June 18, 2026

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor,
Plot No. C-1, G Block,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East)
Mumbai - 400 051.

BSE Limited
Phirozee Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 001.

Scrip ID - STLTECH

Scrip Code - 532374

Sub.: Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

We refer to our earlier intimation dated April 29, 2026, wherein it was informed that the Board of Directors at its meeting held on Wednesday, April 29, 2026, considered and approved, *inter-alia*, the audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026.

In furtherance to the aforesaid intimation, please find enclosed the audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, along with the audit reports issued thereon by the Statutory Auditor. Please note the same remain subject to adoption by the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The same will also be available on the website of the Company at https://stl.tech/latest_disclosure/#announcements.

You are requested to take the same on record.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
For **Sterlite Technologies Limited**

MRUNAL ASAWADEKAR
Digitally signed by MRUNAL ASAWADEKAR
Date: 2026.06.18 20:37:10 +05'30'

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Membership No.: A 24346

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of profit and other comprehensive loss), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to Note 37(3) of the standalone financial statements, which describes the status of a litigation against Sterlite Technologies Inc, USA, a subsidiary incorporated outside India, by another USA based entity. Management is pursuing legal remedies and has filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and the possible financial impact of the litigation is currently not determinable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of impairment to the carrying value of investments in and loans to subsidiaries (Refer Notes 6 and 8 to the standalone financial statements) The carrying amount of investments in equity shares of Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited and Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited as of March 31, 2026, aggregated to Rs. 262 crores and the loans to STL Digital Limited and Sterlite Technologies Holding Inc USA as at March 31, 2026, aggregated to Rs. 390 crores. Further, the Company has also given guarantees in respect of external borrowings taken by these subsidiaries. The Company accounts for investments in subsidiaries at cost (less accumulated impairment, if any). The management reviews the carrying value of these investments in subsidiaries at each reporting date and assesses if there are any indicators of impairment. The Management has used the discounted cash flow ('DCF') model for estimating the recoverable amount of the investments for the purpose of carrying out the impairment assessment, which involves estimates and judgement with regard to certain key inputs like future cashflows, discount rates, terminal growth rate, economic factors, etc. incorporated in the valuation. Further, in respect of the aforementioned loans and guarantees, the Company applies the principles of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" to determine whether any provision for expected credit losses ('ECL') is required, considering the expected manner of recovery over a period and other variables considered in the ECL model. We considered this to be a key audit matter due to significant management judgement involved in estimating of the recoverable amount.	Our audit procedures included: • Obtaining an understanding and evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of relevant controls related to management's impairment assessment of investments, loans and guarantees. • Evaluating the basis for identifying impairment indicators (e.g., historical performance, book value of net assets, availability of sufficient funds, etc.). • With the involvement of auditor's experts where necessary, assessing appropriateness of the valuation methodology used and evaluating the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in determination of discounted cash flows such as discount rates, terminal growth rate, sales growth rate, EBITDA, etc. • Evaluating the historical performance of the subsidiaries against their forecast performance. • Performing sensitivity analysis over key assumptions to evaluate whether recoverable amount of investments is within a reasonable range. • Evaluating management's assessment in determination of ECL. • Testing the arithmetical accuracy of the computations including those related to discounted cash flows. • Assessing the adequacy of related disclosures in the standalone financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (Refer Note 24A to the standalone financial statements)	
The Company has recognised deferred tax assets (net) amounting to Rs. 29 crores as at March 31, 2026, on business losses/unabsorbed depreciation and other temporary differences, based on its assessment of recoverability considering the Company's projected future taxable income, in accordance with Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes". We have considered this as a key audit matter due to significant judgment required by the Management in preparation of projected future taxable income considering the future business plan and underlying assumptions such as sales growth rate, EBITDA, etc.	Our audit procedures included: • Understanding and evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of relevant controls relating to recognition and assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets. • Assessing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy in respect of recognising deferred tax assets on business losses/unabsorbed depreciation and temporary differences. • Verifying the calculation of net deferred tax asset recognised as at the year-end, including the mathematical accuracy of the underlying projections. • Evaluating the judgments and assumptions made by the Management in determining the projected future taxable income for reasonableness. • Performing sensitivity analysis on the projected future taxable profits by varying the key assumptions within a reasonable range. • Assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

   In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the standalone financial statements

7. 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
    - Obtain an understanding of internal 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 standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
    - Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
    - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

13. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

15. 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 Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

16. 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 that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India during the year and the matters stated in paragraph 16(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).

    (c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive loss), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 16(b) above and paragraph 16(h)(vi) below.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 37 to the standalone financial statements;

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2026, under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract (including long term derivatives contract).

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note 8(a) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 18B (vii) to the standalone financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used multiple accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except for the following:

i. in respect of the core accounting software, the audit trail feature is not maintained in case of modification by certain users with specific access at application level and also, in case for direct database changes;
ii. one accounting software does not have the feature of recording audit trail;

During the course of performing our procedures, other than the aforesaid instances of audit trail not maintained where the question of our commenting does not arise, we did not notice any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Further, the audit trail, to the extent maintained in the prior year, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

17. Except for managerial remuneration aggregating to Rs. 3 crores, the managerial remuneration paid/ provided for by the Company is in accordance with the requisite approvals as mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. As stated in Note 47(D) to the standalone financial statements, the amount paid/ provided by the Company is subject to approval of the shareholders of the Company by way of a special resolution in the ensuing annual general meeting as required by Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sachin

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number: 107038
UDIN: 26107038IIMPLK7628
Mumbai
April 29, 2026

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 16(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Sterlite Technologies Limited on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 16(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Sterlite Technologies Limited on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

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

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number: 107038
UDIN: 26107038IIMPLK7628
Mumbai
April 29, 2026

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

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. Further, the physical verification of cables is impractical due to the manner in which they have been installed / laid.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Notes 4 and 4A to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets does not arise.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) [formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)] and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the standalone financial statements, does not arise.

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks and financial institutions, which are in agreement with the unaudited books of account (Also, refer Note 48 to the standalone financial statements).

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in nine mutual fund schemes, granted unsecured loans to seven companies and has stood guarantee for two companies. The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans and guarantees to subsidiaries and to parties other than subsidiaries are as per the table given below:

(INR in crores)

	Guarantees	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year		
- Subsidiaries	45	2,007
- Others	347	Nil
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above cases		
- Subsidiaries	45	684
- Others	347	Nil

(Also, refer Note 8 to the standalone financial statements)

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, guarantees and loans, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted, investments were made and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of the loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company as repayable on demand, and the parties are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest as applicable.

(d) In respect of the aforesaid loans, there is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans which have fallen due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans.

(f) Following loans were granted during the year, including to related parties under Section 2(76), which are repayable on demand:

(INR in crores)

	All Parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate of loans/advances in nature of loan - Repayable on demand (A) - Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	2,007 Nil	Nil Nil	2,007 Nil
Total (A+B)	2,007	Nil	2,007
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loan to the total loans	100%	Nil	100%

(Also, refer Note 8 to the standalone financial statements)

iv. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, in respect of the loans or investments made or guarantees or security provided by it. The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the said requirement, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax, profession tax and provident fund, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. However, there are no arrears of statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2026 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (INR in crores)	Period to which the amount relates (financial year)	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	69.64*	2001-02, 2002-03 and 2015-16	CESTAT, Mumbai
		1.27	1992-2005	Commissioner-Appeal
		16.52	2001-02 and 2002-03	Bombay High Court
The Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	2.47	2020-21	Commissioner, Dadra Nagar Haveli
		22.78	2017-18 to 2023-24	Assistant Commissioner
		2.01	2017-18 to 2019-20	Directorate General of GST Intelligence, Mumbai Zonal Unit
		58.08	2016-17 and 2020-21	Adjudicating Authority Commissioner
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	9.28	2000-01, 2007-08 and 2009-10	Bombay High Court
		84.81	2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2022-23	Commissioner (Appeals)
		43.37	2015-16,2020-21 and 2021-22	Income tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)

*net of ₹ 0.39 crores deposited under protest

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year. As stated in note 37(2) to the standalone financial statements, the Company continues to dispute amounts aggregating Rs. 25 crores claimed by a bank in the earlier years, towards import consignments under letter of credit not accepted by the Company, owing to discrepancies in the documents. Since the matter is in dispute, we are unable to determine whether there is a default in repayment of dues to the said bank.

(b) On the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 18B(viii) to the standalone financial statements).

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has taken funds from the following entities or persons on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as per details below:

Nature of fund taken	Name of lender #	Amount involved (Rs in crores)	Name of the subsidiary	Relation with Company	Nature of transaction for which fund utilized	Remarks, if any
Borrowings	Mashreq Bank	279	Sterlite Tech Holding Inc. (USA)	Subsidiary	Provided loan for subsidiary's business activities	NA
Borrowings	Mashreq Bank	17	Sterlite Technologies Pty Limited (Australia)	Subsidiary	Provided loan for subsidiary's business activities	NA

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

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

(b) The Company has made a preferential allotment of shares (convertible share warrants) during the year, in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. The funds raised have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised.

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, we have neither come across any instance of material 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, 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 by us, as statutory auditors, with the Central Government. Further, no such report has been filed by any other auditor appointed by the Company under the Act. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) 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, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause.

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

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with the directors. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under 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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the additional reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion, the Group [as defined in the Reserve Bank of India (Core Investment Companies) Directions, 2025] does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, 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. 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. As at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

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

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sachin

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number: 107038
UDIN: 26107038IIMPLK7628
Mumbai
April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET
As at March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,582	1,659
Capital work-in-progress	4	16	16
Investment property	4A	3	3
Intangible assets	5	15	19
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	303	309
(ii) Loans	8	219	456
(iii) Other financial assets	9	26	5
Deferred tax assets (net)	24A	29	19
Non-current tax assets (net)	24B	28	-
Other non-current assets	10	26	3
Total non-current assets		**2,247**	**2,489**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	389	320
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	12	4	-
(ii) Trade receivables	7	559	795
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	166	204
(iv) Other bank balances	14	11	67
(v) Loans	8	416	0
(vi) Other financial assets	9	108	93
Contract assets	10	1	1
Other current assets	10	111	137
Total current assets		**1,765**	**1,617**
Total assets		**4,012**	**4,106**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	98	98
Other equity	17	1,428	1,320
Total equity		**1,526**	**1,418**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18A	867	386
(ii) Lease liabilities	4	35	33
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	13	10
Employee benefit obligations	25	19	9
Provisions	22	-	0
Total non-current liabilities		**934**	**438**

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
LPIN AAC - 5001
FRN 012754N/N500016
Mumbai

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET
As at March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18B	308	787
(ii) Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	50	167	181
(iii) Lease liabilities	4	9	8
(iv) Acceptances	20	264	291
(v) Trade payables	21		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 39)		25	29
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		574	766
(vi) Other financial liabilities	19	117	75
Contract liabilities	23	48	7
Current tax liabilities (net)	24B	4	0
Employee benefit obligations	25	15	11
Provisions	22	0	39
Other current liabilities	23	21	56
Total current liabilities		**1,552**	**2,250**
Total liabilities		**2,486**	**2,688**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,012**	**4,106**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Sachin

