

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of Star Smart Building Solutions Limited
(Formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (Formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Uncertainty related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note. no. 36 to the Financial Statement that indicates the fact that the net worth of the company is negative and its current liability exceeds its current assets. The condition may indicate the existence of an uncertainty about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis based on the reason stated in the above note. The appropriateness of the said basis is dependent on the company's ability to generate operational income through utilization of its property, plant and equipment.

Our opinion is not modified in regard to the above matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Directors Report, but does not include the

financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, make 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(j)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (India Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended;

- (e) The matter described in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, in our opinion may not have an adverse effect on the functioning of the company.
- (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 1, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors were disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (g) With respect to maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 2(j)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules
- (h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of the section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, no managerial remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.
- (j) 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 did not have any pending litigations as on March 31, 2026 which are required to be disclosed in the Financial Statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - 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, as disclosed in the note no. 43 (iii), to the financial statement no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note no. 43 (iv), to the financial statement no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

- c. Based on the audit procedures 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared any dividend in the Current and Previous Year.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and in accordance with the requirements of Implementation Guide on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014, we report that the Company has used various accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in all the software except audit trail feature was not enabled at database level. Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 302049E

(Gopal Jain)
(Partner)
Membership No. 059147
UDIN: 26059147LMGNIJ2865

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 22, 2026

ANNEXURE “A” TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 with the heading ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date in respect to Statutory Audit of Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (Formerly Star Cement (I) Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2026)

We report that:

I.

- a. A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of property, plant & equipment.
B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- b. The Company has regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which property, plant and equipment shall verified in a phased manner over a reasonable period of time having regard to the size of the company and the nature its property, plant and equipment. Since, the Company has commenced its operations; the physical verification programme will start from next year.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is a lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company except as detailed below: (Refer note 2.1 (a) of the financial statements).

Description of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. In lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether held by promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Freehold Land	1165.34	Star Cement North East India Limited	Yes	2023-24	The process of change of name is in progress till March 31, 2025. During the year, the same has been transferred in the name of the company.

- d. The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- e. According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

II.

- a. The inventory has been physically verified by the Management during the year. As the Company's inventory of raw materials & finished goods, which comprises mostly of bulk materials such as Cement, AAC Cut Blocks, Fly Ash, Stone chips and Sand, requires technical expertise for quantification, the Company has hired independent agency for physical verification of the stock of these materials. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on physical verification of such inventories.

- b. The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits of more than five crore, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions and hence the requirement of submission of the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions does not apply to the Company.

III

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- IV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or securities and have not made any investments. Thus, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. During the year, the Company has commenced its operations and is not required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014. Therefore, clause (vi) of para 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
- vii. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, in our opinion, the company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues applicable to it. In our opinion, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value added tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a), which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2026 on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- IX. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Willful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

c. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

- d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for Long- term purposes of the company.
 - e. & f. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that the company does not have any associate, subsidiary or joint venture and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) & (f) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- X.
- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments, during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year, the company has received payments towards first and final call money on partly paid-up equity shares issued in the previous year. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- XI.
- a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
 - b. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - c. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- XII.
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- XIII.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in Compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Refer note no. 40 to the financial statements of the company.
- XIV.
- The company is not required to have an internal audit system as per the criteria given in the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause xiv (a) & (b) are not applicable to the company.
- XV.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented to us by the management and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non- cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XVI.

- a. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- c. Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CIC's, which are part of the Group. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XVII. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 1251.61 Lakhs during the current financial year covered by our audit. Further, the company incurred Rs. 159.57 Lakhs as cash losses during the preceding financial year.

XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

XIX. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (refer note – 42 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. The Company has commenced manufacturing of Autoclave Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks, Construction Chemicals and Ready-Mix Concrete (RMC) during the year in Assam. The Company has a negative net worth primarily due to losses attributable to higher fixed costs incurred during its first year of operations. The Company is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Star Cement Limited. Although the company has negative network, as represented to us by the management of the company, it has full financial support from the holding company. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

XX. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 302049E

(Gopal Jain)

(Partner)

Membership No. 059147

UDIN: 26059147LMGNIJ2865

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 22, 2026

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(h) with the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date in respect to Statutory Audit of Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (Formerly Star Cement (I) Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2026)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (Formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 302049E

(Gopal Jain)

(Partner)

Membership No. 059147

UDIN: 26059147LMGNIJ2865

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 22, 2026

Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (formerly Star Cement (I) Limited) Regd. Office: Vill:-Lumshnong, P.O. Khalielhait, Dist. East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya - 793 210 CIN : U26999ML2021PLC013780 Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026			
₹ in lakhs			
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2.1	9,069.15	1,230.07
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2.2	717.69	7,865.13
(c) Right-of-use assets	2.3	800.05	-
(d) Intangible assets	2.4	9.99	-
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	3	103.00	-
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	734.87	69.25
(g) Non-current tax assets (net)	5	20.98	0.30
(h) Other non-current assets	6	19.96	421.20
Total Non-Current Assets		11,475.69	9,585.95
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	470.83	97.75
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	550.19	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	106.08	69.62
(iii) Other Bank Balances [other than (ii) above]	10	1.00	-
(iv) Other Financial Assets	11	0.03	957.68
(c) Other Current Assets	12	1,284.70	1,214.54
Total Current Assets		2,412.83	2,339.59
Total Assets		13,888.52	11,925.54
B. Equity And Liabilities			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	15.00	10.00
(b) Other Equity	14	(2,126.09)	(178.49)
Total Equity		(2,111.09)	(168.49)
Liabilities			
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	12,010.00	10,411.80
(ii) Lease Liability	16	501.83	-
(b) Provisions	17	16.54	10.37
Total Non-Current Liabilities		12,528.37	10,422.17
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	903.65	-
(ii) Lease Liability	19	312.02	-
(iii) Trade Payables	20		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		418.97	6.35
(b) Total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,130.91	160.69
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	21	605.16	1,419.12
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	100.07	85.34
(c) Provisions	23	0.46	0.36
Total Current Liabilities		3,471.24	1,671.86
Total Liabilities		15,999.61	12,094.03
Total Equity and Liabilities		13,888.52	11,925.54
Material Accounting Policies	1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			
As per our report of even date.		For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)	
For Singhi & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.302049E		Sd/- Nikita Bansal Director DIN:03109710	
Gopal Jain Partner Membership No. 059147 Place : Kolkata Date : May 22, 2026		Sd/- Tushar Bhajanka Director DIN:09179632	
		Sd/- Tabrez Haroon Company Secretary	

Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)

Regd. Office: Vill:-Lumshnong, P.O. Khalihrat, Dist. East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya - 793 210

CIN : U26999ML2021PLC013780

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



₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	24	4,298.32	-
Other income	25	0.66	-
Total Income		4,298.98	-
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	26	2,571.15	-
Purchase of stock in trade		136.21	-
Changes in Inventories of finished goods and stock in trade	27	(244.87)	-
Employee benefit expenses	28	784.20	-
Finance costs	29	872.51	158.93
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	30	1,393.28	-
Power and fuel		464.05	-
Freight and forwarding expenses		480.68	-
Other expenses	31	484.16	2.64
Total Expenses		6,941.37	159.57
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(2,642.39)	(159.57)
Exceptional Items	48	2.50	-
Profit/ (loss) before tax		(2,644.89)	(159.57)
Tax Expenses			
- Current tax		-	-
- Income tax for earlier years		-	(0.03)
- Deferred tax	32	(666.05)	(39.50)
Total Tax Expenses		(666.05)	(39.53)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		(1,978.84)	(120.04)
Other comprehensive income	33		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		1.67	-
-Income tax related to above		(0.43)	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)		1.24	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(1,977.60)	(120.04)
Earnings per Equity Share of ₹ 10 each	34		
Basic (in ₹)		(1,319.23)	(232.44)
Diluted (in ₹)		(1,319.23)	(232.44)
Material Accounting Policies	1		

