JMT & associates CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

304/305, A-Wing, Winsway Complex, Old Police Lane, Opp. Andheri Railway Stn., Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400 069. • Tel.: 91 - 22 - 6236 5695 / 3502 7606
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED** ("the Company") and its subsidiary (the company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the **Consolidated Net Loss** and total consolidated comprehensive Loss, changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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. We have fulfilled the responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Sr.	Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
1	**Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress.** The Company is presently in the process of setting up the Speciality Chemicals Plants at Dahej and Pakhajan, Gujarat. Since these projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use and due to their materiality in the context of the Balance Sheet of the Company, this is considered to be an area with significant effect on the overall audit strategy and allocation of resources in planning and completion our audit. With regard to above capital projects, management has identified specific expenditure including employee costs and other overheads relating to each of the assets in the above capital projects and has applied judgement to assess if the costs incurred in relation to these assets meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment in accordance with Ind AS 16. This has been determined as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure during the year and the risk that the elements of costs that are eligible for capitalization are not appropriately capitalised in accordance with the recognition criteria provided in Ind AS 16.	Our audit procedures included the following: ♣ We performed an understanding and evaluation of the system of internal control process over the projects and those included in capital work in progress, with reference to identification and testing of key controls. ♣ We assessed the progress of the project and the intention and ability of the management to carry forward and bring the asset to its state of intended use. ♣ Review of Board minutes relating to approvals of the projects and changes in estimates thereof. ♣ Understood, evaluated, and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls relating to capitalization of various costs incurred; ♣ Tested the direct and indirect costs capitalized, on a sample basis, with the underlying supporting documents to ascertain nature of costs and basis for allocation, where applicable, and evaluated whether they meet the recognition criteria provided in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 16, Property, Plant and Equipment; ♣ Ensured adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements on the management judgements in such cases.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 34 of the Consolidated Financial Results with regard to incident of Fire at Warehouse of Dahej SEZ Plant of the Company on 5th March 2025 happened in last Financial Year. This incident led to damage of certain plant and equipment, inventory and it also interrupted business. The Company is having insurance policy covering above eventuality and accordingly it intimated insurance company about the fire incident and submitted loss estimate to the Insurance Company. The Insurance Company has acknowledged the Claim and Assessment is under progress. The Company, based on the Independent Surveyor's Report and Independent Expert's Opinion

(i) has recognized in last Financial year Loss caused by fire as Rs 14.74 crores and Insurance Claim receivable from Insurance Company as Rs 14.21 crores.

(ii) The aforementioned losses of Rs 14.74 crores and corresponding insurance claim credit of Rs 14.21 crores was presented on a net basis of Rs 0.53 crores under "Exceptional Items" in last year's consolidated financial results of year ended 31st March 2025.

During the quarter and year ended 31st March 2026 the Claim is under process. No further adjustment is considered necessary in these Consolidated Financial results. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with the governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's Responsibility relating to other Information'.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated 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 are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 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 Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the under lying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 Consolidated 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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 (the 'Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we state that there is no adverse remarks in consolidated audit report in respect of Clause (xxi) to 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.

b) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant consolidated audited accounts of the Company after elimination of consolidated adjustment entries.

c) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

d) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's Consolidated internal financial controls over financial reporting.

3. 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 no pending litigations to be disclosed at the end of the period.

   ii. The Company did not have any material long term contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses at the end of the period.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.

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

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

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

   v. The Company has not declared any Dividend during the year ended 31 March, 2026, nor has it proposed any Dividend for the year subject to approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply.

   vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirement for record retention.

4. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For JMT & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.104167W

JAYESH SHAH
Partner
Membership No.039910
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11.05.2026
UDIN: 26039910OACJWA2328

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED** (hereinafter referred as "the Holding Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Holding 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act,2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act,2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For JMT & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm RegistrationNo.104167W

JAYESH SHAH
Partner
MembershipNo.039910
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11.05.2026
UDIN: 26039910OACJWA2328

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	179.38	175.85
(b) Right of use assets	4	0.92	-
(c) Capital work-in-progress	5	696.18	128.67
(d) Intangible assets	6	0.01	0.01
(e) **Financial Assets**			
(i) Loans	7	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	8	5.02	0.43
(f) Other non-current assets	9	139.64	171.97
(g) Deferred tax asset (net)	10	7.78	3.98
Total Non Current Assets		**1,028.93**	**480.91**
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	11	16.57	2.92
(b) **Financial Assets**			
(i) Trade receivables	12	23.62	5.98
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	1.39	4.47
(iii) Loans	7	-	0.02
(iv) Other financial assets	8	14.49	41.37
(c) Other current assets	9	69.48	17.96
Total Current Assets		**125.55**	**72.72**
Total Assets		**1,154.48**	**553.63**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	9.90	9.90
(b) Other equity	15	261.23	163.34
Total equity		**271.13**	**173.24**
(2) Liabilities			
(A) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	700.15	214.20
(ii) Lease liabilities	17	0.68	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	2.86	0.00
(b) Long term provisions	19	1.05	0.60
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**704.74**	**214.80**
(B) Current Liabilities			
(a) **Financial Liabilities**			
(i) Borrowings	16	68.26	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	17	0.26	-
(iii) Trade payables	20		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		3.11	0.05
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		17.26	16.32
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18	87.42	147.95
(b) Short term provisions	19	0.33	0.36
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)	21	0.02	0.07
(d) Other current liabilities	22	1.95	0.84
Total Current Liabilities		**178.61**	**165.59**
Total Liabilities		**883.35**	**380.39**
Total Equity And Liabilities		**1,154.48**	**553.63**

Corporate information 1

Material accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date attached
For JMT & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104167W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED
CIN : U20119MH2023PLC399825

Jayesh J. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 039910

Dr. Harin Kanani
Managing Director
DIN : 05136947

T C N Sai Krishnan
Executive Director
DIN : 10498119

Place : Thane, India
Date : May 11, 2026

Gopikrishnan Sarathy
Chief Financial Officer

[illegible] Kanani
Company Secretary
M. no. A35131

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I	**REVENUE**			
	Revenue from operations	23	35.97	11.95
	Other income	24	1.25	1.29
	TOTAL INCOME		**37.22**	**13.24**
II	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of materials consumed	25	24.65	15.26
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	26	(2.69)	(6.68)
	Employee benefits expense	27	15.69	6.56
	Finance costs	28	5.24	3.44
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	4.00	2.20
	Other expenses	30	12.66	8.11
	TOTAL EXPENSES		**59.55**	**28.89**
III	**Profit/(Loss) before exceptionals item and taxes (I-II)**		**(22.33)**	**(15.65)**
IV	Exceptionals item (Gain)/Loss	32	-	0.53
V	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**(22.33)**	**(16.18)**
VI	**Tax Expenses**			
	- Current tax	31	-	0.15
	- Deferred tax	31	(3.84)	(2.78)
VII	**Profit/(Loss) for the period (V-VI)**		**(18.49)**	**(13.55)**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Gain/(Loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		0.26	(0.06)
	- Income tax (expense)/ income relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.05)	0.00
	Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year net of tax		**0.21**	**(0.06)**
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the period (VII+VIII)**		**(18.28)**	**(13.61)**
X	**Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10 each)**	35		
	- Basic (₹)		(18.68)	(15.03)
	- Diluted (₹)		(18.68)	(15.03)

Corporate information	1
Material accounting policies	2

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

As per our report of even date attached

For JMT & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104167W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED
CIN : U20119MH2023PLC399825

Jayesh J. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 039910

Dr. Harin Kanani
Managing Director
DIN : 05136947

T C N Sai Krishnan
Executive Director
DIN : 10498119

Place : Thane, India
Date : May 11, 2026

Gopikrishnan Sarathy
Chief Financial Officer

Unnati Kanani
Company Secretary
M. no. A35131

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity Share Capital	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	9.90	5.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	4.90
Balance at the end of the year	9.90	9.90

B) Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Description	Reserves and Surplus					Other comprehensive income	Total Other Equity
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other component of equity	Equity component of CCD	Application money pending allotment CCD	Re- measurement of Gains / (Losses) on Defined Benefit Plan	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	-	(19.36)	0.26	182.50	-	(0.06)	163.34
Profit for the year	-	(18.49)	-	-	-	-	(18.49)
Other Component of equity	-	-	1.67	111.00	3.50	-	116.17
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.21
Total Comprehensive Income	-	(37.85)	1.93	293.50	3.50	0.15	261.23
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	(37.85)	1.93	293.50	3.50	0.15	261.23

*During F.Y. 2025-26, the Company has issued and allotted 11,10,00,000 compulsory convertible debentures (CCD) of ₹ 10/- each to Neogen Chemicals Limited ("Holding Company" amounting to ₹ 111.00 crore at coupon rate of 0.01% p.a, tenure shall be 10 years from the date allotment. Company has received application money of ₹ 3.5 crore for 35,00,000 CCD which are allotted post March 31, 2026.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Description	Reserves and Surplus					Other comprehensive income	Total Other Equity
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other component of equity	Equity component of CCD*	Application money pending allotment CCD	Re- measurement of Gains / (Losses) on Defined Benefit Plan	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	(5.81)					(5.81)
Profit for the year	-	(13.55)	-	-	-	-	(13.55)
Other Component of equity	-	-	0.26	182.50	-	-	182.76
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	(0.06)	(0.06)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	(19.36)	0.26	182.50	-	(0.06)	163.34
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	(19.36)	0.26	182.50	-	(0.06)	163.34

*During F.Y. 2024-25, the Company has issued and allotted 18,25,00,000 compulsory convertible debentures (CCD) of ₹ 10/- each to Neogen Chemicals Limited ("Holding Company" amounting to ₹ 182.50 crore at coupon rate of 0.01% p.a, tenure shall be 10 years from the date allotment.

Corporate information	1
Material accounting policies	2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For JMT & Associates
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED
CIN : U20119MH2023PLC399825

Jayesh J. Shah
Partner
Membership No.

Dr. Harin Kanani
Managing Director
DIN : 05136947

T C N Sai Krishnan
Executive Director
DIN : 10498119

Place : Thane, Indi
Date : May 11, 2026

Gopikrishnan Sarathy
Chief Financial Officer

Unnati Kanani
Company Secretary
M. no. A35131

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	**(22.33)**	**(16.18)**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	4.00	2.20
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	0.12	0.09
Finance Cost	5.24	3.44
Unrealized exchange (gain) / loss	(0.04)	0.62
Exceptional items (Refer Note 32)	-	0.53
(Profit) / loss on Sale of Investment	(0.08)	-
Interest income	(0.42)	(0.63)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**(13.51)**	**(9.93)**
Adjustments for :		
* (Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(13.65)	(12.80)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(16.97)	(5.40)
(Increase) / Decrease in current loans and other current financial assets	(0.27)	(36.83)
	(2.30)	(0.02)
(Increase) / Decrease in non current loans and other non current financial assets		
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(51.52)	0.50
(Increase) / Decrease in other non-current assets	1.73	12.28
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	3.28	15.44
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial non-current liabilities	2.85	-
Increase / (Decrease) in other non-current liabilities	0.71	3.12
Increase / (Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(43.49)	32.43
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	1.07	0.57
Cash flow from operations	**(132.07)**	**(0.64)**
Income tax (paid) / refund (Net)	(0.04)	-
Net Cash flow used in Operating Activities	**(132.11)**	**(0.64)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
* Purchases of Property, Plant and Equipment	(524.19)	(284.98)
Purchase of Intangible Asset	(0.01)	(0.01)
Investments in Fixed Deposits (net)	-	(0.45)
Proceed from maturity of Fixed Deposits (net)	24.81	-
Investments in Mutual Funds	(32.00)	-
Proceed from Sales of Mutual Funds	32.08	-
Interest Received on Fixed Deposits	0.47	0.58
Net Cash flow used in Investing Activities	**(498.84)**	**(284.86)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity/compulsory convertible debentures of the Company including application money received	114.50	187.40
Proceeds of borrowings	661.90	215.30
Repayment of borrowings	(107.69)	(119.49)
Lease payment	(0.16)	-
Finance cost	(40.68)	(3.44)
Net Cash flow generated from Financing Activities	**627.87**	**279.77**

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(3.08)**	**(5.73)**
Cash on Hand	-	-
Cash at Bank	4.47	10.20
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	**4.47**	**10.20**
Cash on Hand	0.09	-
Cash at Bank	1.30	4.47
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1.39**	**4.47**

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 7) on Statement of Cash Flows notified u/s 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended and the relevant provisions of the Act.
2. The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.
3. Cash comprises cash on hand, Current Accounts and deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition).
*4. For FY 2024-25, figures considered for changes in inventory and purchase of property plant and equipment are on gross basis, without considering loss on account of fire.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Movement in Borrowings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	214.20	118.39
Cash Flow	554.21	95.81
Non Cash Changes	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**768.41**	**214.20**

Corporate information	1
Material accounting policies	2

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

As per our report of even date

For JMT & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104167W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED
CIN : U20119MH2023PLC399825

Jayesh J. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 039910

Dr. Harin Kanani
Managing Director
DIN : 05136947

T C N Sai Krishnan
Executive Director
DIN : 10498119

Place : Thane, India
Date : May 11, 2026

Gopikrishnan Sarathy
Chief Financial Officer

Unnati Kanani
Company Secretary
M. no. A35131

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Accompanying notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. **General corporate information**
   Neogen Ionics Limited ("the Company") is domiciled in India, having Corporate Identity Number U20119MH2023PLC399825. Company has its registered office at Thane, Maharashtra.

   The Consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Neogen Ionics Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the group). The Group is engaged primarily in the business of Battery Chemicals.

   The Company has 2 plants located at Dahej Special Economic Zone and Pakhajan, Bharuch.

2. **Summary of basis of compliance, basis of preparation and presentation, key accounting estimates, assumptions and material accounting policies**

   I. **Basis of compliance**

   The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to Consolidated financial statement. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the years presented in the Consolidated financial statements.

   The Consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2026 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on May 11, 2026.

   II. **Basis of preparation and presentation**

   Current versus non-current classification

   All assets and liabilities have been classified as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of the products and the time taken between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.

   Basis of measurement
   The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligation;

Functional and presentation currency

These Consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Group's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest Crore with two decimals, unless otherwise indicated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever necessary.

The Group has prepared the Consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

III. Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) comprises the Financial Statements of Neogen Ionics Limited ("the Company") and its Subsidiaries (herein after referred together as "the Group"). The CFS of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards on "Consolidated Financial Statements" (Ind AS 110), "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities" (Ind AS 112) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related Non Controlling Interest (NCI) and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The financial statement of the Company and its Subsidiaries used in consolidation procedure are drawn upto the same reporting date i.e. March 31, 2026. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The Group combines the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Inter Group transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed wherever necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

IV. Key estimates and assumptions

While preparing Consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, the management has made certain estimates and assumptions that require subjective and complex judgments. These judgments affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Future events rarely develop exactly as forecasted and the best estimates require adjustments, as actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively. Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

a) Determination of the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II and in case of intangible assets, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

b) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting period.

c) Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences.

d) Discounting of long-term financial assets / liabilities

All financial assets / liabilities are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial liabilities/assets which are required to subsequently be measured at amortised cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

e) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Ind AS 116 requires lessee 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 Group 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

Group 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 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. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Group has concluded that no changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts.

f) Fair value of financial instruments

Derivatives are carried at fair value. Derivatives includes foreign currency forward contracts. Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts are determined using the fair value reports provided by respective bankers.

g) Impairment of financial assets

The Group's management reviews periodically items classified as receivables to assess whether a provision for impairment should be recorded in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss. Management estimates the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgement and uncertainty. The Group reviews it's carrying value of investments annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than it's carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

h) Provisions and contingent liabilities and assets

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation because of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Group are not disclosed.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the consolidated financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Measurement of fair values:

The Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for, both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

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

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

V. Material accounting policies

A. Revenue recognition and other income :

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from operations comprises of sales of goods after the deduction of discounts, goods and service tax and estimated returns. Discounts given by the Group includes trade discounts, volume rebates and other incentive given to the customers. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for discounts. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and in excess of billing is recognised as a Contract Asset. Revenue from the sale of goods are recognized when control of the goods has transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer depending on individual customer terms, which can be at the time of dispatch or delivery. This is considered the appropriate point where the performance obligations in our contracts are satisfied as the Group no longer have control over the inventory.