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number : 107038

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No: A24346

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from operations	26	2,446	2,215
Other income	27	179	133
Total income (I)		**2,625**	**2,348**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	28	1,098	1,078
Purchase of stock-in-trade		283	223
(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	28	(28)	(43)
Employee benefits expense	29	170	172
Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets	44	24	16
Other expenses	30	746	742
Total expense (II)		**2,293**	**2,188**
Earnings before exceptional items, interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation from continuing operations (EBITDA) (I) - (II)		**332**	**160**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	167	174
Finance costs	32	152	163
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**13**	**(177)**
Exceptional items	51		
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes		(10)	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax from continuing operations		**3**	**(177)**
Tax expense/(credit):	33		
Current tax		4	-
Deferred tax		(3)	(50)
Total tax expense/(credit)		**1**	**(50)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year from continuing operations		**2**	**(127)**
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	15	-	44
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	(32)
Profit after tax from discontinued operations		-	12
Profit / (Loss) for the year (A)		**2**	**(115)**

Chartered Accountants
Mumbai
Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
<u>Other comprehensive income / (loss) from continuing operations</u>			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net movement on cash flow hedges		(21)	(1)
Income tax effect on the above		5	0
Net movement on cost of hedging reserve		(17)	-
Income tax effect on the above		4	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurements of defined employee benefits plans		3	0
Income tax effect on the above		(1)	(0)
Net movement on cost of hedging reserve		3	-
Income tax effect on the above		(1)	-
<u>Other comprehensive income / (loss) from discontinued operations</u>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurements of defined employee benefits plans		-	1
Income tax effect on the above		-	(0)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) from continuing and discontinued operations (B)		**(25)**	**(0)**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (A+B)		**(23)**	**(115)**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) arises from:			
Continuing operations		(23)	(128)
Discontinued operations		-	13
Earnings/(loss) per equity share (Amounts in ₹) (Face value ₹ 2 per share)	35		
Basic			
From continuing operations		0.04	(2.62)
From discontinued operations		-	0.24
From continuing and discontinued operations		0.04	(2.38)
Diluted			
From continuing operations		0.04	(2.62)
From discontinued operations		-	0.24
From continuing and discontinued operations		0.04	(2.38)
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number 107038

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A24346

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
A. Operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax		
From continuing operations	3	(177)
From discontinued operation	-	44
	3	**(133)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows for continuing and discontinued operations		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment	163	178
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	4	4
Impairment losses on financial and contract assets	24	16
Liabilities no longer required written back	(9)	-
Impairment provision for investment in subsidiaries	6	-
(Profit) / Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(1)	(3)
Rental income	(0)	(0)
Employee stock option expenses	5	1
Finance costs (including interest pertaining to Ind AS 116)	152	248
Finance income	(48)	(66)
Gain / Loss on investment measured at FVTPL	(2)	(3)
Unrealized exchange difference (net)	(20)	(1)
	274	**374**
Operating profit before working capital changes	**277**	**241**
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase/(decrease) in acceptances	(27)	68
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(201)	(342)
Increase/(decrease) in long-term provisions	(0)	-
Increase/(decrease) in short-term provisions	(38)	2
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(33)	27
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(1)	(14)
Increase/(decrease) in current contract liabilities	9	(143)
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current financial liabilities	10	(0)
Increase/(decrease) in non current employee benefits obligations	13	(7)
Increase/(decrease) in current employee benefits obligations	4	(3)
Decrease /(increase) in trade receivables	255	(93)
Decrease /(increase) in inventories	(69)	(37)
Decrease/(increase) in short-term loans	-	0
Decrease/(increase) in other current financial assets	(16)	108
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets	0	164
Decrease /(increase) in other non-current financial assets	(24)	(3)
Decrease /(increase) in other current assets	27	96
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	(13)	8
Change in working capital	**(104)**	**(169)**
Cash generated from operations	**173**	**72**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(28)	8
Net cash inflow from operating activities (A)	**145**	**80**
B. Investing activities*		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(97)	(35)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(3)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14	14
Sale / (Purchase) of current investment (net)	(4)	38
Loans given to related parties	(384)	(189)
Repayment of loans by related parties	279	-
Net movement in other bank balances	56	(4)
Rental income	0	0
Interest received	7	5
Proceeds on sale of investments recorded at FVTPL (net)	2	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities (B)	**(127)**	**(174)**

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
LLPIN AAC - 5001
FRN 012754N/N500016
Mumbai

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
C. Financing activities*		
Proceeds from long - term borrowings	509	100
Repayment of long - term borrowings	(105)	(220)
Proceeds/(repayment) from/of short - term borrowings (net)	(423)	(281)
Proceeds from issue of shares (net of share issue expenses)	0	975
Interest paid (including interest pertaining to Ind AS 116)	(153)	(241)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible share warrants	125	-
Principal elements of lease payments	(9)	(19)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities (C)	**(56)**	**314**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(38)**	**220**

* Non-cash financing and investing activities during the year pertain to acquisition/(derecognition) of right to use assets of ₹ 11 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ (4) crores)

Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year (refer note 13)	**204**	**184**
Less: Cash and cash equivalents transferred pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	(200)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the year end (refer note 13)	**166**	**204**

Components of cash and cash equivalents:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Balances with banks :		
In current accounts	166	156
Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	48
Cash on hand	0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	**166**	**204**

Notes:

i) The above standalone statement of cashflows is prepared as per indirect method in accordance with Ind-AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows
ii) In the previous year, the scheme of arrangement for demerger (referred in Note 15) has been considered as non-cash item.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number 107038

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No : A24346

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 2 each (issued, subscribed and fully paid up)	Notes	No. in crores	Amount
As at 01 April 2024		39.91	80
Changes in equity share capital	16	8.88	18
As at 31 March 2025		48.79	98
Changes in equity share capital	16	0.02	0
As at 31 March 2026		48.81	98

B. Other Equity (refer note 17)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus											
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Employee Stock Option Outstanding	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Money received against convertible share warrants	Capital Contribution by Holding Company	Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Cost of Hedging Reserve - Reclassifiable	Cost of Hedging Reserve - Not Reclassifiable	Total
As at 01 April 2024	(19)	42	13	2	139	1,481	-	-	(16)	-	-	1,641
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(115)	-	-	-	-	-	(115)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	(1)	-	-	(0)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(114)	-	-	(1)	-	-	(115)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners												
Cancellation of Investment in STL Networks Limited pursuant to scheme of demerger (refer note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
Net Assets transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,164)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,164)
Pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 16(h))	-	982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982
Issue expenses pertaining to Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 16(h))	-	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25)
Employee stock option exercised	-	3	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expenses/(credit) for the year (refer note 34)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
As at 31 March 2025	(19)	1,002	11	2	139	203	-	-	(17)	-	-	1,320
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	(16)	(13)	2	(25)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	(16)	(13)	2	(23)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners												
Employee stock option exercised	-	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expenses/(credit) for the year (refer note 34)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Employee stock option granted to employees of fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme (Refer Note 15)	-	-	(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money received against convertible share warrants (refer note 16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	125
As at 31 March 2026	(19)	1,004	12	2	139	208	125	1	(33)	(13)	2	1,428

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number 107038

Place Mumbai
Date April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN 03344202

Ajay Jhunjhunwala
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No A24346

Place Mumbai
Date April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1 Company information

Sterlite Technologies Limited (the Company) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Its shares are listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1, Pune, Maharashtra- 411001, India.

The Company's continuing operations primarily relate to manufacturing and supply of telecom products and providing digital and technology solutions. The Company including its wholly owned subsidiaries conducts integrated manufacturing operations through 9 manufacturing facilities which are located in India, Italy, the United States of America and China to produce (a) optical fibres (b) optical fibre cables and specialty cables and (c) optical connectivity products.

Discontinued Operations – (Global Services Business)

Until its demerger in the previous year, the Global Services Business ("GSB") was engaged in providing end-to-end data network solutions, including the design and deployment of high-capacity converged fibre and wireless networks. The business also offered capabilities across optical fibre and cables, hyperscale network design, deployment services and network software solutions. GSB served global telecom operators, cloud companies, citizen networks and large enterprises by designing, building and managing cloud-native, software-defined networks. Also, refer Note 15.

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on April 29, 2026.

2 Basis of preparation and summary of material and other accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material and other accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Share based payments
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) in crores, except when otherwise indicated.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

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

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:
"Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Covenants that the company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification."
This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of the Company's borrowings. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

As a result of implementing the amendment, the Company has provided additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangement. Refer Note 20.

(iii) International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026. The amendment had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

(iv) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New standards or amendments not yet adopted

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1 - This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026. Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless 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.

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A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle:
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading:
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period: or
- The company does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/services and the time between the acquisitions of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. the Company has ascertained operating cycle of 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised on transfer of control of goods or services to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of discounts offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on expected value method. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.
The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company collects goods and services tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

The Company has the following streams of revenue:
(i) Revenue from sale of goods
(ii) Revenue from sale of services
(iii) Revenue from software products/licenses and implementation activities

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation in accordance with the provisions of contract with the customer. This is achieved when control of the goods has been transferred to the customer, which is generally determined when title, ownership, risk of obsolescence and loss pass to the customer and the Company has present right to payment, all of which occurs at a point in time upon shipment or delivery of goods as per the terms of the contract.

Revenue from sale of services - In certain customer contracts for export of goods, shipping and handling services are treated as a distinct separate performance obligation and the Company recognises revenue for such services over time when the performance obligation is completed.

Revenue from software products/licenses and implementation activities - Revenue from a right-to-use license is recognised when the license is made available to the customer. Where implementation services are distinct, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on relative standalone selling prices and recognised over time as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Other operating revenue
Export incentives on export of goods are recognised where there is a reasonable certainty that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to it and incentive will be received. Export incentives are included under 'Other operating revenue'. Revenue from sale of scrap material is recognised at point in time upon disposal.

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b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land and capital work-in-progress are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price and directly attributable expenditure required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating as intended by management.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after considering residual values. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually and revised prospectively, where appropriate. Certain classes of assets are depreciated over useful lives that differ from Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on technical evaluation and management assessment. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The table below provides the details of the useful lives which are different from useful lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

Asset Category	Useful Life considered	Useful life (Schedule II)
Plant and Machinery	3 - 30 years *	Continuous process plant - 25 years Others - 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	Upto 10 years	10 years
Data processing equipment	Upto 10 years	Server and networks - 6 years and Desktops and laptop etc. - 3 years
Office equipment	Upto 5 years	5 years
Electric fittings	Upto 20 years	10 years
Vehicles #	Upto 10 years	8 years

* Considered on the basis of management's estimation, supported by technical advice, of the useful lives of the respective assets.

Residual value considered up to 15% on the basis of management's estimation, supported by technical advice.