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Star
Smart Building Solutions Limited
(formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)

As per our report of even date.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.302049E

Sd/-
Nikita Bansal
Director
DIN:03109710

Sd/-
Tabrez Haroon
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Tushar Bhajanka
Director
DIN:09179632

Gopal Jain
Partner
Membership No. 059147
Place : Kolkata
Date : May 22, 2026



CIN : U26999ML2021PLC013780

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

A. Equity share capital

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Amount
As at April 1, 2024	5.00
Changes during the year (refer note 13)	5.00
As at March 31, 2025	10.00
Changes during the year (refer note 13)	5.00
As at March 31, 2026	15.00

B. Other equity

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Reserve & surplus		Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
As at April 1, 2024	-	(88.45)	(88.45)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(120.04)	(120.04)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(120.04)	(120.04)
Issue of equity shares during the year (Refer note 13b)	30.00	-	30.00
Balance as at March 31, 2025	30.00	(208.49)	(178.49)
Balance as at April 1, 2025	30.00	(208.49)	(178.49)
Profit/(Loss) for the year (a)	-	(1,978.84)	(1,978.84)
Other comprehensive income(net of tax) (b)			
-Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	1.24	1.24
Total comprehensive income for the year (a+b)	-	(1,977.60)	(1,977.60)
Issue of equity shares during the year (Refer note 13b)	30.00	-	30.00
Balance as at March 31, 2026	60.00	(2,186.09)	(2,126.09)

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Star Smart Building
Solutions Limited
(formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:302049E

Sd/-
Nikita Bansal
Director
DIN:03109710

(Gopal Jain)
Partner
Membership No. 059147
Place : Kolkata
Date : May 22, 2026

Sd/-
Tabrez Haroon
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Tushar Bhajanka
Director
DIN:09179632

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax	(2,642.39)	(159.57)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,223.78	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	169.50	-
(Profit) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	3.27	-
Interest Income	(0.03)	-
Finance costs	872.61	156.83
Operating profit before working capital changes	(373.36)	(2.64)
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(373.08)	(97.50)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(550.19)	-
(Increase) / decrease in financial and other assets	784.62	(1,207.79)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	1,382.84	168.14
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(61.93)	91.91
Cash generated from operations	808.80	(1,059.89)
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(19.82)	0.41
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	788.98	(1,559.47)
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital work in progress, capital advances and capital liabilities)	(2,076.15)	(8,807.41)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	-	1,119.22
Redemption/(investments) in fixed deposits and margin money deposits (having original maturity for more than 3 months)	(1.00)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(2,077.15)	(6,488.19)
C. Cash Flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	10,228.75	8,704.40
Repayment of long term borrowings	(7,726.81)	(2,016.71)
Interest paid	(1,022.86)	(126.30)
Payment of lease liability	(189.36)	-
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	35.00	35.00
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	1,324.83	6,597.39
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	36.46	49.73
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	69.62	19.89
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	106.08	69.62

- Notes:
- The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7)
 - For the purpose of statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprises the followings:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	2.51	3.26
Cheques on hand	-	10.00
Balance with banks	103.57	56.36
Total	106.08	69.62

- Income tax paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.
- Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Balance as on April 1, 2025	Cash Flow	Non cash changes				Balance as on March 31, 2026
			Expenses	Classification	Others	Fair Value Adjustment	
Current borrowings	-	-	-	903.65	-	-	903.65
Non-current borrowings	10,411.80	2,501.85	-	(903.65)	-	-	12,010.00
Lease Liability	-	(188.36)	33.66	-	969.55	-	813.85
Finance Cost	433.09	(1,022.86)	838.85	-	147.55	-	396.63
	10,844.89	1,289.63	872.51	-	1,117.10	-	14,124.13

Particulars	Balance as on April 1, 2024	Cash Flow	Non cash changes				Balance as on March 31, 2025
			Expenses	Classification	Others	Fair Value Adjustment	
Short term Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term Borrowings	3,723.11	6,689.69	-	-	-	-	10,411.80
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Cost	-	(126.30)	156.93	-	402.46	-	433.09
	3,723.11	6,562.39	156.93	-	402.46	-	10,844.89

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

For & on behalf of Board of Directors of
Star Smart Building Solutions Limited
(formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)

As per our report of even date

For Singh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:302049E

Sd/-
Nikita Bansal
Director
DIN:03109701

(Gopal Jain)
Partner
Membership No. 059147
Place : Kolkata
Date : May 22, 2026

Sd/-
Tabrez Haroon
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Tushar Bhajanka
Director
DIN:09179632

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

Note 1: Corporate Information and Material Accounting Policies**A. Corporate Information**

Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (Formerly Star Cement (I) Limited) ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on May 20, 2021 as per the provisions of the Companies Act. The registered office is located at Lumshnong, P.O. Khaliehrait, Dist. East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya - 793210. The Company was engaged in manufacturing and sale of Autoclaved Aerated Concrete blocks (AAC), Construction chemicals and ready mix concrete (RMC). The Company is a subsidiary of Star Cement Limited.

B. Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

These standalone Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 22, 2026.

C. New Accounting Pronouncements**(i) Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified amendments to the existing standards Ind AS 1 – Presentation of financial statements relating to classification of liabilities as current or non-current subject to covenants, Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes relating to international tax reforms – Pillar Two Model Rules, Ind AS 21 – the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cashflows relating to disclosure of supplier financing arrangements, applicable from April 1, 2025. The Company has assessed that there is no significant impact on its financial statements with respect to the amendments in these Ind AS.

D. Material Accounting Policies**(i) Basis of Preparation & Presentation**

The accounting policies are consistently followed by the Company and changes in accounting policy are separately disclosed.

(a) Historical Cost Convention

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

- Net defined benefit asset/liability which is measured at Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations
- Investment in bonds is measured at amortised cost
- Investment in equity shares, other than investment in subsidiaries is measured at fair value
- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value / amortized cost.

(b) Current and non-current classification

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current / Non-Current classification of its Assets and Liabilities.

For the purpose of Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent only.

(c) Rounding off amounts

- (i) The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.
- (ii) Figures have been rounded off in decimals to the nearest Rs in lakhs, unless otherwise stated. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off in decimals to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period. Revisions in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are summarised below:

a) Classification of legal matters and tax litigation

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claims/ litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

b) Defined benefit obligations

The cost of defined benefit plan and present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the long- term nature of the plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c) Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The determination of depreciation and amortization charge depends on the useful lives for which judgements and estimations are required. The residual values, useful lives, and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

d) Leases Ind AS 116

The Company has exercised judgement in determining the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with the impact of options to extend or terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised. Where the implicit rate in the lease is not readily available, an incremental borrowing rate is applied. This incremental borrowing rate reflects the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar nature and value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Determination of the incremental borrowing rate requires estimation.

e) Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model / Adjusted Net Assets Value method. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

f) Discounts / rebate to customers

The Company provides discount and rebates on sales to certain customers. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price charged to the customer, net of the estimated pricing allowances, discounts, rebates, and other incentives. In certain cases, the amount of these discount and rebates are not determined until claims with appropriate evidence is presented by the customer to the Company, which may be some time after the date of sale. Accordingly, the Company estimates the amount of such incentives basis the terms of contract, incentive schemes, historical experience adjusted with the forward looking, business forecast and the current economic conditions. To estimate the amount of incentives, the Company uses the most likely method. Such estimates are subject to the estimation uncertainty.

g) Physical verification of Inventory

Bulk inventory for the Company primarily comprises of coal, fly ash and clinker which are primarily used during the production process at the manufacturing locations. Determination of physical quantities of bulk inventories

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

is done based on volumetric measurements and involves special considerations with respect to physical measurement, density calculation, moisture, etc. which involve estimates / judgments.

h) Deferred Tax Assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets requires assessment of whether it is probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which deferred tax asset can be utilized. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets.