Our customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorized by the Group.

Export Incentive

Export benefits arising from Duty Drawback scheme, Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) and other eligible export incentives are recognised on post export basis at the rate at which the entitlements accrue and is included in the 'Other Operating Income' (Revenue from operation).

(ii) **Interest income**

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets. Interest income is included in other income in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(iii) **Government grant**

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Group will comply with the condition attached to them and (ii) the grant /subsidy will be received. Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Group recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are made. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and credited to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

B. **Foreign currency**

Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Group at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Group's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income and expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences are generally recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

C. **Employment Benefits**

(i) **Short-term obligations**

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. Short-term benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensation absences, etc., are determined on an undiscounted basis and recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

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

Liability toward Long-term Compensated Absences is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method, as at the date of the Consolidated balance sheet. Actuarial gains / losses comprising of experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions are immediately recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Consolidated balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) **Post-employment obligations**

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity, and

(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

(a) **Defined benefit plans:** The following post – employment benefit plans are covered under the defined benefit plans:

Gratuity : The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Consolidated statement of changes in equity and in the Consolidated balance sheet. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined liability (asset) after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to gratuity benefit scheme are recognised in Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(b) **Defined contribution plans**

The Group pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

D. Income-tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in the OCI.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit / (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. For the purpose of computing income taxes management has applied the annual effective tax rate on to the profit before tax for the year ended 31 March 2026. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Group:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Group recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets 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; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:
a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

E. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost includes the amounts incurred in bringing inventories to present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis. Slow and non-moving material, obsolescence, defective inventories are duly provided for and valued at net realizable value. Goods and materials in transit are valued at actual cost incurred upto the date of balance sheet.

(a) Raw materials, Packing materials and Stores & Spares: Cost of raw materials, packing materials, components, stores and spares includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and are carried at lower of cost, on moving weighted average basis and net realisable value. However, raw materials and packing materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost, if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventory.

(b) Work-in-progress / project in progress and Finished goods: Cost includes direct materials and direct labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity and other cost bringing the inventories at their present condition and location.

F. Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress)

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:
a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.
If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted and depreciated for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.
Projects which are not yet ready for their intended use are carried as capital work in progress at cost determined as aforesaid.

ii. **Subsequent expenditure**

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

iii. **Depreciation / Amortizations**

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following items. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

(a) Building - 30 years
(b) Plant and Machinery - 20 years
(c) M.S. Structure & FRP Gratings- 20 years
(d) Effluent Treatment Plant- 20 years
(e) R & D Equipment's- 10 years
(f) I T Equipment's- 3 years
(g) Furniture and fixtures - 10 years
(h) Leasehold land - over the term of lease agreement

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

iv. De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

G. Intangible assets

a. Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

b. Useful life and amortisation

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the asset from the date of capitalisation as below:

(a) Computer software - 3-5 years

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination viz. Goodwill, Patents, Copyrights and Brands do not have definite useful life and thus, are not amortised. However, these assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis. These are further tested for impairment upon any indication of impairment subsequent to annual testing.

c. De-recognition

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

H. Impairment of non financial assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill and intangible assets that do not have definite useful life are not amortised and are tested at least annually for impairment. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired, they are tested for impairment once again.

I. Investments

The investments in associates and joint ventures are carried in these financial statements at historical 'cost' with share in profit or loss in associates and joint ventures, except when the investment or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for as Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to Profit and loss.

J. Borrowing costs

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

K. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Group. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of directors. The Group has identified only one segment as reporting segment based on the information reviewed by CODM.

L. Financial Instruments

a. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they originate. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial Assets

Financial assets: Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

• how managers of the business are compensated -e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

• the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL. The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

• contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

• terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;

• prepayment and extension features; and

• terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: subsequent measurement and gains and losses

• Financial assets at FVTPL : These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

• Financial assets at amortised cost : These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

c. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership but does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its Consolidated balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flow under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

d. Offsetting

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

e. Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities and includes no obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets.

f. Financial assets impairment and write off

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost, are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when the events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Group assessed the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost based on the Group's past history of recovery, credit worthiness of the counter party and existing and future market conditions.

For all financial assets other than trade receivables, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance as provided in Ind AS 109 which requires the expected lifetime losses from initial recognition of the receivables.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

M. Lease

Group as a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land, warehouse and IT assets. The Group 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 Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group 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 Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

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 using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group 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 Consolidated balance sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Group as a lessor

Leases under which the Group is a lessor are classified as a finance or operating lease. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee are classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating lease.
For leases under which the Group is an intermediate lessor, the Group accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the ROU asset arising from the head-lease.

N. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expenses relating to a provision is presented in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the Consolidated financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advance) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

O. Cash and cash equivalents

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

P. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Group
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the financial year (except where the impact would be anti-dilutive), adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Q. Recent Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025:

(a) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements Clarifications on classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including the impact of loan covenants and rights to defer settlement.

(b) Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107.

The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk.

(c) International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified amendments to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes, to incorporate the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules. These amendments introduce specific disclosure requirements for entities that may be subject to Pillar Two income tax. Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in India, where the Group is headquartered. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to these financial statements in respect of Pillar Two income taxes. The Group will continue to monitor developments in India and other jurisdictions in which it operates, and will evaluate the impact of such legislation as and when it becomes applicable.

(d) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The amended Ind AS 21 have added requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not.

These amendments are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

R. New and amended standards not yet adopted

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

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements Clarifications on classification of liabilities as current or non-current, basis the timing of waiver granted by the lender on breach of a material provision. Once effective, the Group does not expect this amendment to have a material impact on its operations or financial statements.

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Factory Buildings	Plant & Machineries	M.S.Structure & FRP Grattings	R & D Equipments	Effluent Treatment Equipments	I.T Equipments	Office Equipments	Quality Control Equipments	Safety Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Gross Block:													
As at April 1, 2024	100.88	1.65	6.69	22.57	0.64	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	135.05
Additions during the year	1.29	0.60	1.47	40.48	0.98	0.01	0.12	0.02	-	-	-	-	44.97
Loss by fire (Refer Note 32)	-	-	-	(1.96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.96)
Disposals/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**102.17**	**2.25**	**8.16**	**61.09**	**1.62**	**2.61**	**0.12**	**0.02**	-	-	-	**0.02**	**178.06**
Additions during the year	-	-	0.06	5.99	0.00	0.06	-	0.16	0.66	0.35	0.02	0.11	7.41
On disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
As at March 31, 2026	**102.17**	**2.25**	**8.22**	**67.07**	**1.62**	**2.67**	**0.12**	**0.18**	**0.66**	**0.35**	**0.02**	**0.13**	**185.46**
Accumulated Depreciation:													
As at April 1, 2024	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.05
Depreciation for the year	-	0.03	0.22	1.67	0.03	0.25	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	2.20
Loss by fire (Refer Note 32)	-	-	-	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
On disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	**0.04**	**0.23**	**1.66**	**0.03**	**0.25**	**0.00**	**0.00**	-	-	-	**0.00**	**2.21**
Depreciation for the year	-	0.04	0.25	3.03	0.08	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	3.87
On disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	**0.08**	**0.48**	**4.69**	**0.11**	**0.67**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**6.08**
Net Book Value:													
As at March 31, 2026	102.17	2.17	7.74	62.38	1.51	2.00	0.11	0.17	0.65	0.34	0.02	0.12	179.38
As at March 31, 2025	102.17	2.21	7.93	59.43	1.59	2.36	0.12	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	175.85

Footnote:

1) Refer Note 16 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borowings.

2) The Title deeds of immovable properties included in Property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.

Accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 4 : Right of Use Assets

Particulars	IT equipments	Office Equipment	Total
Gross block:			
As at April 1, 2024	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Additions during the year	1.03	0.09	1.12
Disposals during the year	(0.08)	-	(0.08)
As at March 31, 2026	**0.95**	**0.09**	**1.04**
Accumulated Depreciation:			
As at April 1, 2024	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
On disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0.11	0.01	0.12
On disposals during the year	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)
As at March 31, 2026	**0.11**	**0.02**	**0.12**
Net Book Value:			
As at March 31, 2026	**0.84**	**0.08**	**0.92**
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-

Note 5 : Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	Amount
As at April 1, 2024	52.80
Additions during the year	122.80
Loss by fire (Refer Note 32)	(1.96)
Capitalised during the year	(44.97)
As at March 31, 2025	**128.67**
Additions during the year	574.92
Capitalised during the year	(7.41)
As at March 31, 2026	**696.18**

a) Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026					As at March 31, 2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Dahej - Phase 1 Expansion Project	129.49	38.84	42.20	-	**210.53**	39.04	42.70	-	-	**81.74**
Pakhajan - Phase 2 Manufacturing Project	447.81	37.84	-	-	**485.65**	46.93	-	-	-	**46.93**
Total	**577.30**	**76.68**	**42.20**	-	**696.18**	**85.97**	**42.70**	-	-	**128.67**

b) Following are the details of project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to the original plan

Project	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Cost Incurred till Reporting Date*	Original Timeline	Revised Timeline
Dahej - Phase 1 Expansion Project	339.32	428.40	289.95	15-05-2026	15-02-2027
Pakhajan - Phase 2 Manufacturing Project	1,165.19	1,366.76	588.59	01-04-2026	31-03-2027
Total	**1,504.51**	**1,795.16**	**878.54**		

*Includes assets already capitalised.

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

The revision in project costs and timelines is primarily attributable to:
- design optimisation and technology upgrades based on process engineering requirements;
- increase in procurement and logistics costs for imported plant and equipment;
- foreign exchange fluctuations impacting imported capital goods;
- additional environmental, safety and utility infrastructure requirements; and
- changes in execution schedules for critical process equipment and supporting utilities.

Management continues to closely monitor project implementation through periodic technical and commercial reviews and expects the projects to be completed within the revised timelines.

c) Projects which have exceeded their original timeline, whose estimated completion schedule is given below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026					As at March 31, 2025				
	To be completed in					To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Dahej - Phase 1 Expansion Project	210.53	-	-	-	**210.53**	-	82.06	-	-	**82.06**
Pakhajan - Phase 2 Manufacturing Project	485.65	-	-	-	**485.65**	-	46.61	-	-	**46.61**
Total	**696.18**	-	-	-	**696.18**	-	**128.67**	-	-	**128.67**

The Company believes that the ongoing projects will enhance manufacturing integration, improve operating efficiencies and support future growth in the specialty chemicals business.

d) Refer Note 16 for the details in respect of certain Capital Work in Progress hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.

Note 6 : Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block:		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions during the year	0.01	0.01
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**0.01**	**0.01**
Additions during the year	0.01	0.01
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**0.02**	**0.02**
Accumulated Amortisation:		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Amortisation for the year	0.00	0.00
On disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**0.00**	**0.00**
Amortisation for the year	0.01	0.01
On disposals during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**0.01**	**0.01**
Net Book Value:		
As at March 31, 2026	**0.01**	**0.01**
As at March 31, 2025	**0.01**	**0.01**

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 7 : Loans

Particulars	Current		Non current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)				
Loan to employees	-	0.02	-	-
Total	-	0.02	-	-

There are no loans or advances in the nature of loan granted to Promoter, Director, KMP and their related party (as defined under Companies Act 2013) either severly or jointly with any other person that are:

(a) Repayable on demand or
(b) Without specifying any terms or period of repayment

Note 8 : Other financial assets

Particulars	Current		Non current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)				
Fixed deposits*	-	27.10	2.29	-
Security deposits	-	-	2.73	0.43
Advance to Employees	0.14	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	0.00	0.05	-	-
Insurance claim receivable (Refer Note 32)	14.22	14.22	-	-
Derivative Asset	0.13	-	-	-
Total	14.49	41.37	5.02	0.43

* Includes the fixed deposits which are lien marked against the term loan, forex margin and LC margin.

Note 9 : Other assets

Particulars	Current		Non current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)				
Capital advances	-	-	135.30	165.90
Advances to vendors	1.59	1.15	-	-
Balance with government authorities	66.65	13.89	-	-
Prepaid expenses	1.15	2.92	4.34	6.07
Others	0.09	-	-	-
Total	69.48	17.96	139.64	171.97

Note 10 : Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7.78	3.98
Total	7.78	3.98

The major components of deferred tax (liabilities) / assets arising on account of temporary differences are as follows:

Movement during the year April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

Particulars	Net Deferred Tax as at April 1, 2025	Charged / (Credit) to statement of profit and loss	Charged / (Credit) to OCI	Net	Deferred tax liability	Deferred tax asset	Net Deferred Tax as at March 31, 2026
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities)							
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	(1.45)	1.26	-	1.26	2.71	-	(2.71)
Provision for employee benefits	0.08	0.04	-	0.04	-	0.04	0.04
Provisions for leave encashment	0.08	(0.17)	-	(0.17)	-	0.25	0.25
Carried forward losses	5.27	(4.33)	-	(4.33)	-	9.60	9.60
Disallowances under section 43B	-	(0.63)	-	(0.63)	-	0.63	0.63
Other Temporary difference	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	0.02	0.02
OCI Item	0.00	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	(0.05)
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	3.98	(3.85)	0.05	(3.80)	2.76	10.54	7.78

Movement during the year April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025

Particulars	Net Deferred Tax as at April 1, 2024	Charged / (Credit) to statement of profit and loss	Charged / (Credit) to OCI	Net	Deferred tax liability	Deferred tax asset	Net Deferred Tax as at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities)							
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	(0.38)	1.07	-	1.07	1.45	-	(1.45)
Provision for employee benefits	0.01	(0.07)	-	(0.07)	-	0.08	0.08
Provisions for leave encashment	0.05	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-	0.08	0.08
Carried forward losses	1.52	(3.75)	-	(3.75)	-	5.27	5.27
OCI Item	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	0.00	0.00
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	1.20	(2.78)	(0.00)	(2.78)	1.45	5.43	3.98

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 11 : Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Valued at lower of the cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials*	10.09	0.52
Packing materials	0.69	0.27
Finished goods*	1.15	0.79
Work-in-progress*	3.52	1.17
Stores and spares	1.12	0.17
Total	16.57	2.92

*Hypothecated with banks for working capital facilities and Term loans. Refer Note 16.

Note 12 : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Unsecured		
(i) Considered good	23.62	5.98
(ii)Trade receivable which have significant increase in risk	0.21	0.09
(iii)Trade receivables credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(0.21)	(0.09)
Total	23.62	5.98

a) *Hypothecated with banks for working capital facilities and Term loans. Refer Note 16.

b) Trade Receivables includes amount due from Related Parties amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 0.63 crores)

c) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

a) Ageing of Trade Receivable

Trade receivable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	more than 2 years	
Undisputed trade receivables						
- considered good	8.34	10.43	4.49	0.36	-	23.62
- which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	0.13	0.08	0.21
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8.34	10.43	4.49	0.49	0.08	23.83
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.21)
Total current trade receivables	8.34	10.43	4.49	0.36	-	23.62

Trade receivable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	more than 2 years	
Undisputed trade receivables						
- considered good	0.01	5.41	0.49	0.08	-	5.98
- which have significant increase in risk	-	0.07	0.02	-	-	0.09
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.01	5.48	0.51	0.08	-	6.07
Less: Loss allowance	(0.00)	(0.07)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.09)
Total current trade receivables	0.01	5.41	0.49	0.08	-	5.98

Note 13 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Balances with banks :		
In current accounts	1.30	4.47
(ii) Cash on hand	0.09	-
Total	1.39	4.47

Note 14 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	₹ in Crore	No of shares	₹ in Crore
Authorised capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,00,00,000	10.00	1,00,00,000	10.00
Total	1,00,00,000	10.00	1,00,00,000	10.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	99,00,000	9.90	99,00,000	9.90
Total	99,00,000	9.90	99,00,000	9.90

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 14(a) : Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of Shares	₹ in Crore	No of Shares	₹ in Crore
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	99,00,000	9.90	50,00,000	5.00
Equity Shares issued during the year*	-	-	49,00,000	4.90
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	99,00,000	9.90	99,00,000	9.90

* During the F.Y. 2024-25, the Company has issued 50,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each on right basis, and allotted 49,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each to Neogen Chemicals Limited ("Holding Company") on June 4, 2024.