Leasehold improvements and assets acquired under leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying asset and the lease term, unless the Company expects to use the asset beyond the lease term.

Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 30–60 years, based on the nature and condition of the building.

Property, plant and equipment is tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable; any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

See note (r) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

c) Leases

As a Lessee:

The Company leases various assets that includes land, building and plant and machinery. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 15 years but may have extension options as described below. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Each lease payment is allocated between the principal (liability) and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

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Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
-the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
-any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
-any initial direct costs
-restoration costs, where applicable.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the company. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

See note (s) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). Cost is determined on a weighted-average basis and includes expenditure incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition.

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are written down to NRV where they are damaged, obsolete, slow-moving or where selling prices have declined. Any write-down is recognised in profit or loss and reversed if the circumstances causing the write-down no longer exist.

See note (t) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

f) Investments and Other Financial assets

i) Classification and Recognition:

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)
- Those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

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ii) Measurement:

At initial recognition. the Company measures a financial asset (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) at its fair value plus. in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss. transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other income/ (expenses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Equity investment in subsidiaries are carried at historical cost as per the accounting policy choice given by Ind AS 27. Investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets. The carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised reduces the carrying amount of the investment.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109. the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments. and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans. debt securities. deposits and bank balance:
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather. it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets. the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly. 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However. if credit risk has increased significantly. lifetime ECL is used. If. in a subsequent period. credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

The Company has given interest bearing loans to its subsidiaries which are repayable on demand. Further. certain external loans taken by the subsidiaries are guaranteed by the Company. The loans and financial guarantees given to subsidiaries are reviewed and assessed for impairment at each reporting date under Ind AS 109. The inter-company loans have been provided to the subsidiaries for operational purposes and with an expectation of an extended gestation period. The Company intends to allow the subsidiaries to continue trading and expects to recover the loans from the cash generated from operations. The Company reviews the cash flow projections where it has used certain estimates at the year end to assess if any provision towards expected credit loss needs to be made.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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Lifetime ECL are the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument;
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Lifetime ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets" in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and contract assets: ECL is presented as an allowance which reduces the gross carrying amount to arrive at the net carrying amount. The gross carrying amount is not reduced by the allowance until the asset meets the write-off criteria.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

See note (u) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

g) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Company designates their derivatives as hedges of foreign exchange risk associated with the cash flows of assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges). The Company documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains/(losses).

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Company designate the full change in fair value of the forward contract as the hedging instrument. The gains and losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place).

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When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example inventory). the amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to profit or loss as follows:

- With respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the forward contracts, the deferred hedging gains and losses are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example. through cost of sales).

When a hedging instrument expires. or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

Foreign currency option contract

The Company enters into foreign currency call option contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on the principal cash flows of External Commercial Borrowings. These derivatives are designated as cash flow hedges in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Derivatives are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. The Company designates only the intrinsic value of the option contracts as the hedging instrument. The effective portion of the change in intrinsic value is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve. and reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period in which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss. The ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The change in fair value of the time value of the option contracts is excluded from the designated hedging relationship and accounted for as 'cost of hedging' in Other Comprehensive Income. The aligned time value at inception is recognised in the reclassifiable portion of the Cost of Hedging Reserve and amortised to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the tenor of the hedged ECB. Subsequent fair value movements of the time value that do not relate to the aligned amount are recognised in the non-reclassifiable portion of the Cost of Hedging Reserve and are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where the option premium is paid on a deferred basis, the present value of future premium instalments is recognised as a financial liability, with the unwinding of discount being charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost.

See note (x) under 2.3 for the other relevant accounting policies.

h) Presentation of EBITDA

The Company presents Earnings before interest. tax. depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') in the statement of profit or loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items. sub-line items and sub-totals to be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance.

Accordingly. the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA based on profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement. the Company does not include exceptional items. depreciation and amortization expense. finance costs and tax expense.

i) Income Taxes

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

Current income tax

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

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Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Current and Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to income taxes levied by same taxation authorities on either same taxable entity which intend either to settle the current tax assets and tax liabilities on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

j) Discontinued Operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model as per Ind AS 109 and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference between the cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instrument and the payments that would be without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to the third party for assuming the obligations.

Where the guarantees in relation to the loans or other payables of subsidiaries are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

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l) 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. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be draw-down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

m) 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. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:
(a) Defined benefit plans in the nature of gratuity and
(b) Defined contribution plans such as provident fund

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement 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.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provision relating to legal, tax and other matters is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liability is not disclosed where the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

o) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs include interest and other costs incurred in connection with borrowings, including exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs.

oo) Exceptional items

When the items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the period, the nature and amount of such items are disclosed separately as exceptional item by the Company.

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2.3 Summary of other accounting policies

p) Other Income

1) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

2) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company. and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

q) Government Grant

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received. and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Grants relating to income are revenue in nature and are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other operating revenue.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are capital in nature and are recognised in books by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset.

r) Property, plant and equipment

Historical cost includes non-refundable tax and duties, freight and other incidental expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Such historical cost also includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met.

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

When significant parts of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. No decommissioning liabilities are expected or be incurred on the assets of plant and equipment.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised as part of the construction costs to the extent the expenditure can be attributable to construction activity or is incidental thereto. Income earned during the construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

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 included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

s) Leases

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. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

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t) Inventories

Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

u) Investments and Other Financial assets

(i) Classification and Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset.

(ii) Measurement

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(iv) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

v) Financial liabilities

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. 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.

w) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities 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 counter party.

x) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in statement of profit and loss.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in a host contract that is an asset within the scope of Ind AS 109 are not separated. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated only if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

y) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is company's functional and presentation currency.

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Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on the basis of underlying transactions.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

z) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

All intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of five to six years.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The Company does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research costs are expensed as incurred.

aa) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances with banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the balances described above, net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management, where applicable.

bb) Dividends

A liability for dividends/distributions to equity holders is recognised when the distribution is authorised and is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Under the Companies Act 2013, dividends are authorised when approved by the shareholders. The corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

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cc) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

dd) Trade receivable

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price (unless they contain a significant financing component, in which case they are initially measured at fair value). They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less a loss allowance. The Company recognises expected credit loss allowances on trade receivables using the simplified approach and measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

ee) Share-based payments

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- Including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price)
- Excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- Including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or hold shares for a specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

ff) Investment properties

Investment properties, principally freehold land, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the company. It is carried at historical cost.

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3 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements. estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. income and expenses, and related disclosures. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year (or that involve significant judgement) are set out below.

(i) Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company accounts for investments in subsidiaries at cost (less accumulated impairment, if any). The carrying value of investments in subsidiaries at each reporting date are reviewed and assessed for impairment. The Company performs impairment assessment of investments by making an estimate of the recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use which is then compared with the carrying value. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss to the extent the carrying value of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

The value in use of these investments is determined using discounted cash flow model (DCF model) requiring various assumptions and judgements. These include future cashflows and growth rate assumptions. discount rate, terminal growth rate and other economic and entity specific factors which are incorporated in the DCF model. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The fair value less costs of disposal of one of the investments has been determined using replacement cost method.

(ii) Impairment assessment of loans given to subsidiaries and financial guarantees (Expected credit loss)

The Company has given interest bearing loans to its subsidiaries which are repayable on demand. Further, certain external loans taken by the subsidiaries are guaranteed by the Company. The loans and financial guarantees given to subsidiaries are reviewed and assessed for impairment at each reporting date under Ind AS 109. The inter-company loans have been provided to the subsidiaries for operational purposes and with an expectation of an extended gestation period. The Company intends to allow the subsidiaries to continue trading and expects to recover the loans from the cash generated from operations. The Company reviews the cash flow projections where it has used certain estimates at the year end to assess if any provision towards expected credit loss needs to be made.

(iii) Recoverability of Deferred tax assets

The recoverability of deferred tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred tax assets will be recovered. Refer note 2.2 (i) of material accounting policies.

(iv) Impairment assessment for trade receivables

The company uses a provision matrix to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods for which a provision matrix adjusted for forward looking information is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. Refer note 2.2 (f)(iii) of material accounting policies.

(v) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. 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 increase. employee turnover and expected return on planned assets. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at the year end. Details about employee benefit obligations and related assumptions are given in Note 25.

(vi) Classification of supplier finance arrangements

Judgement is required in determining appropriate classification of supplier finance arrangements in standalone balance sheet and standalone statement of cash flows and the Company considers the objective of such arrangement. terms and conditions of the supplier finance arrangements. the range of credit period agreed with its suppliers. net impact on its cash outflows. Based on the assessment. the Company considers these arrangements as part of the trade working capital. Accordingly. these arrangement are disclosed separately as "Acceptances" in standalone balance sheet considering its nature and magnitude and as part of operating cash flows in standalone statement of cash flows.

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NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment

	Freehold land	Buildings (Note (ii))	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Data processing equipments	Office equipments	Electrical fittings	Vehicles	Right of Use asset - Land	Right of Use asset - Plant & Machinery	Right of Use asset - Buildings	Total
Cost												
As at 01 April 2024	76	525	2,789	28	85	18	90	12	20	49	37	3,729
Additions	-	7	44	0	0	0	4	1	-	-	1	57
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(1)	(53)	0	2	(0)	1	(2)	-	(10)	(4)	(67)
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	-	(27)	(10)	(26)	(5)	(3)	(1)	-	-	(28)	(101)
As at 31 March 2025	76	532	2,752	18	61	13	92	10	20	39	5	3,618
Additions	-	-	84	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	11	106
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	(58)	-	(2)	-	(1)	(1)	(5)	-	(0)	(67)
As at 31 March 2026	76	532	2,778	18	68	13	93	9	15	39	16	3,657
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment												
As at 01 April 2024	-	176	1,527	18	76	14	52	8	1	20	13	1,905
Charge for the year	-	23	128	2	5	1	7	2	0	3	7	178
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(1)	(36)	0	1	(0)	1	(2)	-	(7)	(4)	(47)
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	-	(26)	(6)	(24)	(5)	(2)	(0)	-	-	(14)	(78)
As at 31 March 2025	-	198	1,593	15	58	10	58	7	2	16	2	1,959
Charge for the year	-	23	119	-	5	-	7	1	-	3	5	163
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	(40)	-	(2)	-	-	(1)	-	-	(4)	(47)
As at 31 March 2026	-	221	1,672	15	61	10	65	7	2	19	3	2,075
Net Book Value :												
As at 31 March 2026	76	311	1,106	3	7	3	28	2	13	20	13	1,582
As at 31 March 2025	76	333	1,159	3	4	3	34	3	18	23	3	1,659

Notes:

i) Movement in Capital work in progress	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Opening balance	**16**	**16**
Additions during the year	95	57
Capitalised during the year	(95)	(57)
Closing balance	**16**	**16**

Capital work in progress mainly comprises amounts pertaining to plant & machinery, building and Data processing equipments

ii) Buildings include those constructed on leasehold land:

Movement in Buildings on leasehold land	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Gross Block	358	358
Depreciation for the year	13	13
Accumulated depreciation	131	118
Net Block	**227**	**240**

(iii) Refer note 18B (xiii) for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company

(iv) Refer note 36(a) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant & equipments

(v) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder

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

(vii) Title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

(viii) CWIP ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Projects in progress				
Fiber project	11	-	-	11
Fiber cable project	2	0	-	2
Others	3	-	-	3
	16	**0**	**-**	**16**

As at 31 March 2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Projects in progress				
Fiber cable project	11	0	-	11
Fiber project	0	-	-	0
Others	4	-	1	5
	15	**0**	**1**	**16**

There are no overdues compared to original plans as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

The Company evaluates completion of the projects based on its original plan which includes certain projects relating to research and development monitored on an ongoing basis. The completion schedule for the above capital work in progress is not overdue and has not exceeded its cost compared to original plan

(ix) Details of Leases :

The note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee. The Company has taken land, various offices and plant and machinery on lease. Rental contracts for offices and plant and machinery are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 15 years, but have extension options

(a) Liability recognised in balance sheet

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	35	33
Current	9	8
Total	**44**	**41**

For maturity profile of lease liabilities, refer note 44

(b) Movement of lease liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	41	74
Add: Created during the year	12	1
Less: De-recognised during the year	-	(6)
Add: Interest accrued during the year	4	6
Less: Rent paid during the year	(13)	(19)
Less: Transferred pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	(15)
Closing balance	**44**	**41**

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Amount recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest expenses (included in finance cost)	4	6
Expenses related to short term leases, low value assets (included as rent in other expenses)	5	9

(i) Interest expenses on lease liabilities relating to discontinued operations amounts to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2025 ₹ 1 crore)
(ii) Expenses related to short term leases relating to discontinued operations amounts to ₹ Nil (Marh 31, 2025 ₹ 2 crores)

(d) The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 18 crores (31 March 2025 - ₹ 28 crores)
(e) Extension and Termination option
Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases held by the company. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

(f) Commitment for leases not yet commenced on March 31, 2026 was ₹ Nil (March 31, 2025 - ₹ Nil)

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NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4A: Investment properties

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Investment property - land	3	3
	3	**3**

(i) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of investment properties

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Rental Income (Other Income)	0	0
Profit from investment properties	**0**	**0**

There are no direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) on investment properties recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Fair Value

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Investment property - land	10	10
	10	**10**

Estimation of fair value

The Company has obtained valuation of its freehold land located at Pirangut based on current prices in an active market for properties of similar nature. The fair value of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer.

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NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5: Intangible Assets

	Software/ licenses	Patents	Indefeasible Right of use	Customer acquisition	Total
Cost					
As at 01 April 2024	**75**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**91**
Additions	4	-	-	-	4
Disposals/Adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
As at 31 March 2025	**74**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**90**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	**74**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**90**
Accumulated Amortization & Impairment					
As at 01 April 2024	**54**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**70**
Charge for the year	4	-	0	0	4
Disposals/Adjustments	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
As at 31 March 2025	**55**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**71**
Charge for the year	4	-	0	0	4
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	**59**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**75**
Net Book Value :					
As at 31 March 2026	15	-	0	0	15
As at 31 March 2025	19	-	0	0	19

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Note 6: Investments

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current investments (unquoted)		
Investment in Subsidiaries		
Equity component of debt instrument (unquoted)		
44,705,928 (31 March 2025: 44,705,928) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Speedon Network Limited	-	-
Equity investments at cost (unquoted)		
30,547,469 (31 March 2025: 30,547,469) Equity shares of Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited of USD 1 each fully paid up	196	196
7,000,000 (31 March 2025: 7,000,000) Equity shares of Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A of Euro 1 each fully paid-up (Note 6(iii) below)	41	40
50,000 (31 March 2025: 50,000) Equity shares of STL Digital Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0	0
15,050,000 (31 March 2025: 15,050,000) Equity shares of Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0	0
1,550,000 (31 March 2025: 1,550,000) Equity shares of Speedon Network Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	-	-
100% Equity shares of Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited fully paid-up	66	66
1,000 (31 March 2025: 1,000) Equity shares of Sterlite Tech Holding Inc. USA of USD 0.0001 each fully paid-up	0	0
100 (31 March 2025: 100) Equity shares of Elitecore Technologies SDN. BHD of RM 1 each fully paid-up	0	0
1,100 (31 March 2025: 1,100) Equity shares of PT Sterlite Technologies, Indonesia of IDR 10 Million each, partly paid up IDR 4.2 Million each	-	2
Nil (31 March 2025: 100,000) Equity shares of STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A. of EUR 1 each fully paid up (Note 6(iii) below)	-	1
50 (31 March 2025: 50) Equity shares of Sterlite Technologies DMCC of AED 1,000 each fully paid up	0	0
100 (31 March 2025: 100) Equity shares of Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd of AUD 1 each fully paid up	0	0
4,00,000 (31 March 2025: 4,00,000) Equity shares of STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK of GBP 1 each fully paid up	-	4
Total Investments	**303**	**309**
Total non-current investments		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (net of impairment)	**303**	**309**
Amount of impairment in the value of investments	38	32

Notes:

(i) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013

(ii) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(iii) Pursuant to the merger of STL Optical Interconnect S.p.a into Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A. with effect from appointed date of April 1, 2025, the investment in equity shares of STL Optical Interconnect S.p.a amounting to ₹ 1 crore is derecognised. The Company has assessed that the transaction is a contribution of an investment in a subsidiary under common control for no consideration and therefore has debited the same amount as capital contribution in Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.

(iv) Speedon Network Limited (SNL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company has fully impaired the 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Speedon Network Limited in the prior years. The accumulated impairment loss is ₹ 32 crores as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 32 crores)

(v) Provision towards impairment with respect to Investments in STL Tech Solution Limited (UK) and PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia aggregating to ₹ 6 crores has been made in the current year

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: Trade Receivables

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current		
Trade receivables	242	362
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 47)	403	515
Less : Loss allowance	(86)	(82)
	559	**795**
Break-up for security details		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	595	831
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	50	46
Total	**645**	**877**
Less: Loss allowance	(86)	(82)
	559	**795**
Total Current trade receivables	**559**	**795**

Notes:

i) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly Also no trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member

ii) Refer note 18 for information on trade receivables hypothecated as security by the Company

iii) Trade receivable ageing

31 March 2026

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	330	120	64	25	35	11	585
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	1	1	3	0	2	43	50
Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Total	**331**	**121**	**67**	**25**	**37**	**64**	**645**

31 March 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	222	300	156	95	22	26	821
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	1	4	16	2	23	46
Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Total	**222**	**301**	**160**	**111**	**24**	**59**	**877**

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8: Loans

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Loans to related parties (Refer Note 47)	268	485
Less : Loss allowance	(49)	(29)
Total non-current loans	**219**	**456**
Break-up for security details		
Loans considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans considered good - Unsecured	227	464
Loans - Credit impaired	41	21
Total	**268**	**485**
Less : Loss allowance	(49)	(29)
Total	**219**	**456**
Current		
Loans to related parties (Refer Note 47)	416	-
Loans to employees	-	0
Less : Loss allowance	-	-
Total current loans	**416**	**0**
Break-up for security details		
Loans considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans considered good - Unsecured	416	0
Loans - Credit impaired	-	-
Total	**416**	**0**
Less : Loss allowance	-	-
Total	**416**	**0**

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to related parties :

Type of Borrower	Amount outstanding as at 31 March 2026	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand :		
Related Parties		
Speedon Network Limited	41	6%
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	24	4%
STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK	23	3%
Sterlite Technologies Holding Inc USA	279	41%
STL Digital Limited	111	16%
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd	22	3%
Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A (refer note 6(iii))	184	27%
Total	**684**	**100%**

Type of Borrower	Amount outstanding as at 31 March 2025	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand :		
Related Parties		
Speedon Network Limited	37	8%
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	85	17%
Sterlite Technologies Holding Inc USA	50	10%
STL Digital Limited	183	38%
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd	3	1%
Sterlite Technologies DMCC	0	0%
STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A. (refer note 6(iii))	127	26%
Elitecore Technologies SDN BHD. (Malaysia)	0	0%
Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A	0	0%
Total	**485**	**100%**

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Note:

(a) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons/ 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 other than the transaction disclosed below.

During the year, the Company's foreign branch has advanced loans aggregating to ₹ 23 crores on June 26, 2025, and January 2, 2026, to STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sterlite Technologies Limited (the "Intermediary"), which has been onward funded on July 1, 2025 and January 2, 2026 to STL UK Holdco Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Sterlite Technologies Limited (the "Ultimate Beneficiary. The Company hereby declares that the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with in respect of the above transaction, and the transaction is not violative of the provisions of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

(b) Loans are given to subsidiaries for meeting their working capital requirements. Interest rates for these loans range from 4.62% p.a. to 12.49% p.a. Guarantees are given to subsidiaries for business purpose. (refer note 36 (b)).

(c) During the current year, a guarantee of ₹ 347 crores was given on behalf of STL Networks Limited, fellow subsidiary, consequent to the scheme of arrangement for demerger, for the purpose of counter guarantees for certain banking arrangements.

Note 9: Other Financial Assets

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Other financial assets		
Security deposits	5	2
Foreign exchange option contracts	20	-
Others*	1	3
Total other non-current financial assets	**26**	**5**

* Includes margin money of ₹ 1 crore (31 March 2025 ₹ 1 crore) held as lien by banks against bank guarantees

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	14	4
Other financial assets		
Interest accrued on investments/deposits	1	1
Security deposits	2	5
Government grants receivable	64	63
Receivable from related party (refer note 47)	21	19
Others	6	1
Total other current financial assets	**108**	**93**

Refer note 18 for information on financial assets hypothecated as security by the Company

Note 10: Other Assets and Contract Assets

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current (unsecured, considered good)		
Capital advances	13	3
Amount paid under protest towards litigation (refer note 37(4))	13	-
Total other non-current assets	**26**	**3**
Current (unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	14	20
Balances with Government authorities	60	65
Advance to related parties (refer note 47)	14	50
Advance to suppliers	19	-
Other advances	4	2
Total other current assets	**111**	**137**
Contract assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
- Undisputed	1	1
- Disputed	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total Contract assets	**1**	**1**

Refer note 18 for information on other assets hypothecated as security by the Company.

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Note 11: Inventories	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Raw materials [Includes stock in transit ₹ 24 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 4 crores)	132	88
Work-in-progress	24	13
Finished goods Includes stock in transit ₹ 79 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 120 crores)]	126	152
Stock-in-trade [Includes stock in transit ₹ 4 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 2 crores)]	57	15
Stores, spares, packing materials and others	50	52
Total	**389**	**320**

Amounts recognised in profit or loss :
Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounted to ₹ 42 crores as at year end (31 March 2025: ₹ 42 crores). These were recognised as an expense and included in '(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress & stock-in-trade and Cost of raw materials & components consumed in the statement of profit and loss.