(iii) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on settlement /restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the company are recognized as income or expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(iv) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition, installation or construction (net of any recoverable amount, wherever applicable) less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses if any, except freehold land which is carried at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price, installation and attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Capital Work in Progress

Capital work in progress is carried at cost and includes any directly attributable cost incurred during construction period.

Property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use as on the balance sheet date are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress". Such items are classified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use. Advances given towards acquisition/ construction of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current assets"

Expenditure during construction period

In case of new projects and substantial expansion of existing units, expenditure incurred including trial production expenses net of revenue earned, and attributable interest and financing costs, prior to commencement of commercial production/completion of project are capitalised.

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on Written Down Value (WDV) method in accordance with the provisions of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and considering the useful lives for computing depreciation specified in Part 'C' thereof or as reassessed by the company based on technical evaluation.

Depreciation is provided on components that have homogenous useful lives. In respect of an asset for which impairment loss is recognized, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life. Depreciation method, useful life and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. Estimated useful lives so determined are as follows:

Assets	Useful Lives
Buildings	5 - 30 years
Plant and machinery	10 - 15 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 - 10 years
Tools and tackles	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computer and computer software	3 - 5 years

Derecognition of property plant and equipment

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(v) Intangible Asset

An intangible asset is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortization of intangible assets

The amortization amount of an intangible asset is allocated over its estimated useful life. Expenditure on purchased software and IT related expenditure is written off over a period of three years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss will be recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value by using weighted average cost of capital. A previously recognized impairment loss is further provided or reversed depending on changes in circumstances.

(vi) Research and Development Expenditure

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Development costs are capitalised only after the technical and commercial feasibility of the asset for sale or use has been established. Thereafter, all directly attributable expenditure incurred to prepare the asset for its intended use are recognised as the cost of such assets.

(vii) Lease-

As a Lessee:

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing or restoring the underlying asset and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. After the commencement date, the Right of use assets are measured applying the Cost model. They are subsequently measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation, adjustments for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. 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 re-measured 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.

As a Lessor:

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an income in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the receipt from lessee is structured to increase in line with expected general inflation and compensate for the lessor's expected inflation cost increase.

(viii) Government Grants and Subsidies

Government grants and subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable certainty that the same will be received. Revenue grants in the nature of recoupment/ reimbursement of any particular item of expenses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as deduction from related item of expenditure. Grants related to assets which are recognized in the Balance Sheet as deferred income, are recognized to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related assets by netting off with the related expense.

(ix) **Inventories**

Raw materials, stores and spare parts, fuel and packing material:

Raw materials, stores and spares and fuel and packing material are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes purchase price, other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, and taxes for which credit is not available. However, 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. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress, finished goods and stock in trade:

Work-in-progress, finished goods and stock in trade are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of Stock-in-trade includes cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

(x) **Investments and other financial assets**

Classification

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

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

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The company classifies its debt instruments into the following categories:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collections of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (except subsidiary, associate and joint venture) at fair value through profit or loss. However, where the Company's management makes an irrevocable choice on initial recognition to present fair value gains and losses on specific equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

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

Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset.

(xi) Trade receivables

Trade receivables that do not contain any significant financing component are recognized initially at transaction price. Upon initial recognition of a receivable from a contract with a customer, any difference between the measurement of the receivable in accordance with Ind AS 109 and the corresponding amount of revenue recognised shall be presented as an expense. Subsequently, the trade receivables are measured at cost less expected credit losses. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience. The Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

(xii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments/deposits that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value with an original maturity of three months or less.

(xiii) Financial liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

The Company recognises all the financial liabilities on initial recognition at fair value minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

All the financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

(xiv) Borrowings

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

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

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

(xv) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is capitalized as part of cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost includes exchange differences arising from relevant foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

(xvi) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(xvii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(xviii) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised good or service to a customer. Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company applies the five-step model prescribed under Ind AS 115 for revenue recognition. Revenue is recognised based on the transaction price, which is allocated to the performance obligations identified in the contract with the customer.

(A) Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. The performance obligations in sales contracts are generally satisfied upon dispatch, delivery, customer acceptance, or upon completion of such other conditions as specified in the contract, depending on the terms agreed with the customer.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

Revenue is measured at the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation, net of variable consideration. Variable consideration includes trade discounts, rebates, sales incentive schemes, volume discounts, price concessions and similar items. Such amounts are estimated using the method that best predicts the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled and are included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods to the customer.

The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient provided under Ind AS 115 and does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component when the period between transfer of control of the goods and payment by the customer is expected to be one year or less.

Contract balances**Trade Receivables**

A trade receivable is recognised when the Company's right to consideration becomes unconditional, that is, when only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due.

Contract Assets

A contract asset represents the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods transferred to a customer where such right is conditional upon satisfaction of conditions other than the passage of time. Contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables when the Company's right to consideration becomes unconditional.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability represents the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which consideration has been received or is due from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the related performance obligations are satisfied and control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

(B) Other Income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income is recognized when right to receive dividend is established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

(xix) Employee Benefits**(i) Short-term obligations**

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

(ii) Defined Contribution Plan

Employees benefits in the form of provident fund, ESIC and other labour welfare fund are considered as defined contribution plan and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due.

Star Smart Building Solutions Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

(iii) Defined Benefit Plan

Retirement benefits in the form of gratuity is considered as defined benefits obligations and are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the Balance Sheet date

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings.

(iv) Other Long-term benefits

Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the Balance Sheet date. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, in the statement of Profit or Loss.

(xx) Tax Expenses

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Provision for the current tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the current accounting year in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax is computed on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. Deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the taxes are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which originate during the tax holiday period and is likely to reverse during the tax holiday period, is not recognized to the extent income is subject to deduction during the tax holiday period as per the requirements of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Star Smart Building Solutions Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 [Contd.]

(xxi) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before other comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before other comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xxii) Provisions and Contingencies

A Provision is recognized for a present obligation as a result of past events if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Liabilities which are material and whose future outcome cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty are treated as contingent and disclosed by way of notes to the accounts. Contingent assets are also disclosed by way of notes to the accounts.

(xxiii) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

Note 2.1- Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land & Site Development	Factory Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Tools & Tackles	Total
Gross carrying value									
As at April 1, 2024	2,587.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,587.18
Additions	606.49	-	34.65	-	-	-	32.65	-	673.79
Disposals/Deductions/Adjustments	(2,028.33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,028.33)
As at March 31, 2025	1,165.34	-	34.65	-	-	-	32.65	-	1,232.64
Additions	332.32	1,896.39	6,758.55	33.12	0.66	24.07	11.92	10.62	9,067.65
Disposals/Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	(4.16)	-	-	-	-	(4.16)
As at March 31, 2026	1,497.66	1,896.39	6,793.20	28.96	0.66	24.07	44.57	10.62	10,256.13
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at April 1, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	2.24	-	-	-	0.34	-	2.58
Disposals/Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	2.24	-	-	-	0.34	-	2.58
Charge for the year	-	179.80	1,024.38	1.72	0.25	8.36	10.17	0.61	1,225.29
Disposals/Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	-	(0.89)	-	-	-	-	(0.89)
As at March 31, 2026	-	179.80	1,026.62	0.83	0.25	8.36	10.51	0.61	1,226.98
Net Carrying Value									
As at March 31, 2025	1,165.34	-	32.41	-	-	-	32.32	-	1,230.07
As at March 31, 2026	1,497.66	1,716.59	5,766.58	28.13	0.41	15.71	34.06	10.01	9,069.15

Note 2.1 a) : Title deeds of all immovable properties are held in the name of the Company except for the asset mentioned in the below table :

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter/director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since	Gross Carrying Value as on March 31, 2026	Gross Carrying Value as on March 31, 2025	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, Plant & Equipment	Free Hold Land	Star Cement North East India Limited	Yes (fellow subsidiary)	FY 23-24	-	1,165.34	The process of change of name was in progress till March 31, 2025. During the year, the same has been transferred in the name of the company.