Note 14(b) : Rights, preferences & Restriction of each class of shares

The Company has one class of Equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each Share holder is eligible for one vote per share held. All Equity Shareholders are eligible to receive dividends in proportion to their shareholdings. The dividends proposed by the Board of Directors are subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the Equity Shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holding.

Note 14(c) : Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are set out below

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Equity shares	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Neogen Chemicals Limited	98,99,994	100.00%	98,99,994	100.00%

Note 14(d) : Details of shares held by promoter at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	Number of Shares at the beginning of Year	Changes during the Year	Number of Share at the end of Year	% of Total Share	% Change during the Year
Neogen Chemicals Limited	98,99,994	-	98,99,994	100.00%	0.00%
Mr. Haridas Kanani (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Dr. Harin Kanani (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mrs. Beena Haridas Kanani (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mrs. Jesal Kanani (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mr. Anurag Surana (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mr. Ketan Vyas (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	(1)	-	0.00%	-100.00%
Mr. Gopikrishnan Sarathy (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	-	1	1	0.00%	100.00%
Total	99,00,000	-	99,00,000	100.00%	0.00%

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	Number of Shares at the beginning of Year	Changes during the Year	Number of Share at the end of Year	% of Total Share	% Change during the Year
Neogen Chemicals Limited	49,99,994	49,00,000	98,99,994	100.00%	98.00%
Mr. Haridas Kanani (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Dr. Harin Kanani (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mrs. Beena Haridas Kanani (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mrs. Jesal Kanani (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mr. Anurag Surana (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mr. Ketan Vyas (as a nominee of Neogen Chemicals Limited)	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Total	50,00,000	49,00,000	99,00,000	100.00%	98.00%

Note 15 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained earnings	(37.85)	(19.36)
Other Component of equity	1.93	0.26
Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	293.50	182.50
Application money pending allotment for compulsory convertible debentures	3.50	-
Other Comprehensive Income / (expense)	0.15	(0.06)
Total Other Equity	261.23	163.34

The Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

General reserve: General reserve is a free reserve which is created by transferring fund from retained earnings to meet future obligations and purposes.

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends paid to shareholders.

Other comprehensive income/(expense): Remeasurement of defined benefit plans : Remeasurement of defined benefit plans represents actuarial gains and losses relating to gratuity.

Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures: It represents equity component of compulsory convertible debenture issued by company at 0.01% coupon rate.

Other Component of equity: It represents corporate guarantee commission charged by holding company.

Note 16 : Borrowings

Particulars	Current		Non current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured loans				
(i) Term Loan From Banks	3.82	-	590.17	122.35
(ii) Cash Credit	5.24	-	-	-
Unsecured loans				
(i) Loan from related party	59.20	-	109.98	91.85
Total	68.26	-	700.15	214.20

Notes:

1 The secured term loan outstanding of ₹ 421.85 crore (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 122.35 crore) consist of loan from State Bank of India for Pakhajan Phase 2 project which carries interest at 9.60 % (6M MCLR + 1%) which is repayable within 13 years from its origination, first installment being due on June 30, 2028 and the final instalment of repayment is due on March 31, 2037, secured by creating charge on present and future, both immovable assets and movable Plant and Machinery, Receivables, book debts and Inventories at Pakhajan site, corporate guarantee given by Ultimate Holding Company 'Neogen Chemicals Limited'.

2 The secured term loan outstanding of ₹ 172.14 crore (March 31, 2025 : ₹ Nil) consist of loan from Axis Bank, KVB bank, Union Bank of India for Dahej Phase 1 project carries interest at 8.75% (Repo Rate + 3.5%), 9.15% (Repo Rate + 3.9%), 9.10 % (1 Year MCLR + 0.5%), respectively. Said term loans are secured by creating first pari passu charge on present and future, both immovable assets and movable Plant and Machinery, Receivables, book debts and Inventories at Dahej site, corporate guarantee given by Ultimate Holding Company 'Neogen Chemicals Limited'. Maturity for the above term loans ranges from 10 years 9 months to 11 years from date of disbursement. First installment being due on September 30, 2026 and the final installment of repayment is due in June 30, 2036.

3 Working capital loan from banks is secured by creating first pari passu charge on present and future, both immovable assets and movable Plant and Machinery, Receivables, book debts and Inventories at Dahej site, corporate guarantee given by Ultimate Holding Company 'Neogen Chemicals Limited'. The working capital loan is repayable on demand and carries interest rate of 7.95% p.a (Repo Rate + 2.70%)

4 Loan from related party consists of unsecured Inter corporate deposit from Ultimate Holding Company 'Neogen Chemicals Limited' and from Company over which the Directors have significant influence or control being 'Cadamba Solutions Private Limited', carrying rate of interest at 9.85% (March 31, 2025 : 9.85%)

Note 17 : Leases

Particulars	Current		Non current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease Liability	0.26	-	0.68	-
Total	0.26	-	0.68	-

Following are the changes in value of Lease Liabilities for year end March 31, 2026:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition/Modification	1.12	-
Deletion	(0.07)	-
Finance cost	0.05	-
Lease payment	(0.16)	-
Closing Balance	0.94	-

The details of contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at year end, on undiscounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than 1 year	0.27	-
One to five years	0.86	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	1.13	-

During the year end March 31, 2026 Company has recognized in the statement of profit and loss:
a) Depreciation expense from right-to-use of ₹ 0.12 crore (March 31, 2025 : ₹ NIL)
b) Interest expense on lease liabilities of ₹ 0.05 crore (March 31, 2025 : ₹ NIL)
c) Expense relating to short term leases ₹ 0.5 crore (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 0.03 crore)

Note 18 : Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	Current		Non current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Employee benefit payable	3.48	1.25	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.01	-	-	-
Payable to Capital Creditors*	81.76	99.82	-	-
Derivative liability for forwards contracts	-	0.68	-	-
Deferred revenue income	0.10	0.01	-	-
Others*	1.07	46.19	2.86	0.00
Total	87.42	147.95	2.86	0.00

*Includes amount payable to Holding Company of ₹ 0.37 crore towards re-imbursement of expenses. (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 130.84 crore towards capital purchases and re-imbursement of expenses.)

Note 19 : Provisions

Particulars	Current		Non current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for Employee Benefits				
Provision for gratuity	0.23	0.25	-	0.01
Provision for leave encashment	0.10	0.11	1.05	0.59
Total	0.33	0.36	1.05	0.60

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 : Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	3.11	0.05
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	17.26	16.32
Total	20.37	16.37

a) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 180 days.
b) Trade payables includes accruals which are not classified as provisions under Ind AS 37.

Ageing of Trade Payable

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) Payable to Micro and Small enterprises	0.72	2.39	0.00	-	3.11
(ii) Others	2.99	13.42	0.84	0.01	17.26
(iii) Disputed dues - payable to Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.71	15.81	0.84	0.01	20.37

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) Payable to Micro and Small enterprises	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
(ii) Others	4.97	11.12	0.23	-	16.32
(iii) Disputed dues - payable to Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5.02	11.12	0.23	-	16.37

Disclosure under MSME Act, 2006 :

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Principal amount remaining unpaid as at the year end	8.75	0.92
(b)	Interest due thereon as at the year end	0.24	-
(c)	Interest paid by company in terms of Section16 of (the MSMEDA 2006)	-	-
(d)	Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	0.14	-
(e)	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the year end	0.24	-
(f)	Further Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the micro and small enterprises	-	-

Note 21 : Current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for tax [Net of Advance Tax of ₹ 0.16 crore (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 0.12 crore)]	0.02	0.07
Total	0.02	0.07

Note 22 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	Current		Non current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable	1.95	0.84	-	-
Total	1.95	0.84	-	-

Note 23 : Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of Goods	35.51	11.95
Other Operating Income		
Sale of Scrap	0.44	-
Revenue from service contract with customer	0.02	
Total	35.97	11.95

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers as per contracted price - sale of goods	35.51	11.95
Less: Sales returns	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	35.51	11.95

For disaggregation of revenue from contract from customer in terms of geographical area, refer Note 39.

