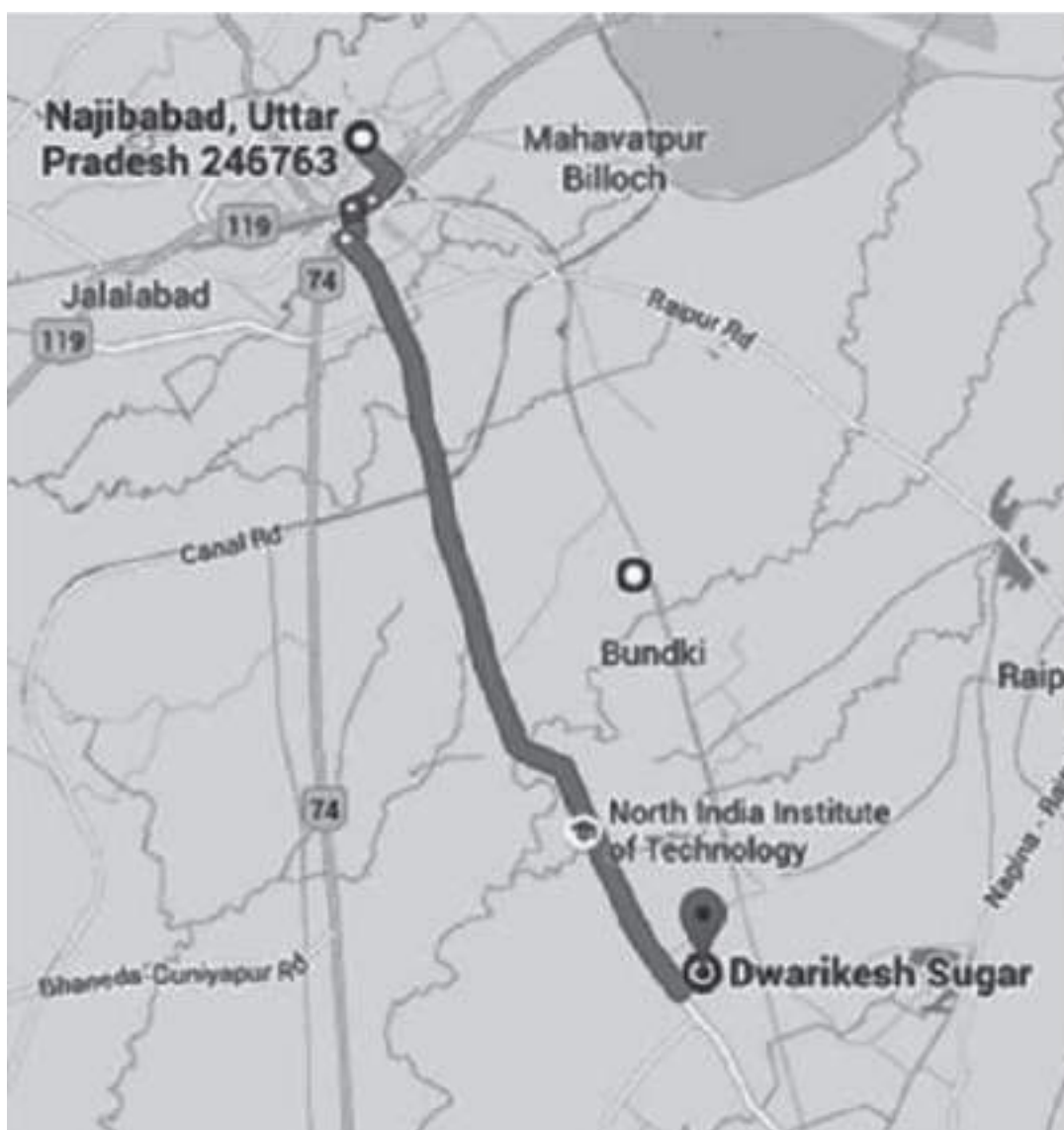
Signature of second proxy holder

Signature of third proxy holder

Notes:

- (1) This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting.
- (2) A Proxy need not be a member of the Company.
- (3) A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.
- ** (4) This is only optional. Please put a 'X' in the appropriate column against the resolutions indicated in the Box. If you leave the 'For' or 'Against' column blank against any or all the resolutions, your Proxy will be entitled to vote in the manner as he/she thinks appropriate.
- (5) Appointing a proxy does not prevent a member from attending the meeting in person if he so wishes.
- (6) In the case of joint holders, the signature of any one holder will be sufficient, but names of all the joint holders should be stated

AGM VENUE ROUTE MAP



Corporate Information

Directors

Gautam R Morarka
Executive Chairman

Priyanka G Morarka
Whole-time Director
(w.e.f. May 22, 2025)

Prithviraj Natrajan Kokkarne
Non-Executive Independent Director
(ceased w.e.f. Sept. 18, 2025)

Nina Chatrath
Non-Executive Woman Independent Director
(ceased w.e.f. Sept. 18, 2025)

Gopal B. Hosur
Non-executive Independent Director

Rajan Krishnanath Medhekar
Non-Executive Independent Director

Arun Kumar Tulsian
Non-Executive Independent Director
(w.e.f. May 22, 2025)

Bharti Balaji
Non-Executive Woman Independent Director
(w.e.f. June 1, 2025)

Balkishan J. Maheshwari
Managing Director & CS cum CCO

Vijay S Banka
Managing Director

Company Secretary & Chief Compliance Officer

Balkishan J. Maheshwari

Registered Office & Unit I

Dwarikesh Nagar - 246 762,
District: Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh

Unit II

Dwarikesh Puram - 246 722, Tehsil Dhampur,
District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh

Unit III

Dwarikesh Dham - 243 503, Tehsil Faridpur,
District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

Corporate Office

511, Maker Chambers - V,
221, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021

Senior Executive Vice President (Corporate) & Group Compliance Officer

Salil Swaroop Arya

Senior Executive Vice President (Works) – DD Unit

Anil Kumar Tyagi

Chief Financial Officer

Sunil Kumar Goel

Principal Bankers

Punjab National Bank;
ICICI Bank Limited

Solicitors

Kanga & Co.

Statutory Auditors

Mittal Gupta & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Internal Auditor

S. S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Cost Auditor

Ramnath Iyer & Co.
Cost Accountants

Secretarial Auditor

VKM & Associates
(Practising Company Secretary)

Registrar & Transfer Agents

MUFG Intime India Private Limited



Dwarikesh
Sugar Industries Limited

www.dwarikesh.com