Note 2.1 b) : There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act 1988 and rules made their under.

Note 2.1 c) : The company has not revalued its property, plant & equipment and right of use assets during the current year and previous year.

Note 2.1 d) : Depreciation for the year includes ₹ 1.52 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - ₹ 2.57 lakhs) which has been capitalised as pre-operative expenses in capital work-in-progress.

Note 2.1 e) : Refer note 40 for purchase and sale transactions with related parties.

Note 2.1 f) : The company has carried out impairment test in respect property, plant and equipments and based on the management's assessment regarding future projection, no impairment is necessary at the balance sheet date.

Note 2.1 g) : For property, plants and equipments pledged against borrowings, refer note 15 and 18.

Note 2.1 h) : Capital and other commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipments have been disclosed in note 39 (ii).

Note 2.1 i) : Additions to Land and site development incurred during previous year includes ₹ 453.57 Lakhs, representing a differential amount payable to a fellow subsidiary for land purchased in an earlier year. This increase in value had been paid on account of conversion of the land from agricultural purpose to industrial use.

Note 2.1 j) : The disposal of land during the previous year amounting to ₹ 2,028.33 lakhs was made to a fellow subsidiary.



Note 2.2- Capital work-in-progress

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at March 31, 2025	7,865.13	7,865.13
Add : Expenditure during the year	1,920.21	
Less : Capitalised during the year	(9,067.65)	-
As at March 31, 2026	717.69	7,865.13

Ageing of Capital work-in-progress

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026					
Projects in progress	717.69	-	-	-	717.69
Projects temporarily suspended					
As at March 31, 2025					
Projects in progress	7,683.31	117.58	64.09	0.15	7,865.13
Projects temporarily suspended					

Note No. 2.2 (i) There is no project whose cost has exceeded its budget or has overrun its completion time at each reporting date.

Note No. 2.2 (ii) During the year, the Company has incurred directly attributable expenditure related to acquisition/ construction of property, plant and equipment / capital work-in-progress and therefore accounted for the same as pre-operative expenses under capital work-in-progress.

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of year included in capital work in progress	995.26	171.27
Add: expenditure incurred during the year		
Finance costs	147.55	402.46
Employee Benefit Expenses	89.79	223.51
Depreciation	1.62	2.57
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note below)	43.97	195.45
Less: capitalised during the year	1,266.80	-
Balance at the end of year included in capital work in progress	11.29	995.26

Note: Above mentioned miscellaneous expenses includes heavy vehicle expenses, insurance, professional consultancy, rates and taxes etc.

Note 2.3- Right-of-use assets

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at April 1, 2024	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Additions during the year	400.37	569.18	969.55
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	400.37	569.18	969.55
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2024	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Charge for the year	66.55	102.95	169.50
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	66.55	102.95	169.50
Net Carrying Value			
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	333.82	466.23	800.05

Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)

Regd. Office: Vill:-Lumshnong, P.O. Khalielhrait, Dist. East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya - 793 210



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

Note 2.4- Intangible assets

Particulars	₹ in lakhs
Gross Carrying Value	
As at April 1, 2024	-
Additions during the year	-
Disposal during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	-
Additions during the year	10.00
Disposal during the year	-
As at March 31, 2026	10.00
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at April 1, 2024	-
Charge for the year	-
Disposal during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	-
Charge for the year	0.01
Disposal during the year	-
As at March 31, 2026	0.01
Net Carrying Value	
As at March 31, 2025	-
As at March 31, 2026	9.99

Note 2.4 a) : The company has not revalued its intangible assets during the current year.

₹ in lakhs		
Note 3- Other financial assets (at amortised cost - non-current)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Security Deposits	103.00	-
	103.00	-

₹ in lakhs		
Note 4- Deferred tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets (A)		
- On temporary differences related to property, plant and equipment & Intangible Asset	0.14	-
- Provision for employee benefits	4.28	2.70
- On carry forward losses/unabsorbed depreciation under Income Tax Act	726.97	67.17
-Others	3.48	
	734.87	69.87
Deferred tax liabilities (B)		
- On temporary differences related to property, plant and equipment	-	0.62
	-	0.62
Deferred tax assets (net) (A-B)	734.87	69.25

₹ in lakhs					
Note 4.1 : - Movement in deferred tax assets					
Particulars	On temporary differences related to property, plant and equipment & Intangible Asset	Provision for employee benefits	On carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation under Income Tax Act	Others	Total
As at April 1, 2024	-	-	29.75	-	29.75
(Charged)/credited:					
- to statement of profit and loss	(0.62)	2.70	37.42	-	39.50
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	(0.62)	2.70	67.17	-	69.25
(Charged)/credited:					
- to statement of profit and loss	0.76	2.01	659.80	3.48	666.05
- to other comprehensive income	-	(0.43)	-	-	(0.43)
As at March 31, 2026	0.14	4.28	726.97	3.48	734.87

Note 4.2 : The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Based on the management's estimate regarding the future projection, company expects to have sufficient future taxable profits against which above deferred tax asset shall be realized.

₹ in lakhs		
Note 5- Non-current tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax deducted at source	20.98	0.30
	20.98	0.30

₹ in lakhs		
Note 6- Other non-current assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Advances		
Secured and considered good	-	134.84
Unsecured and considered good	19.96	286.38
	19.96	421.20



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in lakhs		
Note 7- Inventories (valued at lower of cost or net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Finished Goods (refer note 7.1)	221.81	-
Raw Materials	138.84	91.78
Fuels	5.25	3.67
Packing Materials	22.26	-
Stores and Spares	59.61	2.30
Stock in trade	23.06	-
	470.83	97.75

Note 7.1: Value of finished goods inventories stated above is after write down to net realisable value by ₹ 80.65 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Nil). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade.

₹ in lakhs		
Note 8- Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables considered good-secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good-unsecured	550.19	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables -credit impaired	-	-
	550.19	-
Allowance for credit losses on trade receivables	-	-
	550.19	-

Ageing of outstanding trade receivables as on March 31, 2026 from due date of payment

₹ in lakhs							
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	312.84	237.35	-	-	-	-	550.19
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit losses on trade receivables							-
Total trade receivables	312.84	237.35	-	-	-	-	550.19

Note 8.1 : There is no unbilled receivables at each reporting date .

Note 8.2 : No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company, either severally or jointly with any other person. Further no trade receivables are due from firms or private companies, respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in lakhs

Note 9- Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash in hand	2.51	3.26
Cheques in hand	-	10.00
Balance with Banks		
- In current accounts	103.57	56.36
	106.08	69.62

Note 9.1 : There is no repatriation, restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of each reporting years.

₹ in lakhs

Note 10- Other bank balances	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed Deposits with Banks with maturity of more than 3 months and upto 12 months	1.00	-
	1.00	-

Note 10.1 : Fixed deposits with banks of ₹1.00 lakhs (as at March 31, 2025: nil) has been held as margin money.

₹ in lakhs

Note 11- Other Financial Assets (at amortised cost - current)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Security Deposits	-	9.88
Interest accrued but not due on		
-Fixed Deposits	0.03	-
Other receivable (refer note 11.1)	-	947.80
	0.03	957.68

Note : 11.1 Other receivable as on March 31, 2025 pertains to amount receivable from fellow subsidiary company against sale of Land (refer note 40).

₹ in lakhs

Note 12- Other Current Assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Advances for supply of goods and services	25.41	5.31
Advances to employees	3.03	1.03
Balances with statutory/government authorities	1,237.81	1,144.62
Prepaid expenses	18.45	63.58
	1,284.70	1,214.54

₹ In Lakhs

Note 13- Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized capital 1,00,00,000 (1,00,00,000 as at March 31, 2025) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued and subscribed 1,50,000 (1,50,000 as at March 31, 2025) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	15.00	15.00
	15.00	15.00
Paid-up capital 1,50,000 (50,000 as at March 31, 2025) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid Nil (1,00,000 as at March 31, 2025) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (₹ 5/- each partly paid up)	15.00 -	5.00 5.00
	15.00	10.00

a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend.