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 24 : Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a) Other Income		
Interest from banks on Fixed Deposits	0.42	0.63
Interest income-others	0.00	0.00
Foreign Exchange Gain (net)	0.75	-
Total	1.17	0.63
b) Other Non Operating Income:		
Profit on sale of Investments	0.08	0.66
Total	0.08	0.66
Total Other Income	1.25	1.29

Note 25 : Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cost of Raw Material Consumed	24.65	15.26

Note 26 : Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Inventory		
- Finished Goods	0.79	-
- Work-In-Progress	1.17	-
	1.96	-
Closing Inventory		
- Finished Goods	1.15	0.79
- Work-In-Progress	3.52	1.17
	4.66	1.96
Less		
Loss of inventory due to fire disclosed seperately under exceptional items (Refer Note 32)		
- Finished Goods	-	2.55
- Work-In-Progress	-	2.17
	-	4.72
Changes In Inventories:		
- Finished Goods	(0.34)	(3.34)
- Work-In-Progress	(2.35)	(3.34)
Total	(2.69)	(6.68)

Note 27 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	44.58	16.33
Less : Amount Capitalised	(30.90)	(10.65)
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.70	0.81
Staff welfare	0.21	0.07
Share based payment	0.10	-
Total	15.69	6.56

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, effective immediately, replacing the existing 29 labour laws. In accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments are treated as plan amendments, requiring immediate recognition of past service cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This approach is consistent with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The implementation of the Labour Codes has resulted in an increase of ₹ 0.00 Crore (₹ 20,810) in the provision for defined benefit obligation, which has been recognised as an employee benefit expense in the quarter ended December 31, 2025. The Group continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules, as well as Government clarifications on other aspects of the Labour Codes and will incorporate appropriate accounting treatment based on these developments as required.

On April 1, 2025, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") of the Ultimate Holding Company has approved grant of 3,200 Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) to the total of 7 eligible employees of the Company, in India or outside India, under Neogen Chemicals Limited Employees Stock Option Scheme 2024 ("Tranche – I Grant") at an Exercise Price for the Tranche - I Grant of Options shall be ₹ 1,389/- per Option (being granted at a discount of 10% of the Market Price (rounded off) i.e. closing price of previous trading day from grant day) as approved by the NRC of the Ultimate Holding Company.

Further, on February 11, 2026, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") of the Ultimate Holding Company has approved grant of 9,000 Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) to the total of 12 eligible employees of the Company, in India or outside India, under Neogen Chemicals Limited Employees Stock Option Scheme 2024 ("Tranche – II Grant") at an Exercise Price for the Tranche - II Grant of Options shall be ₹ 1,183/- per Option (being granted at a discount of 10% of the Market Price (rounded off) i.e. closing price of previous trading day from grant day) as approved by the NRC of the Ultimate Holding Company.

Based on the above ESOP granted, company has recognised the shared based payment expenses of ₹ 0.10 crore during the current year.

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 28 : Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expenses on borrowings	41.29	14.88
Less : Amount Capitalised	(36.96)	(11.58)
Other finance cost and bank charges	0.86	0.14
Interest on leases	0.05	-
Total	5.24	3.44

Note 29 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of Tangible Assets	3.87	2.20
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	0.01	0.00
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	0.12	-
Total	4.00	2.20

Note 30 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Power and Fuel	1.68	1.01
Consumption of stores and spares	0.80	0.35
Repair and Maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	0.67	0.31
- Others	0.09	0.11
Insurance	0.53	0.00
Rent	0.50	0.03
Rates and Taxes	0.03	0.11
Contract Labour charges	0.86	0.31
Legal and professional fees	1.10	0.70
Freight and forwarding charges	1.66	0.86
Quality Control Expenses	-	0.98
Foreign exchange loss	-	0.51
Other Production Expenses	1.64	0.79
Consumption of Packing Material	0.05	0.39
Travelling and conveyance	0.68	0.28
Payment to Auditors	0.31	0.14
Provision for doubtful debts	0.12	0.09
Service charge	0.09	0.11
Advertisement, Selling and Distribution Expenses	1.63	1.02
Miscellaneous expenses	0.22	0.01
Total	12.66	8.11

Payment to Auditors (exclusive of Goods and Services Tax)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
As Auditors		
Audit fees	0.25	0.14
Other services	0.07	-
Total	0.31	0.14

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 31 : Income Taxes

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current Income Tax		
In respect of current year	-	0.15
Current Tax Expenses	-	0.15
Deferred Tax Expenses / (Gain)		
In respect of current year		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3.84)	(2.78)
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	-
Deferred Tax Expenses / (Gain)	**(3.84)**	**(2.78)**
Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	**(3.84)**	**(2.63)**

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended March 31, 2026			For the year ended March 31, 2025		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) / benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) / benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of defined benefit (liability) / asset	0.26	(0.05)	0.21	(0.06)	0.00	(0.06)
Total	**0.26**	**(0.05)**	**0.21**	**(0.06)**	**0.00**	**(0.06)**

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit for the year is as under:

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	**(22.33)**	**(16.18)**
Company's domestic tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(3.84)	(2.78)
Tax effect of:		
Expense not allowed for tax purposes	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	**(3.84)**	**(2.78)**
Adjustments in respect of earlier years	-	-
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	**(3.84)**	**(2.78)**
Current tax	-	0.15
Deferred tax	(3.84)	(2.78)
Total	**(3.84)**	**(2.63)**

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 32 : Exceptional Items

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Loss due to fire	-	0.53
Total	-	0.53

During the last Financial year 2024-25, on March 05, 2025, there was fire at warehouse in Dahej SEZ Plant of the Company. This incident led to damage of certain property, plant and equipment, inventory and interrupted business. The Group is adequately insured for reinstatement value of damaged assets and loss of profits due to business interruption. The Group has intimated the fire incident to the insurance company and submitted loss estimate pertaining to replacement value of the damaged property, plant and equipment, loss of damaged inventory and incidental expenses incurred on account of fire. The Insurance Company has acknowledged the Claim and assessment process is under progress.

In last Financial year 2024-25, the Group has recognised loss of ₹ 14.74 Crore on account of damage to certain property, plant & equipment, inventory and estimated cost of incidental charges. The Group has recognised insurance claim receivable of ₹ 14.21 Crore to the extent of recovery of loss after adjusting applicable deductibility considering its assessment of loss and admissibility of claims as per the policy, adequacy of coverage and nature of loss and based upon the independent opinion obtained by the Group from Independent Surveyor and Independent Expert Practitioner. The Group has not accounted claim for loss of profit due to business interruption and excess value of reinstatement of assets over written down value as per accounting conservatism. The aforementioned losses and corresponding insurance claim has been presented on a net basis of ₹ 0.53 Crore under exceptional item in the consolidated financial results for the previous financials ended March 31, 2025.

During the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026, the claim is under process. Based on ongoing discussions and progress of assessment, the management expects substantial closure of the claim in due course. No further adjustment is considered necessary in these financial results.