Refer note 18 for information on inventories hypothecated as security by the Company.

Note 12: Investments

	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Current Investments		
In mutual funds (At fair value through profit or loss) (unquoted)		
88,535 (March 31, 2025 : Nil) units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Growth Plan	4	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**4**	**-**

Refer Note 18A for information on investments hypothecated as security by the Company

Note 13: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts (in ₹)	156	120
In current accounts (in foreign currency)	10	36
Cash on hand	0	0
Deposit accounts with original maturity of less than or equal to 3 months	-	48
	166	**204**

Notes:
i) Cash and Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2025 is net off ₹ 200 crores that had been transferred to STL Networks Limited pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger and as determined and approved by Board of Directors (refer note 15).
ii) There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents.
iii) Refer note 18 for information on cash and cash equivalents hypothecated as security by the Company

Note 14: Other Bank Balances

	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months (remaining maturity is less than 12 months) (Refer Note (i))	5	62
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (Refer Note (i))	4	2
In unpaid dividend account	2	3
Total other bank balances	**11**	**67**

Notes
(i) Includes ₹ 7 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 14 crores) held as lien by banks against bank guarantees
(ii) Refer note 18 for information on other bank balances hypothecated as security by the Company

Note 15: Discontinued operations

A. Global Services Business (GSB)

i) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 17, 2023 had approved, a Scheme of Arrangement under Section 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Scheme") to demerge the Global Services Business of the Company into its then wholly owned subsidiary, STL Networks Limited ("STNL").The appointed date being April 1, 2023. Pursuant to receipt of necessary statutory approvals including from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and in accordance with the Scheme, the Company had demerged its Global Services Business effective March 31, 2025. Consequently, the financial results of the Global Services Business for the year ended March 31, 2025 had been presented as discontinued operations to reflect the impact of this demerger.

Pursuant to the demerger and in accordance with the scheme, the Company had derecognized from its books of account as distribution to owners, the carrying amount of assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2025 pertaining to the Global Service business and are transferred to STL Networks Limited. In previous year, in accordance with the scheme, the excess of the carrying amount of assets over the carrying amount of liabilities transferred aggregating to ₹ 1,164 crores was debited to retained earnings.

Further pursuant to the Scheme, the Shareholders of the Company on the record date had been issued equity shares of STL Networks Limited in the same proportion as their holding in the Company. Consequently, STL Networks Limited ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company on scheme becoming effective.

ii) The results of Global Services Business for the year ended March 31, 2025 are presented below:

The Financial performance relating to the discontinued operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

	31 March 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,059
Other operating revenue	0
Revenue from operations	**1,059**
Other income	38
Expenses	959
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation(EBITDA)	**138**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8
Finance costs	84
Profit before tax for the period	**46**
Tax (expenses)/income:	32
Current Tax	15
Deferred tax	17
Profit for the period	**14**

iii) The book values of assets and liabilities of Global Services Business transferred as on effective date i.e., March 31, 2025 are presented below:

	31 March 2025
ASSETS	
Non-current assets	447
Current assets	2,502
Total assets	**2,949**
LIABILITIES	
Non-current liabilities	40
Current liabilities	1,745
Total Liabilities	**1,785**
Net Assets attributable to Global Services Business adjusted in Retained Earnings as per the Scheme	**1,164**

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

iv) Net cash flows attributable to the Global Service business are as follows:

	31 March 2025
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(169)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(28)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	347
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**150**

Note:
In the previous year, the Company had complied with the aforesaid Scheme of Arrangement for Demerger and the effect of such Scheme had been accounted for in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 in accordance with the Scheme and in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards.

B. Wireless Solution Business
In the earlier years, the Wireless Solution Business was considered as discontinued operation. Accordingly, revenue and expense related to this business is classified under discontinued operations.

The results of Wireless Solution Business for the year are presented below:	**31 March 2025**
Revenue	-
Expenses	0
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**(0)**
Income tax	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	**(0)**
Loss on measurement of fair value less cost to sale of assets held for sale	-
Income tax on above	-
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	**(0)**
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**(0)**
Net cash inflow /(outflow) from operating activities	
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(0)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinued operation	**(0)**

C. Telecom Software Business
In the earlier years, the Telecom Software Business was considered as discontinued operation. Accordingly, revenue and expense related to this business is classified under discontinued operations.

The results of Telecom Software Business for the year are presented below:	**31 March 2025**
Revenue	4
Expenses	6
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**(2)**
Income tax	
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	**(2)**
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(2)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinued operation	**(2)**

Note:
There are no revenue or expenses during the year ended March 31, 2026 relating to discontinued operations.

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: Share Capital

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Authorised equity share capital (no. crores)		
75 00 (31 March 2025 75 00) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	150	150
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (no crores) :		
48 81 (31 March 2025: 48 79) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid - up	98	98
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**98**	**98**

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Nos in crores	₹ in crores	Nos in crores	₹ in crores
At the beginning of the year	48 79	98	39 91	80
Issued during the year				
- Employee Stock options	0 02	0	0 03	0
- Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 16(h))	-	-	8 85	18
Outstanding at the end of the year	**48.81**	**98**	**48.79**	**98**

b. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of 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

c. Shares held by Holding Company and its fellow subsidiaries:

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	No. in crores	% holding	No. in crores	% holding
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Subsidiary of Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas) (refer note 47), Holding Company	20 94	42 90%	20 94	42 92%
Vedanta Limited, Fellow Subsidiary	0 48	0 98%	0 48	0 98%

Note:

Based on the assessment performed by management, Twin Star Overseas Limited is the Holding Company under the Companies Act 2013 and Indian Accounting Standards

d. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in the Company:

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	No. in crores	% holding	No. in crores	% holding
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Subsidiary of Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas) (refer note 47)	20 94	42 90%	20 94	42 92%
Bandhan Flexicap fund	2 43	4 97%	2 62	5 36%

e. Shares reserved for issue under options:

For information relating to employees stock options plan, 2010 including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, refer note 34

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

f. Details of shareholding of promoters:

Name of the promoter	Number of shares (No. in crores) as at 31 March 2026	Number of shares (No. in crores) as at 31 March 2025	Percentage of total number of shares as at 31 March 2026	Percentage of total number of shares as at 31 March 2025	Percentage of change during the year ended 31 March 2026	Percentage of change during the year ended 31 March 2025
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius	20.94	20.94	42.90%	42.92%	-0.02%	-9.55%
Vedanta Limited	0.48	0.48	0.98%	0.98%	0.00%	-0.23%
Ankit Agarwal	0.16	0.08	0.32%	0.17%	0.15%	-0.05%
Navin Kumar Agarwal	0.02	0.03	0.05%	0.06%	-0.01%	0.04%
Pratik Pravin Agarwal	0.01	0.01	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	-0.01%
Pravin Agarwal	0.09	0.01	0.18%	0.01%	0.17%	-0.01%
Sonakshi Agarwal	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.01%
Ruchira Agarwal	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Jyoti Agarwal	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pravin Agarwal Family Trust	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Anil Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.69**	**21.54**	**44.44%**	**44.16%**	**0.28%**	**-9.82%**

'Promoters' for the purpose of this disclosure means promoters as defined under Section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013

g. Details of shares bought back, shares issued pursuant to contract without payment received in cash, shares allotted by way of fully paid bonus shares during the 5 years preceding 31 March 2026:

The Company during the preceding 5 years has not bought back any shares nor issued shares pursuant to contract without payment received in cash and fully paid bonus shares.

h. Details of Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP)

During the previous year, the Company had issued 88,456,435 equity shares of face value ₹ 2 each at an issue price of ₹ 113.05 per equity share pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) under the provisions of Chapter VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended (the "SEBI ICDR Regulations"), and section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, including the rules made thereunder, each as amended. The proceeds from issue of shares had been utilised towards repayment of certain outstanding long term borrowings and toward payment of various working capital loans.

i. Convertible Share Warrants

During the year, the Company issued 45,300,000 convertible share warrants to promoter shareholders at ₹ 110 each. Each share warrant is convertible in 1 equity share of ₹ 2 each. Out of the above, the Company has received ₹ 125 crores towards allotment of such convertible share warrants and the balance amount would be received upon exercise of such convertible share warrants which is 18 months from the date of allotment. The proceeds from the issue of convertible share warrant has been utilised towards repayment/ servicing of financial facilities availed by the company and general corporate purposes.

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Other Equity

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
A. Reserves and Surplus		
Securities Premium		
Opening balance	1,002	42
Add/(Less) : Employees stock options exercised	2	3
Add/(Less) Pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 16(h))	-	982
Add/(Less) : Issue expenses pertaining to Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 16(h))	-	(25)
Closing balance	**1,004**	**1,002**
Capital Reserve	**(19)**	**(19)**
Employee Stock Options Outstanding		
Opening balance	11	13
Add/(Less) : Employee stock option expense for the year (refer note 34)	4	1
Add/(Less) : Employee stock option granted to employees of fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme referred in note 15	(1)	-
Add/(Less) : Employees stock options exercised	(2)	(3)
Closing balance	**12**	**11**
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	2	2
Closing balance	**2**	**2**
General Reserve		
Opening balance	139	139
Closing balance	**139**	**139**
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	203	1,481
Add/(Less) :Profit/(loss) for the year	2	(115)
Add/(Less) Remeasurement of defined employee benefit obligation (net of tax)	2	1
Add/(Less) :Transfer Pursuant to Demerger	-	(1,164)
Add/(Less) : Employee stock option granted to employees of fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme referred in note 15	1	-
Add/(Less) :Cancellation of investment on account of demerger scheme(refer note 15)	-	(0)
Total retained earnings	**208**	**203**
Total Reserves and Surplus	**1,346**	**1,337**
B. Money received against convertible share warrants		
Opening balance	-	-
Add Money received against convertible share warrants	125	-
Closing balance	**125**	**-**
C. Capital Contribution by Holding Company		
Opening balance	-	-
Add/(Less) :Employee stock option expenses/(credit) for options granted by fellow subsidiary to employees of the Company referred in note 15	1	-
Closing balance	**1**	**-**
D. Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
Opening balance	(17)	(16)
Add/(Less) : Cash flow hedge reserve created on currency forward contracts	(46)	(2)
Add/(Less) : Cash flow hedge reserve created on foreign exchange option contracts	17	-
Add/(Less) : Amount reclassified to statement of profit and loss	8	1
Add/(Less) : Deferred tax	5	0
Closing balance	**(33)**	**(17)**
E. Cost of Hedging Reserve - Reclassifiable		
Opening balance	-	-
Add/(Less) : Cost of hedging reserve created on foreign exchange option contracts	(18)	-
Add/(Less) : Amount reclassified to statement of profit and loss	1	-
Add/(Less) : Deferred tax	4	-
Closing balance	**(13)**	**-**
F. Cost of Hedging Reserve - Not Reclassifiable		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Recognition through Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense) (net of taxes)	2	-
Closing balance	**2**	**-**
Total other equity	**1,428**	**1,320**

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Nature and Purpose of reserves other than retained earnings

Securities Premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital Reserve
Capital reserve was created on account of merger of passive infrastructure business of wholly owned subsidiary, Speedon Network Limited, in the year ended March 31, 2017.