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

b) During the previous year, the Company has issued 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (₹ 5/- partly paid up) at a premium of Rs. 60 each (received ₹ 30 on allotment) on preferential basis. The equity shares were allotted on March 26, 2025. During the current year, the company has made first and final call of ₹5/share along with ₹30 per share as securities premium on April 7, 2026 for 1,00,000 shares.

c) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	1,50,000	50,000
Issued during the year	-	1,00,000
Number of shares at the end of the year	1,50,000	1,50,000

d) Shares held by the holding company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Star Cement Limited	76,500	76,500

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share capital

Sr no	Name of the shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		No of shares	% of holding	No of shares	% of holding
1	Star Cement Limited	76,500	51.00%	76,500	51.00%
2	Star Cement Meghalaya Limited	51,000	34.00%	51,000	34.00%
3	Ghanshyam Das Dhanuka	22,500	15.00%	22,500	15.00%

f) Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

Sr no	Promoter name	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		% Change during the year
		No of shares	% of holding	No of shares	% of holding	
1	Star Cement Limited	76,500	51.00%	76,500	51.00%	-

(g) 5 shares has been held by other persons as nominee shareholders which are beneficially owned by the holding Company.

h) The above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership based on the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest.

i) No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

j) No securities convertible into Equity/ Preference shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in lakhs

Note 14- Other Equity	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security Premium		
Opening Balance	30.00	-
Addition during the year	30.00	30.00
Closing Balance	60.00	30.00
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(208.49)	(88.45)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(1,978.84)	-120.04
Other Comprehensive income		
-Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	1.24	-
Closing Balance	(2,186.09)	(208.49)
Total Other equity	(2,126.09)	(178.49)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Securities Premium

Securities premium represents the amount received in excess of par value of securities and is available for utilisation as specified under Section 52 of Companies Act, 2013

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents accumulated profit / (loss) of the company as on reporting date.

₹ in lakhs

Note 15- Borrowings (at amortised cost)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Term Loans (Secured)		
Rupee Loans from Banks [Refer note 15.1]	6,328.07	242.00
Loans from related party (unsecured)		
From holding company and fellow subsidiary [refer note 15.2 and 15.3]	6,585.58	10,169.80
Less: Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings	(903.65)	-
	12,010.00	10,411.80

Note 15.1: Term loan from a bank amounting to ₹ 6,328.07 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - ₹242 lakhs) is secured by the 1st charge on all movable & immovable fixed asset pertaining to the AAC Project at Sonapur Guwahati. It is further secured by corporate guarantee provided by the Holding Company. The loan carries an interest @ 3 months T-Bill rate with spread of 1.3% p.a. (March 31, 2025 @ 8% p.a) and repayable in 14 quarterly instalment starting from September 30, 2026. Refer note 40 for related party transaction.

Note 15.2: Term loan from holding company amounting to ₹440 lakhs (March 31, 2025- nil) is long term in nature and it is payable in 5 years and carries rate of interest of 7.45% p.a. (March 31, 2025- nil)

Note 15.3: Term loan from a fellow subsidiary of ₹ 6,145.58 lakhs (March 31, 2025- ₹10,169.80 lakhs) is long term in nature and it is payable in 5 years and carries rate of interest of 7.82% (March 31, 2025: 7.78%).

Note 15.4: The Company has not made any default in loan repayment and interest payments as at each reporting date.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in lakhs

Note 16- Lease Liability	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities- non-current portion (refer note 44)	501.83	-
	501.83	-

₹ in lakhs

Note 17- Provisions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provisions for Employee Benefits		
-Gratuity (refer note 35)	1.90	3.18
-Leave Encashment	14.20	7.19
Provision for contractor gratuity	0.44	-
	16.54	10.37



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ In lakhs

Note 18- Borrowings (at amortised cost)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 15)	903.65	-
	903.65	-

₹ In lakhs

Note 19- Lease Liability	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities- current portion (refer note 44)	312.02	-
	312.02	-

₹ In lakhs

Note 20- Trade Payables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	418.97	6.35
- Total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,130.91	160.69
	1,549.88	167.04

Ageing of outstanding trade payables as on March 31, 2026 from due date of payment

₹ In lakhs

Sr No	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed- micro and small enterprises	-	401.49	17.48	-	-	-	418.97
(ii)	Undisputed- others	35.08	1,074.88	20.95	-	-	-	1,130.91
(iii)	Disputed- micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	35.08	1,476.37	38.43	-	-	-	1,549.88

Ageing of outstanding trade payables as on March 31, 2025 from due date of payment

₹ In lakhs

Sr No	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed- micro and small enterprises	-	6.35	-	-	-	-	6.35
(ii)	Undisputed- others	155.00	5.69	-	-	-	-	160.69
(iii)	Disputed- micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed- others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	155.00	12.04	-	-	-	-	167.04

Note 20.1 : Trade payables from related parties has been disclosed in note 40.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in lakhs

Note 21- Other Financial Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	396.63	433.09
Creditors for capital goods (refer note 21.1)	157.44	852.84
Employees related liabilities	27.66	0.51
Retention money	8.20	132.68
Security deposits	15.07	-
Other liabilities	0.16	-
	605.16	1,419.12

Note : 21.1 Capital Creditors includes dues to Micro and small enterprises amounting to ₹ 71.71 Lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹3.54 Lakhs).

₹ in lakhs

Note 22- Other Current Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-Statutory liabilities	38.32	85.34
-Advance from customers	58.97	-
-Discounts and incentives payable	2.78	-
	100.07	85.34

₹ in lakhs

Note 23- Provisions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provisions for employee benefits		
-Gratuity (refer note 35)	-	0.01
-Leave Encashment	0.46	0.35
	0.46	0.36

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in lakhs

Note 24- Revenue from operations	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Products		
-Manufacturing Goods	4,155.59	-
-Traded Goods	136.57	-
	4,292.16	-
Other Operating Income		
-Sale of scrap	6.16	-
	4,298.32	-

Note 24.1 : Primary business of the company is manufacturing and sale of Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks, Construction chemicals and ready mix concrete (RMC). All other activities of the company are related to its primary business. The product shelf life being short, all sales are made at a point in time and the revenue is recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch / delivery.

Note 24.2 : The Company has a credit evaluation policy based on which the credit limits for the trade receivables are established, the Company does not give a significant credit period resulting in no significant financing component. The normal Credit period is 30 days for trade customers.

Note 24.3 : The company primarily operates within the geographical areas of India.

Note 24.4 : Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss ;

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per Contract Price	4,402.12	
Discount and Incentives	(109.96)	
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	4,292.16	

Note 24.5: The disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers is as under:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks	2,821.79	-
Construction chemicals	267.44	-
Ready mix concrete (RMC)	1,142.70	-
Others	60.23	-
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	4,292.16	-

Note 24.6: Refer note 46 for disclosure related to segment information of the company.