Note 33 : Research and Development Expenditure

The details of research and development expenditure are as follows :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026
Capital Expenditure (Including expenses capitalised)	0.73
Revenue Expenditure	
Salaries, wages and bonus	1.73
Cost of materials consumed	0.25
Other expenditure	0.06
Depreciation	0.00
Total	2.77

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 34 : Key Ratio

	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	% Variance	Reason for Variance
a)	Current ratio	Total current asset	Total current liabilities	0.70	0.44	60%	Mainly on account of increase in Inventories, Trade Receivables and Other Current assets (GST ITC)
b)	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Borrowing	Total Equity	2.83	1.24	129%	Company has taken the project finance (term loan) from bank during the year hence debt has increased.
c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit after Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation , Finance Charge	Long term borrowing scheduled principal repayments(Excluding pre payments) during the year + interest payments	(2.06)	(2.91)	-29%	Mainly on account of decrease in loss after tax before depreciation and finance charges
d)	Return on Equity Ratio	PAT	Average shareholder equity	-8.32%	-18.15%	-54%	Due to increase in other equity pertaining to compulsory convertible debentures
e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sale of Products	Average trade receivable	3.69	6.69	-45%	Due to increase in average inventory
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sale of Products	Average Trade Receivable	2.43	3.63	-33%	Due to increase in average Trade Receivable
g)	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net purchase	Average trade payables	1.86	1.75	7%	No Major change
h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net sales	Average working capital	-0.49	(0.12)	315%	Mainly on account of increase in sales
i)	Net Profit Margin	Net profit for the year	Revenue from Operation	-51.40%	-102.35%	-50%	Mainly on account of increase in revenue
j)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT	Net Worth+Total borrowing	-1.64%	-3.15%	-48%	Mainly on account of increase in Net worth and borrowings
k)	Return on Investment - Mutual Fund	Income earned from Investment made	Investment made	5.20%	6.18%	-16%	No Major change
l)	Return on Investment - Fixed Deposits	Income earned from Investment made	Investment made	5.56%	6.25%	-11%	No Major change

Note 35 : Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit after tax	(18.49)	(13.55)
Weighted average number of equity shares (face value per share ₹ 10) (Refer Note 14)	99,00,000	90,16,393
Basic earnings per share	(18.68)	(15.03)
Profit after tax	(18.49)	(13.55)
Weighted average number of equity shares (face value per share ₹ 10) (Refer Note 14)	99,00,000	90,16,393
Diluted Earning per share	(18.68)	(15.03)

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 36 : Employee Benefits

(a) Defined Contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Statutory Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Benefits (Contribution to)		
Provident Fund	1.70	0.81
	1.70	0.81

(b) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

The Company has covered its Gratuity liability under Group Gratuity policy viz 'Employee Group Gratuity Scheme' issued by LIC of India. As per company policy, an employee on separation (after fulfilling other conditions) is eligible for benefit, which is equal to 15 days salary for each completed year of service. Hence, Gratuity is covered under a defined benefit plan. The Insurance policy represents the plan assets. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation for Leave Encashment is recognised in the same manner as Gratuity.

Compensated Absences

The Company has also provided long term compensated absences which is outstanding.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for gratuity and leave encashment plan:

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation

	Particulars	Gratuity	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1)	Opening present value of defined benefit obligation	0.33	0.13
2)	Current Service Cost	0.23	0.10
3)	Past Service Cost	0.00	-
4)	Interest Cost	0.03	0.01
5)	Benefits paid	-	-
6)	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligation - Due to change in financials assumptions	(0.07)	0.01
7)	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligation - Due to experience	(0.17)	0.05
8)	Net transfer in / (out)	0.08	0.03
9)	Closing present value of defined benefit obligation	0.43	0.33

Changes in Fair value of Plan Assets- Gratuity Benefit

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1)	Fair value of plan assets as at Beginning of period	0.08	-
2)	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
3)	Contributions made	0.01	0.08
4)	Benefits paid	-	-
5)	Interest income	0.01	-
6)	Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on plan assets	0.02	-
7)	Net transfer in / (out)	0.08	-
8)	Fair value of plan assets as at end of the period	0.20	0.08

Expenses / (Income) recognised during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
In Income Statement	0.25	0.11
In Other Comprehensive Income	(0.26)	0.06
Total Expenses /(Income) recognised during the year	(0.01)	0.17

Net employee benefits expense recognized in the employee cost

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Service Cost	0.23	0.10
Past Service Cost	0.00	-
Interest Cost on defined benefit obligation	0.02	0.01
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	-	-
Total Expenses recognised during the year	0.25	0.11

Expenses / (Income) recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss on obligation for the period	(0.24)	0.06
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in net interest expense	(0.02)	-
Total Expenses / (Income) recognised during the year	(0.26)	0.06

Net Assets / (Liability)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Closing Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(0.43)	(0.33)
Closing Fair value of plan Assets	0.20	0.08
Net Assets / (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet	(0.23)	(0.26)

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

The major categories of Plan Assets as a percentage of the Fair Value of Plan Assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Life Insurance Corporation of India	100%	100%
	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and leave encashment for the Company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.78%	7.21%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition Rate	For service 4 years and below 6% p.a For service 5 years and above 2% p.a	For service 4 years and below 6% p.a For service 5 years and above 2% p.a

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Number of members in service	225	123
Per month salary for members in service	0.96	0.50
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	18.00	18.00
Average expected future service	18.00	18.00

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption and quantitative impact on Defined Benefit Obligation as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025
Gratuity Plan Assumptions				
Discount Rate				
	1%	(0.06)	1%	(0.05)
	-1%	0.07	-1%	0.06
Future Salary				
	1%	0.07	1%	0.06
	-1%	(0.06)	-1%	(0.05)
Employee turnover				
	1%	(0.00)	1%	(0.00)
	-1%	0.00	-1%	0.00

The sensitivity analyses above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Expected total benefit payments		
Year 1	0.00	0.00
Year 2	0.00	0.00
Year 3	0.01	0.01
Year 4	0.01	0.01
Year 5	0.02	0.01
years 6 to 10	0.18	0.09
years 11 and above	1.64	1.06

Note 37 : Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
i) Duty payable under MOOWR scheme (Refer Note a)	34.89	-
ii) Custom Duty and IGST on Assets lost in fire (Refer Note b)	3.92	-
Total	38.81	-

Note a : Company has registered the Pakhajan site as bonded warehouse under Manufacturing and Other Operations in Warehouse (MOOWR) scheme. The Company has imported certain capital goods under the MOOWR scheme, where customs duties and IGST are deferred. These duties become payable only if the goods are cleared for domestic consumption.

Note b : During the previous year FY 2024-25, a fire incident at the Holding Company's manufacturing facility situated Dahej Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Gujarat, resulted in damage to certain inventories and assets. The damaged inventories and assets were subsequently disposed of as scrap.

Under the applicable provisions governing SEZ units, customs duty and GST may be payable on goods procured without payment of duties/taxes and subsequently cleared into the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA). The applicability and amount of such duties and taxes, if any, in respect of the fire-damaged inventories and assets sold as scrap are subject to assessment and determination by the relevant authorities.

The Holding Company's assets and inventories are comprehensively insured, including coverage for the applicable customs duty and GST component. Accordingly, in the event that any duty or GST liability is determined to be payable by the relevant authorities in respect of the fire-damaged goods, the Company expects recovery of such amount under the insurance policy, subject to acceptance and settlement of the claim by the insurer.

Pending final determination, the estimated amount of duty and GST exposure has been disclosed as a contingent liability. No provision has been recognized in the financial statements as the obligation is not considered probable as of the reporting date.

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 38 : Capital and other commitments

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance)	301.45	130.17
Total	301.45	130.17

Note 39 : Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of directors. The Company has identified only one segment as reporting segment based on the information reviewed by CODM.

The company is in the business of Manufacturing of Speciality Chemicals and accordingly has one reportable business segment.

Geographical information

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Revenue within India	13.51	1.41
Overseas including deemed exports	22.46	10.54
Total	35.97	11.95

Note 40 : Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below.

It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at March 31, 2026

	Particular	Carrying Amount			Fair value		
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Financials Assets						
I.	Non Current Financials Assets						
	(i) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Others	-	-	5.02	-	-	-
II	Current Financials Assets						
	(i) Trade Receivables	-	-	23.62	-	-	-
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1.39	-	-	-
	(iii) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iv) Derivatives instruments	0.13	-	-	-	0.13	-
	(v) Others	-	-	14.36	-	-	-
	Total	0.13	-	44.39	-	0.13	-
	Financials Liabilities						
I.	Non Current Financials Liabilities						
	(i) Borrowings	-	-	700.15	-	-	-
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	-	-	0.68	-	-	-
	(iii) Other	-	-	2.86	-	-	-
II	Current Financials Liabilities						
	(i) Borrowings	-	-	68.26	-	-	-
	(ii) Lease liabilities	-	-	0.26	-	-	-
	(iii) Trade Payables	-	-	20.37	-	-	-
	(iv) Derivatives instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(v) Other	-	-	87.42	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	880.00	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025

	Particular	Carrying Amount			Fair value		
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Financials Assets						
I.	Non Current Financials Assets						
	(i) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Others	-	-	0.43	-	-	-
II	Current Financials Assets						
	(i) Trade Receivables	-	-	5.98	-	-	-
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	4.47	-	-	-
	(iii) Loans	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
	(iv) Others	-	-	41.37	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	52.27	-	-	-
	Financials Liabilities						
I.	Non Current Financials Liabilities						
	(i) Borrowings	-	-	214.20	-	-	-
	(ii) Other	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
II	Current Financials Liabilities						
	(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Trade Payables	-	-	16.37	-	-	-
	(iii) Derivatives instruments	0.68	-	-	-	0.68	-
	(iv) Others	-	-	147.27	-	-	-
	Total	0.68	-	377.84	-	0.68	-

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 41 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk management committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk management committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are 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. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026.