Employee Stock Options Outstanding
The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees of the Company and fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme of demerger under employee stock option plan (ESOP Scheme).

Capital Redemption Reserve
As per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has created a capital redemption reserve (CRR) of 2 Crores against face value of equity shares bought back by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021.

General Reserve
General reserve is created as per the provisions of the Companies Act 1956/ 2013 and includes amounts transferred from debenture redemption reserve on account of redemption of debentures

Money received against convertible share warrants
It represents money received against convertible share warrants.

Capital Contribution by Holding Company
Capital Contribution by Holding Company is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees of the Company by the fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme of demerger under the employee stock option plan (ESOP).

Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges
The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its risk management policy for commodity and foreign currency risk as described in Note 44. The Cash Flow hedging reserve is used to recognise the effective portion of gain or loss on designated hedging relationship.

Cost of Hedging Reserve
The fair value of the time value of a hedging instruments which meets the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting and are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in this reserve. The amounts recognised in such reserve are amortised to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis. The non-reclassifiable portion represents the changes in the fair value of the time value of foreign exchange option contracts to the extent such changes do not relate to the aligned time value of the hedged transaction. These fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, and are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

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Note 18: Borrowings

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
A. Non-current		
Debentures (Secured)		
Nil (31 March 2025 : 10,000) Nil (31 March 2025 : 9.35%) Non convertible debentures of ₹ 1 lacs each	-	100
2,900 (31 March 2025 2,900) 8.50% (31 March 2025 8.50%) Non convertible debentures of ₹ 10 lacs each	290	290
Term loans		
Foreign currency loan (secured)	379	-
Indian rupee loans from banks (secured)	96	100
Indian rupee loans from NBFC (secured)	150	-
	915	**490**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	915	490
Unsecured borrowings	-	-
Total Non-current borrowings	**915**	**490**
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed under the head "Current Borrowings"	48	104
Net Amount	**867**	**386**

Notes:

a) 8.50% (31 March 2025 : 8.50%) Non convertible debentures carry 8.50% (31 March 2025 : 8.50%) p.a rate of interest. Total amount of non-convertible debentures is due in 4 equal annual installments starting from FY 2027-28 till FY 2030-31. These non-convertible debentures are secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge on specified movable fixed assets at Shendra plant (both present and future).

b) 9.35% Non convertible debentures carry 9.35% p.a rate of interest. Total amount of non-convertible debentures were repaid in the FY 2025-26. These non-convertible debentures were secured by way of a first pari passu charge over movable fixed assets of the Company, other than assets located at Shendra Aurangabad.

c) Secured Indian rupee term loan from bank amounting to ₹ 96 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 100 crore) carries interest @ CSB overnight MCLR +0.04% p.a. Loan amount was repayable in 12 quarterly instalments from June 2025. The term loan is secured by way of First pari passu charge on all movable fixed assets except new Glass Plant in Shendra & Specified immovable assets situated at Silvassa & Dadra.

d) Secured USD term loan from bank amounting to ₹ 379 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ Nil) carries interest @ Term SOFR 6 months + 2.20% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 6 equal half-yearly instalments starting from FY 2027-28. The term loan is secured by way of exclusive charge by way of mortgage on specified Immovable assets situated at Aurangabad.

e) Secured Indian rupee term loan from NBFC amounting to ₹ 150 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ Nil) carries interest @ TCL LTPLR + 0.20% to 0.57% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in FY 2027-28. The term loan is secured by way of first pari passu charge over specified moveable fixed asset of Shendra plant (both present and future).

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
B. Current borrowings		
Working capital demand loans from banks (secured)	10	152
Working capital demand loans from banks (unsecured)	-	45
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings (secured)	48	104
Commercial paper from bank (unsecured)	-	100
Other loans from banks (secured)	175	180
Other loans from banks (unsecured)	75	207
	308	**787**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	233	435
Unsecured borrowings	75	352
Net Amount	**308**	**787**

Notes:

(i) Borrowings (Working capital demand loans) as at March 31, 2025 are net of ₹ 704 crores that had been transferred to STL Networks Limited pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15). As at March 31, 2026, working capital demand loans are net of ₹ 290 that were transferred to STL Networks Limited pursuant to the scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 47 (F)).

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(ii) Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement for demerger referred in Note 15, the encumbrance in respect of the secured borrowings transferred to STL Networks Limited shall be extended to and operate over the assets transferred to STL Networks Limited which may have been encumbered in respect of such secured borrowings. Accordingly, the encumbrance, if any, over the assets remaining with the Company are released from the obligations relating to the secured borrowings transferred to STL Networks Limited. Similarly, the encumbrance over the assets transferred to STL Networks Limited are released from the obligations relating to the secured borrowings remaining with the Company.
The Company will be filing the particulars relating to modification of charge with the Registrar of Companies upon completion of necessary discussion / documentation with the bankers.

(iii) Working capital demand loan from banks (secured) amounting to ₹ 10 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 152 crores) are secured by first pari-passu charge on entire current assets of the Company (both present and future) and second pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of the Company other than assets located at Shendra, Aurangabad.

Working capital demand loan from banks (unsecured) amounting to Nil (31 March 2025 ₹ 45 crores) are unsecured.

Working capital demand loans have been taken for a period of 7 days to 180 days and carry interest @ 7.86% p.a. (31 March 2025: 7.50% to 8.50% p.a).

(iv) Commercial Papers as at March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 100 crores are unsecured and are generally taken for a period from 60 Days to 180 days and carry interest @ 8.00% to 9.00% p.a. There are no Commercial Papers outstanding as on 31 March 2026

(v) Other loans include buyer's credit arrangements (secured) and export packing credit (secured) amounting to ₹ 175 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 180 crores). These secured loans are secured by hypothecation of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and trade receivables. Export packing credit is taken for a period ranging from 30-180 days.

Other loans include export packing credit (unsecured) amounting to ₹ 75 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 207 crores).

Interest rate for these products range from 2.52% - 7.75% p.a (31 March 2025: 4.40% - 8.12% p.a).

(vi) Borrowing secured against current assets :
The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds :
The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the 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

(viii) The borrowings obtained by the Company during the year from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

(ix) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority

(x) There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period except as mentioned in note 18B (ii) above

(xi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. The Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group

(xii) Net debt reconciliation
This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	166	204
Current investments*	6	50
Current borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	(313)	(793)
Non-current borrowings	(867)	(386)
Net Debt	**(1,008)**	**(925)**

The amount of net debt considering the amount of lease liability of ₹ 44 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 41 crores) and Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA) of ₹ 167 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 181 crores) is ₹ (1,219) crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ (1,147) crores). For movement of lease liability refer note 4.

*includes other bank balance of ₹ 2 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 50 crores) with respect to fixed deposit excluding deposits held as lien by banks against bank guarantees. These fixed deposits can be encashed by the Company at any time without any major penalties

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Movement of Borrowings (current and non current)	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Opening balance	**1,179**	**2,319**
Cashflows	(19)	(401)
Interest expense	141	180
Interest paid	(142)	(174)
Forex adjustment	21	(1)
Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	(744)
Closing balance	**1,180**	**1,179**

Movement of Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Opening balance	**181**	**207**
Cashflows	-	-
Interest expense	11	13
Interest paid	(11)	(13)
Adjusted against sale of goods	(32)	(26)
Forex adjustment	18	0
Closing balance	**167**	**181**

Cash and cash equivalent	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Opening balance	**204**	**184**
Cashflows	(38)	220
Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	(200)
Closing balance	**166**	**204**

Current Investments	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Opening balance	**50**	**85**
Cashflows	(44)	(35)
Closing balance	**6**	**50**

(xiii) Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Current		
Financial Assets		
Pari Passu Charge		
Current Investments	4	-
Loans	416	-
Trade Receivables	559	795
Cash and Cash Equivalents	166	204
Other Bank Balances	11	67
Other Current Financial Assets	108	93
Non Financial Assets		
Pari Passu Charge		
Inventories	389	320
Contract Assets	1	1
Other Current Assets	111	137
Total Current Assets pledged as security	**1,765**	**1,615**
Non Current Assets		
Exclusive Charge		
Land	8	-
Buildings	228	-
Pari Passu Charge		
Freehold Land	68	28
Buildings	76	126
Plant & Machinery	1,106	1,159
Furnitures & Fixtures	3	3
Data Processing Equipments	7	4
Office Equipments	3	2
Electrical Fittings	28	34
Vehicles	2	2
Capital Work in Progress	16	16
Total Non Current Assets pledged as security	**1,545**	**1,375**
Total Assets pledged as security	**3,310**	**2,990**

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19: Other Financial Liabilities

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Other financial liabilities		
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	10
Deposits from customers	-	0
Deferred premium payable on option contracts	10	-
Total non-current other financial liabilities	**13**	**10**
Current		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	42	14
Deferred premium payable on option contracts	8	-
	50	**14**
Other financial liabilities		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5	6
Unclaimed dividend*	2	3
Deposits from customers	1	1
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	40	34
Employee benefits payable	13	15
Others	5	2
	67	**61**
Total current other financial liabilities	**117**	**75**

* There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

Note 20: Acceptances

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current		
Acceptances	264	291

Note:

1) The Company facilitates early settlement of invoices for participating suppliers through having arrangements with Banks/available platforms under which a financing partner settles approved invoices prior to their original due dates. The company in agreement with participating suppliers (including Micro and Small Enterprises) uses these arrangements to make early payments compared to the standard credit period agreed with the suppliers and settling the payments to the financing partner on the agreed due date with them. These arrangements does not substantially modify the company's cash outflows. The company considers these arrangements as part of the trade working capital considering the range of credit terms agreed with its suppliers.