₹ in lakhs

Note 25- Other income	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income (using the effective interest rate method)		
-Bank deposits	0.03	-
Miscellaneous income	0.63	-
	0.66	-

₹ in lakhs

Note 26- Cost of materials consumed	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	91.78	-
Add: Purchases during the year	2,618.21	91.78
	2,709.99	91.78
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	138.84	91.78
	2,571.15	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in lakhs

Note 27- Changes in Inventories of finished goods and stock in trade	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Finished goods		
-Opening stock	-	-
-Closing stock	221.81	-
Stock-in-Trade		
-Opening stock	-	-
-Closing stock	23.06	-
(Increase)/ decrease of finished goods and stock in trade	(244.87)	-

₹ in lakhs

Note 28- Employee benefit expenses	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries & Wages	763.23	-
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	17.28	-
Employees Welfare Expenses	3.69	-
	784.20	-

Note 28.1 : Employees cost is inclusive of remuneration paid to directors and key management personnels (refer note 40)

Note 28.2 : Salaries and wages expenses of ₹89.79 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - ₹223.51 lakhs) related to employees deployed in projects, has been transferred to capital work-in-progress during the year. {refer note no - 2.2 (ii)}

₹ in lakhs

Note 29- Finance costs (at effective interest rate)	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense		
-On loans (measured at amortised cost)	771.75	156.76
- On lease liabilities	33.66	-
-Others (Including interest on dealer's deposits)	2.10	0.17
Other borrowing costs	65.00	-
	872.51	156.93

Note 29.1 : Interest of ₹147.55 lakhs (March 31, 2025- ₹402.46 lakhs) has been capitalised during the year as pre- operative expenses in Capital work in progress. Interest rate of 8% p.a. (March 31, 2025: 8% p.a.) was used to determine the capitalisation amount in respect of qualifying assets for the year ended March 31, 2026. Refer note 2.2 (ii).

Note 29.2 : Refer note 15 for applicable interest rate on borrowings.

₹ in lakhs

Note 30- Depreciation and amortisation expenses	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on Property,plant and equipment	1,223.77	-
Depreciation on Right-of-use- assets	169.50	-
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	0.01	-
	1,393.28	-

Note 30.1 : Depreciation on property, plant and equipments is net off capitalised depreciation of ₹1.52 lakhs (March 31, 2025- ₹2.57 lakhs) to capital work in progress pertaining to pre-operative expenses. {refer note no - 2.2 (ii)}.

Star Smart Building Solutions Limited (formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)



Regd. Office: Vill:-Lumshnong, P.O. Khalielhait, Dist. East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya - 793 210

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in lakhs

Note 31- Other expenses	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of Stores & Spares	29.16	-
Consumption of Packing Materials	11.92	-
Repairs & Maintenance		
- Building	0.70	-
- Plant & Machinery	1.04	-
- Others	1.86	-
Heavy vehicle / Equipment Running Expenses	23.73	-
Travelling and Conveyance	38.25	-
Insurance	8.06	-
Rent	9.90	-
Rates & Taxes	1.91	-
Conversion charges	9.31	-
Advertisement & Publicity	212.91	-
Sales Promotion Expenses	64.43	-
Loss on Sale of property, plant and equipments	3.27	-
Commission & Incentives	0.83	-
Miscellaneous Expenses (refer note 31.1 and 32.2)	66.88	2.64
Total	484.16	2.64

Note 31.1: Miscellaneous expenses includes payment to Statutory Auditor ₹ 5 lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹2.50 lakhs.)

31.2: (i) Does not include any item of expenditure with a value of more than 1% of Revenue from operations.

(ii) Includes expenses towards loading & unloading, information technology, security, vehicle hire, and others.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

Note: 32 - Tax expenses

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
(b) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax	(666.05)	(39.50)
Total deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	(666.05)	(39.50)
(c) Tax in respect of earlier years	-	(0.03)
Tax expenses	(666.05)	(39.53)

32.1- Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by corporate tax rate:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	(2,644.89)	(159.57)
Tax at the Corporate tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2025 - 25.17%)	(665.72)	(40.16)
Others	(0.33)	0.63
Tax expenses	(666.05)	(39.53)

Note 32.2 : The corporate tax rate used for the financial year 2025-26 and 2024-25 for above reconciliation is 25.17% (22%+ surcharge @10% + education cess @4%) payable on taxable profits under section 115 BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Note: 33 - Components of other comprehensive income

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		
-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1.67	-
-Income tax on above	(0.43)	-
	1.24	-

Note: 34 - Earnings per share

₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Profit attributable to equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earning per	(1,978.84)	(120.04)
(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share (in no.)	1,50,000	51,644
(iii) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share (in no.)	1,50,000	51,644
(iv) Earning per share (in ₹)		
Face value of equity shares	10.00	10.00
Basic	(1,319.23)	(232.44)
Diluted	(1,319.23)	(232.44)



Note : 35 - Employees benefit obligations

(a) Post-employment obligations

i) Gratuity

Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of the Code on Social Security, 2020. The present value of defined obligation and related current cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at Balance Sheet date. The scheme is funded with the insurance company during the year.

(i) The amounts recognised in the Balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation and plan assets are as follows:

		₹ In lakhs
Particulars		Present value of obligation
As at April 1, 2024		-
Current service cost		3.19
Past service cost		-
Interest expense		-
Total amount recognised in CWIP		3.19
Remeasurements:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions		-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from unexpected experience		-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive Income		-
Benefit paid		-
As at March 31, 2025		3.19

				₹ in lakhs
Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets		Net amount
As at April 1, 2025	3.19	-		3.19
Current service cost	5.39			5.39
Past Service Cost due to change in Labour Code (also refer note 48)	0.72			0.72
Interest expense/(Income)	0.21	0.06		0.27
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	6.32	0.06		6.38
Remeasurements:				
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)				-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(0.73)			(0.73)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from unexpected experience	(0.95)			(0.95)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.68)	-		(1.68)
Employer contributions/ premium paid		(6.00)		(6.00)
Benefit paid	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2026	7.84	(5.94)		1.90

Net liability / (asset) recognised in the balance sheet

			₹ in lakhs
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
Present value of Defined benefit obligation	7.84	3.19	
Fair Value of Plan Assets	(5.94)	-	
Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	1.90	3.19	
Current liability	-	0.01	
Non-Current liability	1.90	3.18	

(ii) Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.43%	6.67%
Salary growth rate	7.00%	7.00%
Withdrawal rate	1%-8%	1%-8%
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14) Table Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Table Ultimate

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars	Increase/(Decrease) on defined benefit obligation				₹ in lakhs
	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		
	1% rate increase	1% rate decrease	1% rate increase	1% rate decrease	
Discount rate	(0.90)	1.07	(0.37)	0.46	
Salary growth rate	1.03	(0.88)	0.45	(0.37)	
Withdrawal rate	(0.25)	0.25	(0.12)	0.15	

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(iv) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Life expectancy:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

(v) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected contributions to post-employment benefits plans for the year ending March 31, 2027 are ₹5.63 lakhs (March 31, 2026 - ₹3.42 lakhs)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 7.97 years (March 31, 2025: 8.87 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs		
	Less than a year	Between 1- 5 years	Over 5 years
As at March 31, 2026	0.01	0.60	3.50
As at March 31, 2025	0.01	0.20	1.60

b) Defined Contribution Plan:

In respect of defined contribution plan with respect to provident fund contribution and pension fund contribution an amount of ₹16.23 lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹10.00 lakhs) has been recognised as expenses in the statement of profit and loss during the year. However, in previous year, same has been transferred to Capital Work-in-progress as employees were deployed in projects.



Note : 36 - Capital management

Risk management

The primary objective of capital management is to ensure the maintenance of healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise stakeholders value. The company manages its capital structure according to changing economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2026 as compared to previous year. There have been no breaches of financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowings for the reported year. The company monitors capital structure on the basis of debt to equity ratio. For the purpose of company's capital management, equity includes paid up equity share capital and other equity, and debt comprises long-term and short-term borrowings including current maturities of long term borrowings. Although the Company has a negative net worth, primarily due to losses incurred during its first year of operations, the company is expecting positive cashflows from operations in the coming years. Further, the company has received support letter from its holding company for providing all the financial support till the time operations are stabilised and company starts generating positive operational cashflows. Accordingly, the going concern assumption used in the preparation of these financial statements is considered appropriate, and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The following table summarizes debt and equity of the company.

₹ in lakhs		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current borrowings	12,010.00	10,411.80
Current borrowings	903.65	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	106.08	69.62
Net debt	12,807.57	10,342.18
Total equity	(2,111.09)	(168.49)
Total Capital including net debt	10,696.48	10,173.69
Gearing ratio	(6.07)	(61.38)

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company review the fund management at regular intervals and take necessary actions to maintain the requisite capital structure.