The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Interest rate risk

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

If the interest rates had been 1% higher / lower and all other variables held constant, impact on the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2026 will not be significant.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk, most with a maturity of less than one year from the reporting date. The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge the currency exposure and is therefore not exposed to significant currency risk at the respective reporting dates.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% appreciation and depreciation in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	5% appreciation	5% depreciation	5% appreciation	5% depreciation
Receivable				
USD/INR	(0.45)	0.45	(0.23)	0.23
EUR/INR	-	-	-	-
Payable				
USD/INR	0.53	(0.53)	0.01	(0.01)
EUR/INR	-	-	-	-
CNY/INR	0.11	(0.11)	-	-

Price risk

The Company does not have much exposure to price risk due to annual contracts and pass through mechanism for imports.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The entity continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risk. The company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the entity's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The entity takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operated.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

For year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities
On demand	5.25	-	-	-
Less than 3 months	59.20	0.07	20.37	3.45
3 to 12 months	3.82	0.20	-	84.49
1 to 3 years	158.37	0.52	-	1.45
3 to 5 years	98.23	0.34	-	1.39
More than 5 years	448.43	-	-	1.40
Total	773.30	1.13	20.37	92.18

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

For year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities
On demand	-	-	-	-
Less than 3 months	-	-	16·37	-
3 to 12 months	-	-	-	147·26
1 to 3 years	96·44	-	-	-
3 to 5 years	17·44	-	-	-
More than 5 years	100·32	-	-	-
Total	214·20	-	16·37	147·26

Note 42 : Disclosures of foreign currency exposure

Particulars of unhedged Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date:

Purpose / Nature of Instrument	As at March 31, 2026			
	CNY	**INR Equivalent amount**	USD	**INR Equivalent amount**
Receivables	-	-	0·18	16·57
Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-	(0·08)	(7·57)
Exposure of assets to Foreign currency risk	-	-	0.10	9·00
Payables	0·16	2.20	0·16	15·40
Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-	(0·05)	(4·73)
Exposure of liabilities to Foreign currency risk	0.16	2.20	0.11	10·67
Net exposure to Foreign currency risk	(0·16)	(2.20)	(0.01)	(1·67)

Purpose / Nature of Instrument	As at March 31, 2025			
	CNY	**INR Equivalent amount**	USD	**INR Equivalent amount**
Receivables	-	-	0·05	4·57
Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-	(0·05)	(4·57)
Exposure of assets to Foreign currency risk	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	0·00	0·25
Foreign exchange forward contract	-	-	(0·00)	(0·25)
Exposure of liabilities to Foreign currency risk	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to Foreign currency risk	-	-	-	-

Note 43 : Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	768·41	214·20
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	1·39	4·47
Net debt (A)	767·02	209·73
Equity	9·90	9·90
Reserves	261·23	163·34
Total Capital (B)	271·13	173.24
Capital and net debt (C = A + B)	1,038.15	382.97
Gearing ratio (D = A / C)	74%	55%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

No changes made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 44 : Related party transactions

a) Details of related parties

(i) **Holding company**

Neogen Chemicals Limited

(ii) **Fellow Subsidiary**

Neogen Chemicals Japan Corporation Limited (w.e.f. July 30, 2024)

(iii) **Directors and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)**

Haridas Kanani - Chairman and Managing Director (till September 30, 2025) and Chairman Emeritus (w.e.f October 01, 2025)
Sanjay Mehta - Independent Director and designated as Chairman (w.e.f. October 1, 2025)
Dr. Harin Kanani - Managing Director
Anurag Surana - Non Executive and Non Independent Director
Prof. Ranjan Kumar Malik -Independent Director (w.e.f. August 6, 2024)
Hitesh Reshamwala - Independent Director
Shyamsunder Upadhyay - Executive Director
TCN Sai Krishnan- Executive Director (w.e.f. February 9, 2024)
Ketan Vyas - CFO (till September 11, 2024)
Gopikrishnan Sarathy - CFO (w.e.f. October 26, 2024)
Unnati Kanani - Company Secretary

(iv) **Companies over which the Directors have significant influence or control**

Neogen Chemicals Limited
Kagashin Global Network Private Limited
Cadamba Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f. December 15, 2025)
Sustainable Products LLP
OCS Services (India) Private Limited

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

A) Related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2026

Sr No	Particulars	Holding Company		Joint-venture / Associate		Directors and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)		Enterprises Owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	**Fixed Asset Purchase**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	0.03	33.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Interest Expense**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited - (including interest capitalisation)	10.55	6.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cadamba Solutions Private Limited - (including interest capitalisation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
3	**Investment in Equity shares/partnership firm**								
	Equity Investment from Neogen Chemicals Limited	-	4.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	**ICD Received**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	125.82	92.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cadamba Solutions Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.20	-
5	**ICD Repayment**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	107.69	117.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Sale Of Goods**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	3.87	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Purchase Of Goods**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited - (including purchases for trial run)	25.64	7.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Re-imbursement of expenses (Expense)**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited - (including capitalisation)	26.41	25.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	**Sitting fees paid to Directors**								
	Sanjay Mehta	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-
	Prof.Ranjan Kumar Malik	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-
	Hitesh Reshamwala	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-
10	**Corporate Guarantee Fees**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	1.56	0.26	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

11	**Payment made by**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	3.57	21.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	**Issue of Compulsory convertible debentures**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	111.00	182.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	**Application money received pending allotment of Compulsory convertible**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	**Lease Payment**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	**ESOP Expenses**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	**Remuneration to Executive Directors & KMP and Commission to Independent Directors**	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-

B) Related party outstanding balances as on March 31, 2026

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Joint-venture / Associate		Directors and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)		Enterprises Owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	**Amount Payable**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	0.37	138.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Amount Receivable**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	-	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Interest Payable**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	0.98	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cadamba Solutions Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
4	**ICD Payable**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	109.98	91.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cadamba Solutions Private Limited	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59.20	-

NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED

Accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

5	**Equity Investment**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited (including Corporate guarantee commission)	11.82	10.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Outstanding Compulsory convertible debentures**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	293.50	182.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Application money received pending allotment of Compulsory convertible debentures**								
	Neogen Chemicals Limited	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Remuneration payable to Directors & KMP and Commission payable to Independent Directors**	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-

(₹ in Crore unless otherwise stated)

Note 45 : Other statutory information

i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

iii) The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lends or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

(b) provides any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested fund to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lends or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

(b) provides any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

v) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

vi) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.

vii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

viii) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or lender during the year.

ix) The Company have no charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

x) All the title deeds of Immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the company and the properties are not held in joint name.

xi) The Company has not revalued its intangible assets and accordingly the revaluation as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

xii) The Company has complied provision prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 for maintaining layers of Companies.

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

xiv) Subsequent Event : There are no subsequent events which require disclosure or adjustment subsequent to the Balance Sheet date.

Note 46 : Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged where necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date
For JMT & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104167W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
NEOGEN IONICS LIMITED
CIN : U20119MH2023PLC399825

Jayesh J. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 039910

Dr. Harin Kanani
Managing Director
DIN : 05136947

T C N Sai Krishnan
Executive Director
DIN : 10498119

Place : Thane, India
Date : May 11, 2026

Gopikrishnan Sarathy
Chief Financial Officer

[illegible]
Company Secretary
M. no. A35131