2) Acceptances also include extended interest bearing credit upto 180 days offered by the supplier which is secured against Usance Letter of Credit (LC). Under this arrangement, the supplier is eligible to receive payment from negotiating bank prior to the expiry of the extended credit period. The interest for the extended credit period payable to the bank on maturity of the LC has been presented under Finance Cost

Range of payment due dates:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	01 April 2024
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	90 - 180 days after invoice date	N/A*	N/A*
Comparable trade payables that are not part of the supplier finance arrangement	60 - 150 days after invoice date	N/A*	N/A*

Carrying amount of liabilities under supplier finance arrangement:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	01 April 2024
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	264	291	N/A*
- of which suppliers have received early payment from the finance provider	217	N/A*	N/A*

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

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 21: Trade Payables

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises (refer note 39)	25	29
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 47)	258	504
Others	316	262
	574	766
Total Trade Payables	**599**	**795**

Trade payable ageing — **31 March 2026**

Particulars			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME-undisputed	4	9	11	1	0	0	25
(ii) Others-undisputed	114	101	277	66	13	3	574
Total	**118**	**110**	**288**	**67**	**13**	**3**	**599**

Trade payable ageing — **31 March 2025**

Particulars			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME-undisputed	2	4	22	1	0	0	29
(ii) Others-undisputed	19	90	432	210	5	10	766
Total	**21**	**94**	**454**	**211**	**5**	**10**	**795**

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Note 22: Provisions

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Provision for warranty	-	0
Total non-current provision	**-**	**0**
Current		
Provision for litigations / contingencies	-	39
Provision for warranty	0	-
Total current provision	**0**	**39**

Provision for litigations / contingencies :

The Company has entered into consent terms with Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd pursuant to which the Company has agreed to settle the dispute with settlement of $4,301,368 on or before April 10, 2026 Consequently, the amount of ₹ 41 crores has been transferred to trade payables The aforesaid amount has been subsequently paid

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
At the beginning of the year	39	36
Addition during the year (including foreign exchange changes)	2	3
Utilized / Payment made during the year	-	-
Transferred to trade payables	(41)	-
At the end of the year	**-**	**39**
Current portion	-	39
Non-current portion	-	0

Provision for warranty

The Company has given warranty on network software and licenses sold to customers The timing of the outflow is expected to be within a period of eighteen months from the date of sale of telecom software products Movement in provision for warranty is given below:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
At the beginning of the year	0	0
Arising during the year	-	-
Utilized during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	**0**	**0**
Current portion	-	-
Non-current portion	0	0

Note 23: Other Current Liabilities and Contract Liabilities

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers	48	7
Total	**48**	**7**
Current		
Indirect taxes payable	17	35
Withholding taxes (TDS) payable	5	3
Others	-	18
Total other current liabilities	**21**	**56**

Chartered Accountants

Sterlite Technologies Limited

Note 24A: Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets) (Net)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation for financial reporting	134	137
Impact of fair valuation of Land as at Ind AS transition date	11	11
Right of Use assets	12	11
Total deferred tax liability (A)	**157**	**160**
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debtors and other assets, allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	35	24
Expenditure allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	10	4
Provision for inventory	11	11
Provision for litigations / contingencies	-	10
Provision for warranty	0	-
Deferred tax asset on business losses/ unabsorbed depreciation as per income tax	100	93
Lease Liability	11	10
Provision for defined benefit obligation	9	5
Impairment provision for investments in subsidiaries	2	-
Mark to market loss on derivative contracts (net)	8	-
Others	-	22
Total deferred tax asset (B)	**186**	**179**
Net deferred tax (assets) / liability (A-B)	**(29)**	**(19)**

Reconciliation of deferred tax liability	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Opening deferred tax liability / (asset), net	(19)	(24)
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in statement of profit and loss	(3)	(33)
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in OCI	(7)	0
Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	38
Closing deferred tax asset, net	**(29)**	**(19)**

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets (net) amounting to ₹ 29 crore as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 19 crores), on business losses/ unabsorbed depreciation and other temporary differences, based on its assessment of recoverability considering the Company's projected future taxable income, in accordance with Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes"

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Profit or loss section		
Current tax related to continuing operation	4	-
Current tax related to discontinued operation	-	15
Deferred tax related to continuing operation	(3)	(50)
Deferred tax related to discontinued operation	-	17
Income tax expenses (credit) reported in the statement of profit and loss	**1**	**(18)**
OCI section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year		
Net (gain)/loss on movement in cost of hedging reserve	3	-
Net (gain)/loss on movement in cash flow hedges	5	(0)
Re-measurement (gain)/loss of defined employee benefit plans	(1)	0
Income tax (charged)/credit through OCI	**7**	**0**

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of tax expense	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Accounting profit before income tax from continuing and discontinued operations	3	(133)
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2025: 25.17%)	1	(33)
Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous years	-	(4)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	0	-
Tax benefits under various sections of Income tax Act, 1961	-	(1)
Other adjustments	-	20
Income tax expense	**1**	**(18)**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**1**	**(18)**

Note 24B: Non-current tax assets (net) / Current tax liabilities (net)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening Current tax liabilities/(assets)	0	(22)
Add: Current tax payable for the year- Continued operations	4	-
Add: Current tax payable for the year- Discontinued operations	-	15
Add/(Less): Tax paid (Net of refunds)	(28)	8
Total current tax liabilities/(assets)	**(24)**	**0**
Non-current tax assets	28	-
Current tax liabilities	4	0

Note:

1 As at March 31, 2026, ₹ 4 crores pertains to tax payable for UK branch and ₹ 28 crores relates to tax receivable from India tax jurisdiction

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

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 25: Employee benefit obligations

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non Current		
Provision for gratuity	19	9
Total non-current employee benefit obligations	**19**	**9**
Current		
Provision for gratuity	4	3
Provision for compensated absences	11	8
Total current employee benefit obligations	**15**	**11**

i) Compensated Absences

The compensated absences cover the Company's liability for sick and privilege leave. The entire amount is presented as current since the Company does not have the right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Compensated absences not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	10	6

ii) Post employment benefit obligation - Gratuity

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees in India in accordance with the Code on Social Security, 2020 (refer note 51).

The gratuity obligation has been actuarially valued by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method, considering the revised definition of wages for gratuity computation. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India and SBI Life Insurance Company limited. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimate of expected gratuity payments.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	18	28
Current service cost	5	3
Past Service Cost	8	-
Interest cost	2	2
Actuarial (gain)/loss		
- Due to change in Financial Assumptions	(1)	1
- Due to Experience	(2)	(2)
Benefits paid	(2)	(7)
Transferred in relation to demerger pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	(7)
Defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**28**	**18**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	6	3
Interest Income	1	0
Contribution by employer	5	13
Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments	(6)	-
Benefits paid	(2)	(7)
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	1	(0)
Transferred in relation to demerger pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15)	-	(3)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**5**	**6**

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 5 crores (Actual contribution for the year ended 31 March 2026 ₹ 5 crores) to its gratuity plan in FY 2026-27

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	%	%
Insurance Fund with SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	71	60
Insurance Fund with Life Insurance Corporation of India	29	40

The fair value of planned assets represents the amount as confirmed by the fund.

Details of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	28	18
Fair value of plan assets	(5)	(6)
Net defined benefit liability	**23**	**12**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows.

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Present value of funded obligations	28	18
Fair value of plan assets	(5)	(6)
Deficit of funded plan (A)	**23**	**12**

The Company has no legal obligation to settle the deficit in the funded plans with an immediate contribution or additional one off contributions. The Company intends to continue to contribute the defined benefit plans as per the demand from LIC of India and SBI Life Insurance Company Limited.

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss (including continuing and discontinued operations):

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current service cost	5	3
Interest cost	2	2
Past service cost	8	-
Expected return on plan assets	(1)	(0)
Net benefit expense	**14**	**5**

For the year ended March 31, 2025, ₹ 2 crores pertains to discontinued operations (Global Services Business) which had been transferred to STL Networks pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15).

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI) (including continuing and discontinued operations):

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(3)	(1)
Return on Plan Assets (Excluding Interest Income)	-	0
Net (income)/expense for the year recognized in OCI	(3)	(1)

The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation are shown below:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.16%	6.71%
Expected rate of return on plan asset	7.16%	6.71%
Employee turnover	10.00%	10.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	India Assured lives mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

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

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
+1% Change in discount rate	(2)	(1)
-1% Change in discount rate	2	1
+1% Change in rate of salary increase	2	1
-1% Change in rate of salary increase	(2)	(1)
+1% Change in rate of employee turnover	(0)	(0)
-1% Change in rate of employee turnover	0	0

The above sensitivity analysis of impact on defined benefit obligation 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.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

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

Asset volatility:
The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Plan assets are maintained with fund manager, LIC of India and SBI Life Insurance Company Limited.

The Company's assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by LIC and SBI Life Insurance Company Limited which has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years. The plan asset mix is in compliance with the requirements of the respective local regulations.

Changes in bond yields:
A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

Future salary escalation and inflation risk:
Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this risk.

Life expectancy
Increases in life expectancy of employee will result in an increase in the plan liabilities. This is particularly significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8 years (31 March 2025 - 7 years). The expected maturity analysis of gratuity is as follows:

Maturity Analysis of defined benefit obligation:
The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows

Particulars	31 March 2026 (Funded)	31 March 2025 (Funded)
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
Less than 1 year	3	4
Between 1 to 2 years	3	1
Between 3 to 5 years	9	5
Over 5 years	33	20

Sterlite Technologies Limited

Note 26: Revenue From Operations (from continuing operations)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products		
- Finished goods	2,013	1,858
- Traded goods	314	252
Revenue from sale of products	**2,327**	**2,110**
Revenue from software products/licenses and implementation activities	28	6
Revenue from sale of services	24	27
	2,379	**2,143**
Other operating revenue		
- Scrap sales	24	34
- Other operating income*	16	14
- Export incentives**	27	24
Revenue from operations	**2,446**	**2,215**

Revenue disaggregation in terms of nature of goods and services has been included above.

There is no material difference between the contract price and the revenue from contracts with customers.

The Company has no unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations. Amount of unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations does not include contracts with original expected duration of one year or less since the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115.

Revenue from sale of services pertains to shipment services provided after transfer of control of the goods to the customers in accordance with the contract.

*This includes government grants pertaining to indirect tax benefits availed under Industrial Promotion Scheme amounting to ₹ 16 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 14 crores).

** This relates to government grants pertaining to indirect tax benefits availed under Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme.