Note : 37 - Financial Instruments by category

₹ in lakhs				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Amortised cost	Carrying amount	Amortised cost	Carrying Amount
Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	550.19	550.19	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalent	106.08	106.08	69.62	69.62
(iii) Balance with banks (Other than (ii) above)	1.00	1.00	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	103.03	103.03	957.68	957.68
	760.30	760.30	1,027.30	1,027.30
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowing	12,913.65	12,913.65	10,411.80	10,411.80
(ii) Lease Liabilities	813.85	813.85	-	-
(iii) Trade payable	1,549.88	1,549.88	167.04	167.04
(iv) Other financial liabilities	605.16	605.16	1,419.12	1,419.12
	15,882.54	15,882.54	11,997.96	11,997.96

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

Level 1: This level includes those financial instruments which are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

- (a) The fair value of trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payable and current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at nominal cost/amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values. In respect of non current borrowings, fair value is determined by using discount rates that reflect the present borrowing rate of the company.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

₹ in lakhs				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	550.19	550.19	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalent	106.08	106.08	69.62	69.62
(iii) Balance with banks (Other than (ii) above)	1.00	1.00	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	103.03	103.03	957.68	957.68
Total financial assets	760.30	760.30	1,027.30	1,027.30
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowing	12,913.65	12,913.65	10,411.80	10,411.80
(ii) Lease Liabilities	813.85	813.85	-	-
(iii) Trade payable	1,549.88	1,549.88	167.04	167.04
(iv) Other financial liabilities	605.16	605.16	1,419.12	1,419.12
Total financial liabilities	15,882.54	15,882.54	11,997.96	11,997.96

(iv) Significant estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. As on reporting date, there are no financial assets/ liabilities which are required to be valued using such valuation techniques.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note : 38 - Financial risk management

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (i.e. foreign currency risk and interest rate risk). This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

(A) 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 placed with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policies, procedures and defined controls relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally carrying 30 days credit terms. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's net sales. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of its counterparties.

For expected credit loss as at each reporting date, the Company assesses the risk profile of trade receivables and categorises risk profile viz. trade receivables for which credit risk has not been significantly increased from initial recognition, trade receivables for which credit risk has increased significantly but are not credit impaired and for trade receivables for which credit risk has increased significantly and are credit impaired.

The Company has adopted simplified approach model to compute credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated. Accordingly, loss allowances on trade receivables are measured using provision matrix at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall.

ii) Financial instruments and deposits

Credit risk pertaining to balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with its policy. Credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents is limited. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risks.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 37.

(B) Liquidity risk

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

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the underlying business, the Company maintains sufficient cash available to meet its obligation.

As at 31 March 2026, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets. However, based on the ageing profile and expected realisation of financial assets, scheduled settlement of financial liabilities, anticipated future cash flows, available support from holding company, the management believes that the Company will be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The management also considers the cash flows projection and level of liquid assets necessary to meet these on a regular basis. Although company does not have sanctioned working capital limits.

Although company doesnot have sanctioned working capital limits, the company has received financial support from its holding and its fellow subsidiary company for the establishment of the AAC Project and its operations. (Refer note no 36)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

₹ in lakhs

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities - March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowing	903.65	12,010.00	-	12,913.65
Trade payables	1,549.88	-	-	1,549.88
Lease liabilities	359.70	530.05	-	889.75
Other payables	605.16	-	-	605.16
Total financial liabilities	3,418.39	12,540.05	-	15,958.44

₹ in lakhs

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities - March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowing	-	10,411.80	-	10,411.80
Trade payables	167.04	-	-	167.04
Other payables	1,419.12	-	-	1,419.12
Total financial liabilities	1,586.16	10,411.80	-	11,997.96

(a) Other financial liabilities includes deposits received from customers amounting to ₹15.07 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - Nil). These deposits do not have a contractual re-payment term but are repayable on demand. Since, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the payment beyond 12 months from reporting date, these deposits have been classified under current financial liabilities. For including these amounts in the above mentioned maturity analysis, the Company has assumed that these deposits including interest thereon, will be repayable at the end of the next reporting period. The actual maturity period for the deposit amount and the interest thereon can differ based on the date on which these deposits are settled to the customers.



(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company has no exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates as there are no foreign currency denominated balances of financial assets/liabilities lying in the books of accounts as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(ii) 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 debt obligations with floating interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure on financial liabilities

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities to interest rate risk is as follows:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowings	12,913.65	10,411.80
Total borrowings	12,913.65	10,411.80

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates as below:

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense rates – increase by 50 basis points*	(64.57)	(52.06)
Interest expense rates – decrease by 50 basis points*	64.57	52.06

* Interest rate sensitivity has been calculated assuming the borrowing outstanding at the reporting date have been outstanding for the entire period

Note : 39 - Contingent liability & Capital commitments

i) Contingent Liability

The management has done proper assessment for contingent liability at the balance sheet date and based on their assessment there is no contingent liability as on reporting date.

ii) Capital Commitments

₹ in lakhs

Sl. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	95.93	303.72



Note : 40 - Related party disclosures

A) List of related parties :	
I. Names of the Related Party	Nature of relationship
Star Cement Limited (SCL)	Holding Company
Star Cement Meghalaya Limited (SCML)	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
Star Century Global Cement Private Limited (SCGCPL)	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
Star Cement North East Limited (SCNEL)	Fellow- Subsidiary Company
Ri Pnar Cement Private Limited (RPCPL)	Fellow- Subsidiary company (w.e.f June 05, 2024)
Kopili Cement (I) Private Limited (KOIPL)	Fellow- Subsidiary company (w.e.f September 17, 2024)
Others related parties	
II. Entities controlled/jointly controlled or significantly influenced by Key Managerial Personnel or close family member of Key Managerial Personnel of parent company:	
Century Infra Limited (CIL)	Entities controlled/jointly controlled or significantly influenced by Key Managerial Personnel or close family member of Key Managerial Personnel of parent company.
Shyam Sel & Power Limited (SSPL)	
III. Key Management Personnel	
Mr. Keshav Bhajanka	Director
Mrs. Nikita Bansal	Director
Mr. Tushar Bhajanka	Director
Mr. Sahil Paohori	Director (w.e.f. March 24, 2026)
Mr. Tabrez Haroon	Company Secretary (w.e.f November 11, 2024)

B) Details of transactions between the Company and related parties :

₹ in lakhs

Nature of Transactions	Holding company		Fellow Subsidiary company		Entities controlled/jointly controlled or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or close family member of key managerial personnel of parent company		Key Management Personnel and their close family members	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
1. Purchase transactions								
SCL	290.89	276.98						
SCNEL			948.32	58.97				
SCML			0.48	-				
CIL					-	512.00		
SSPL					-	235.52		
2. Sale transactions								
SCL	61.75	-						
SCNEL			135.55	-				
SCML			0.21	-				
3. Services received								
SCL	69.94							
SCML			13.37	-				
4. Sale of land								
SCNEL				2,028.33				
5. Purchase of land								
SCNEL				453.57				
6. Loan repaid								
SCL		1,808.11						
SCML			7,726.01	207.60				
7. Commission on financial guarantee received								
SCL	65.00	65.00						
8. Loan taken								
SCL	440.00	-						
SCML			3,702.70	8,462.40				
9. Interest expenses								
SCL	32.79	35.03						
SCML			591.24	624.20				
10. Remuneration								
Mr. Tabrez Haroon							4.24	1.59

C) Balance outstanding as at each reporting date:

₹ in lakhs

Nature of Balances	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Entities controlled/jointly controlled or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel or close family member of key managerial personnel		Key Management Personnel and their close family members	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1. Trade and other payables								
SCL	312.02	444.31						
SCML			118.73	-				
SCNEL			541.56	-				
CIL						6.19		
2. Trade and other receivable								
SCNEL				947.80				
3. Financial guarantees received								
SCL	6,500.00	6,500.00						
4. Loans taken								
SCL	440.00	-						
SCML			6,145.58	10,169.80				
5. Interest payable								
SCL	29.51	-						
SCML			387.12	433.09				
6. Remuneration payable								
Mr. Tabrez Haroon							0.35	-

D) Key management personnel compensation

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits	4.24	1.69
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Long-term employee benefits	-	-
Total compensation	4.24	1.69

E) Terms and Conditions of transactions with related parties:

(i) The sales and purchases transaction with related parties (including transactions related to property, plant and equipment) are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

(ii) Refer note 15 for details (viz payment terms and rate of interest) of inter corporate borrowings.

(iii) For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Note: 41 - Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure

The Company is not required to spend any amount as corporate social responsibility expenses as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.



Note: 42 - Financial ratios

Sl. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% Variance #
1	Current ratio (In times) *	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.70	1.40	-50.33%
2	Debt- equity ratio (In times)	Total debt (long term + short term borrowing)	Equity (share capital + other equity)	(8.12)	(61.79)	-90.10%
3	Debt-service coverage ratio (In times)**	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	0.22	0.00	6109.26%
4	Return on equity ratio (%)	Net profit/(loss)	Average shareholders equity	-173.61%	-95.29%	82.19%
5	Inventory turnover ratio (In times)	Sales	Inventory	15.10	-	100.00%
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (In times)	Sales	Trade receivable	15.60	-	100.00%
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (In times)	Purchase	Trade payable	3.19	0.55	480.58%
8	Net capital turnover ratio (In times)	Sales	Working capital= current assets- current liabilities	(4.06)	-	-100.00%
9	Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit/(loss)	Sales	-46.10%	-	-100.00%
10	Return on capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and tax (EBIT)	Capital employed	-17.90%	-0.03%	70485.59%
11	Return on investment (%)	Gain/(loss) on investment	Average investment	NA	NA	-

(a) Average Inventory :- (opening inventory+closing inventory)/2

(b) Average trade receivable :- (opening trade receivable+closing trade receivable)/2

(c) Average trade payable :- (opening trade payable+closing trade payable)/2

(d) Capital employed :- (Equity (incl. other equity-intangible assets) + current borrowing + non-current borrowing

(e) Average shareholders equity:- (opening equity (incl. other equity) +closing equity (incl. other equity))/2

(f) Average Investment :- (opening investment + closing investment)/2

(g) Debt service :- Interest payments + lease payments + principal repayments

Explanation for variances exceeding 25% :

* Current Liability has Increased due to increase in trade and other payable mainly due to commencement of operations.

Company has commenced its commercial production in current year. The project investments are majorly funded by long term debts. Also, the company is currently having a negative net worth due to losses incurred during its first year of operations mainly due to higher fixed costs.

** Mainly due to increase in borrowings from inter-companies.

Note: 43 - Other statutory Information

- i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- ii) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall :
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- v) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- vi) There is no transactions or balances with struck off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii) There are no charges for which charge satisfaction/creation forms are pending to be filled with Registrar of Companies.
- viii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- ix) The Borrowing obtained by the company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note: 44 - Leases

- a) The Company has entered into agreements for taking of Plant and machinery and Vehicles on lease and licence basis. The lease term is for a period of 3 years, on fixed rental basis with escalation clauses in the lease agreements.
- b) The Company also has certain leases of buildings with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term leases' recognition exemptions for these leases.
- c) Lease liabilities are recognised at weighted average incremental borrowing rate ranging from 7.07% - 7.25% p.a (March 31, 2025: nil). Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities included under financial liabilities and its movement during the year.

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	689.55	-
Deletions	-	-
Add: Interest recognised during the year	33.66	-
Less: Payments made	(189.96)	-
Closing balance	533.25	-
Non-current lease liability	501.63	-
Current lease liability	312.02	-

d) Amount recognized in Profit or Loss

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest expense on lease liabilities	33.66	-
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	189.96	-
(Profit) / loss on termination of lease contracts	-	-

e) Future payment of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis

As per the requirement of Ind AS-107, maturity analysis of lease liabilities have been shown under maturity analysis for financial liabilities under Liquidity risk (refer Note 38(B)). The below table provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on undiscounted basis:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	350.70	-
One to two years	350.70	-
Two to five years	170.85	-
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted Lease Liabilities	889.76	-

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligation related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Note : 45 - Compliance under section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Based on the information/documents available with the Company, information as per the requirement of Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are as under:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the accounting year (including retention money against performance)	490.68	9.96
(ii) Interest due on above	1.00	0.94
Total of (i) & (ii)	492.68	10.53
(i) Amount of interest paid by the Company to the suppliers in terms of Section 16 of the Act.	-	-
(ii) Amount paid to the suppliers beyond the respective appointed date.	225.04	111.01
(iii) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in payments (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act.	-	-
(iv) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year.	1.00	0.92
(v) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are	-	-

Above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information received from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Note: 46 - Segment Information

(i) The principal business of the Company is of manufacturing and sale of AAC Block, Construction Chemicals and allied products, collectively called as "Cement related products". The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the company evaluates the company's performance and allocates resources based on analysis of the various performance indicators of the company as a single unit including its Ready Mix Concrete division and construction chemical division. CODM have concluded that there is only one operating reportable segment as defined by IND AS 108 "Operating Segments", i.e. Cement Related Products. Further the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Star Cement Limited (SCL) whose principal business is also manufacturing and sale of Cement and Cement related products. The CODM of the SCL have also concluded that there is only one operating reportable segment as defined by IND AS 108 "Operating Segments", i.e. Cement and Cement Related Products at group level. There are no such customers which contribute 10 percent or more of the company's total revenue during the current and previous year.

(ii) Geographical Information

The revenue of the Company has been generated by way of domestic and export sales.

Geographical Location	₹ in lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
India (Country of Domicile)	4,296.32	-
Outside India	-	-
Total	4,296.32	-

All the non-current assets (Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, intangible assets, right of use assets and other non-current assets) of the Company are within India.

Note: 47- Commencement of Business operations

The Company has commenced production of Autoclaved Aerated Concrete Block (AAC Block) with an installed capacity of 2.40 lakhs cubic meter p.a. and Construction chemicals with an installed capacity of 1.20 lakhs tonne p.a. located at Guwahati, Assam, on June 02, 2025. The company is eligible for subsidies and incentives in the form of GST reimbursements and other incentives under Uttar Pradesh Transformative Industrialisation Scheme 2024 (Uttar Scheme) and The Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam, 2019 (IIPA). Further, the Company has also commenced its Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) division during the year.

Note: 48- Exceptional Items

The Government of India notified the four Labour Codes (the 'New Labour Codes') effective November 21, 2025. Pursuant to such notification and subsequent FAQ's and clarification issued by Ministry of Labour and further examination of its employee's salary structure, the company has recognised an expense of ₹2.50 lakhs and disclosed the same as an Exceptional Items during the current year. The Company has ascertained its estimated additional obligations under the New Labour Codes based on best estimates considering the information available at the balance sheet date. The company continues to monitor further notifications and clarifications relating the Labour codes and will account for the impact, if any accordingly.

Note: 49 - Audit Trail

The Company has been using various accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions except Audit trail feature is not enabled at database level. Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled.

Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirement for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years.

Note: 50

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on May 22, 2026 for issue to the shareholders of the Company for the adoption.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
 Star Smart Building Solutions Limited
 (formerly Star Cement (I) Limited)

For Singh & Co,
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.362040E

Sd/-
 Tushar Bhajanka
 Director
 DIN/09176632

(Gopal Jain)
 Partner
 Membership No. 050147
 Place : Kolkata
 Date : May 22, 2026

Sd/-
 Tabrez Haroon
 Company Secretary

Sd/-
 Nikita Bansal
 Director
 DIN/03109710