Note 27: Other Income

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Royalty Income (refer note 47)	35	33
Commission Income (refer note 47)	2	1
Management Fees (refer note 47)	22	27
Rental Income	0	0
Profit on sale of assets, net	1	3
Corporate Guarantee commission (refer note 47)	2	3
Interest on income tax refund	-	2
Exchange difference, net	51	5
Liabilities no longer required written back	9	2
Miscellaneous Income (refer note 47)	7	6
	129	**82**
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	6	5
- Loans to related parties (refer note 47)	42	43
Gain/(loss) on investment measured at FVTPL, net	2	3
	50	**51**
Total other income	**179**	**133**

Note 28: Cost of Raw Materials and Components Consumed

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year (refer note 11)	88	86
Add : Purchases	1,141	1,080
Less : Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 11)	(132)	(88)
Cost of raw material & components consumed	**1,098**	**1,078**
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		
Opening inventories		
Stock-in-trade	15	17
Work-in-progress	13	18
Finished goods	152	101
	179	**136**
Closing inventories		
Stock-in-trade	57	15
Work-in-progress	24	13
Finished goods	126	152
	208	179
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	**(28)**	**(43)**

Note 29: Employee Benefits Expense

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	149	157
Contribution to provident fund (refer note below)	5	6
Gratuity expenses (refer note 25)	6	3
Employees stock option expense (refer note 34)	5	(1)
Staff welfare expenses	5	6
Total Employee benefit expense	**170**	**172**

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company has a provident fund plan which is a defined contribution plan. Contributions are made to provident fund administered by the Government in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per local regulations. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The Company has recognised the following expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year

Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund*	5	9
Total	**5**	**9**

* The previous year figure for the year ended March 31, 2025 includes ₹ 3 crores pertaining to discontinued operations

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Note 30: Other Expenses

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	52	59
Consumption of packing materials	45	43
Power, fuel and water*	102	102
Labour Charges	74	82
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	1	0
Plant & Machinery	15	11
Others	17	14
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses (refer note 43)	1	3
Sales commission	7	7
Sales promotion	14	25
Carriage outwards	85	97
Rent	5	7
Insurance	10	8
Legal and professional fees	69	38
Rates and taxes	10	8
Travelling and conveyance	11	9
Subcontracting charges for Network Maintenance/Implementation	26	4
IT Expenses	26	27
Impairment provision for investment in subsidiaries	6	-
Directors sitting fee and commission	2	2
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	2	4
Distributorship and manufacturing margin adjustment to related parties (refer note 47)	127	168
Royalty expense (refer note 47)	9	11
Research and development expenses (refer note 40)		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	8	10
- Raw materials consumed	19	8
- General expenses	15	10
Total Research and development expenses	**42**	**28**
Less: Amount transferred to individual expense line item	(42)	(28)
	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	30	12
Total other expenses	**746**	**742**

*Net of government grant of ₹ 8 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 8 crores) pertaining to refund of electricity expenses under Industrial Promotion Scheme

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Payment to auditor		
As auditor:		
Audit fee (including limited reviews and audit of consolidated financial statements)	1.67	1.85
Reimbursement of expenses	0.30	0.48
Certification Fees	0.16	0.25
Other services (related to QIP)	-	1.35
In other capacity:		
Tax audit fees	0.08	0.08
	2.22	**4.02**

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Note 31: Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	155	162
Depreciation of right of use assets	8	8
Amortisation of intangible assets	4	4
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**167**	**174**

Note 32: Finance Cost

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	116	121
Interest on lease liabilities	4	5
Bank charges	27	32
Others	5	5
Total finance cost	**152**	**163**

Note 33: Tax Expense

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current tax on profits/(loss) for the year	4	15
Deferred tax	(3)	(33)
Total tax expense	**1**	**(18)**
Current tax expense attributable to:		
Continuing operations	4	-
Discontinued operations	-	15
Total	**4**	**15**
Deferred tax Expense/(Credit) attributable to:		
Continuing operations	(3)	(50)
Discontinued operations	-	17
Total	**(3)**	**(33)**

Refer Note 15 and Note 24 for details on income tax with respect to discontinued operation

Note 34: Employee Share Based Payments

The Company has established two employees stock options plans ("ESOP 2010" and "ESOP 2016") for its employees pursuant to the special resolution passed by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on July 14, 2010 and March 30, 2016 respectively The plan also covers employees of subsidiaries and subsequent to the demerger of Global Services Business, it covers those employees who were transferred to the STL Networks Limited, as required under the scheme of demerger. The employee stock option plan is designed to provide incentives to the employees of the Company to deliver long-term returns and is an equity settled plan. The ESOP Scheme is administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Participation in the plan is at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the ESOP Scheme or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Options granted under ESOP scheme would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company has approved multiple grants with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment with the Company and hence, the options would vest with passage of time. In addition to this, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee may also specify certain performance parameters subject to which the options would vest. Such options would vest when the performance parameters are met

Once vested, the options remain exercisable for a period of maximum five years Options granted under the plan are for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights On exercise, each option is convertible into one equity share The exercise price is ₹ 2 per option

The Company has charged ₹ 5 crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ (1) crore (including discontinued operations amounting to ₹ 2 crores)) to the statement of profit and loss in respect of options granted under ESOP scheme.

a) Set Out Below is the summary of options granted under the plan.

Particulars	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Average Exercise price per share option (Amount in ₹)	Number of Options	Average Exercise price per share option (Amount in ₹)	Number of Options
Opening Balance	2	19,55,249	2	21,90,825
Granted during the year	2	17,76,724	2	11,20,272
Exercised during the year	2	(2,11,452)	2	(3,48,111)
Expired/cancelled during the year	2	(9,77,449)	2	(10,07,737)
Closing Balance		**25,43,072**		**19,55,249**
Vested and Exercisable		2,73,528		4,18,780

Weighted average per share price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 120 (31 March 2025 ₹ 89)

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price (Amount in ₹)	Share options outstanding on 31 March 2026	Share options outstanding on 31 March 2025
30 March 2015	01 June 2025	2	-	6,000
25 July 2016	01 August 2026	2	1,020	1,860
19 July 2017	01 August 2027	2	3,959	6,529
19 July 2018	01 August 2028	2	11,418	35,981
24 October 2019	24 October 2029	2	35,762	94,983
22 July 2020	31 July 2030	2	52,693	1,03,613
19 January 2021	19 January 2031	2	15,563	15,563
21 July 2021	31 July 2031	2	46,573	85,245
18 January 2022	18 January 2032	2	2,634	2,634
19 July 2022	31 July 2032	2	85,921	1,99,251
25 January 2023	26 January 2033	2	11,812	27,301
26 July 2023	31 July 2033	2	2,57,239	5,39,517
20 August 2024	19 August 2033	2	1,98,667	6,68,594
16 January 2025	25 January 2034	2	1,26,745	1,68,178
25 July 2025	24 July 2032	2	4,99,945	-
14 October 2025	14 October 2033	2	11,68,500	-
14 January 2026	14 January 2034	2	24,621	-
Total			**25,43,072**	**19,55,249**

Weighted Average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at the end of the period	2.07	2.76

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b) Fair Value of the options granted during the year-

During the current year nomination and remuneration committee has approved 3 grants. Following are the details of assumptions under the grant, related vesting conditions and fair valuation model used based on the nature of vesting.

(I) Date of Grant- 25 July 2025

The Company has granted 5,41,603 options under ESOP scheme based on following criteria and related assumptions

1. Vesting criteria - Assured Vesting of 70% Of Options in four years, provided that employees are in service as on the date of vesting.

Fair Valuation Method- Black Scholes options Pricing Model

Variables	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
	25 July 2026	25 July 2027	25 July 2028	25 July 2029
Share price at Grant Date	117.30	117.30	117.30	117.30
Volatility	46.70%	46.70%	46.70%	46.70%
Risk Free rate	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option (years)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Outputs				
Option Fair value	115.0	115.00	115.00	115.00
Vesting Percentage	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Fair Value of the option (Black Scholes Model)				**115.00**

2. Vesting criteria - 10% options will vest upon meeting of revenue targets, 10% options will vest upon meeting of Net Cash Generation (NCG) targets and 10% options will vest upon meeting of Net Product Development (NPD) as per agreed business plan for FY26.

Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

Vesting of these options is dependent on the achievement of target Revenue, NCG and NPD during the performance of FY 2025-26 as per the criteria determined by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (i.e., as per agreed business plan for FY26 based on consolidated Revenue, Net cash generation and NPD). The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company :

- the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the company
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of Revenue, NCG and NPD as per approved business plan
- Threshold of 70% achievement as per business plans and capped at 100% achievement
- Linear computation based on achievement against business plans.

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	Revenue (10%)	NCG (10%)	NPD (10%)
Share price at Grant Date	117.30	117.30	117.30
Volatility	61.70%	61.70%	61.70%
Risk Free rate	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option (years)	0.81	0.81	0.81
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Fair Value of the option	**108.80**	**7.30**	**65.70**

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(II) Date of Grant- 14 October 2025

The Company has granted 12.10.500 options under ESOP scheme based on following criteria and related assumptions

1. Vesting criteria - Assured Vesting of 70% Of Options in three years, provided that employees are in service as on the date of vesting

Fair Valuation Method- Black Scholes options Pricing Model

Variables	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3
	14 October 2026	14 October 2027	14 October 2028
Share price at Grant Date	112.60	112.60	112.60
Volatility	51.60%	51.60%	51.60%
Risk Free rate	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option (years)	2.10	2.10	2.10
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Outputs			
Option Fair value	110.40	110.40	110.40
Vesting Percentage	30.00%	30.00%	40.00%
Fair Value of the option (Black Scholes Model)			**110.40**

2. Vesting criteria - 10% options will vest upon meeting of revenue targets, 10% options will vest upon meeting of Net Cash Generation (NCG) targets and 10% options will vest upon meeting of Net Product Development (NPD) as per agreed business plan for FY26.

Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

Vesting of these options is dependent on the achievement of target Revenue, NCG and NPD during the performance of FY 2025-26 as per the criteria determined by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (i.e., as per agreed business plan for FY26 based on consolidated Revenue, Net cash generation and NPD). The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company :

- the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the company
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of Revenue, NCG and NPD as per approved business plan
- Threshold of 70% achievement as per business plans and capped at 100% achievement
- Linear computation based on achievement against business plans.

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	Revenue (10%)	NCG (10%)	NPD (10%)
Share price at Grant Date	112.60	112.60	112.60
Volatility	73.00%	73.00%	73.00%
Risk Free rate	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option (years)	0.58	0.58	0.58
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Fair Value of the option	**103.40**	**6.70**	**62.40**

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

(III) Date of Grant- 14 January 2026

The Company has granted 24,621 options under ESOP scheme based on following criteria and related assumptions

1. Vesting criteria - Assured Vesting of 70% Of Options in three years, provided that employees are in service as on the date of vesting

Fair Valuation Method- Black Scholes options Pricing Model

Variables	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3
	14 January 2027	14 January 2028	14 January 2029
Share price at Grant Date	94.09	94.09	94.09
Volatility	46.42%	46.42%	46.42%
Risk Free rate	6.65%	6.65%	6.65%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Time until option expiration (years)	7.10	7.10	7.10
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Outputs			
Option Fair value	92.84	92.84	92.84
Vesting Percentage	30.00%	30.00%	40.00%
Fair Value of the option (Black Scholes Model)			**92.84**

2. Vesting criteria - 10% options will vest upon meeting of revenue targets, 10% options will vest upon meeting of Cash Generation targets and 10% options will vest upon meeting of Product Development as per agreed business plan for FY26.

Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

Vesting of these options is dependent on the achievement of target Revenue, CG and PD during the performance of FY 2025-26 as per the criteria determined by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (i.e. as per agreed business plan for FY26 based on consolidated Revenue, CG and PD). The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company

- the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the company
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of Revenue, CG and PD as per approved business plan
- Threshold of 70% achievement as per business plans and capped at 100% achievement
- Linear computation based on achievement against business plans.

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	Revenue (10%)	CG (10%)	PD (10%)
Share price at Grant Date	94.09	94.09	94.09
Volatility	46.42%	46.42%	46.42%
Risk Free rate	6.65%	6.65%	6.65%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Time until option expiration (years)	6.44	6.44	6.44
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Fair Value of the option	**141.17**	**108.68**	**70.78**

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Note 35: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The following table shows the computation of basic and diluted EPS

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Profit for the year from continuing operations	2	(127)
Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	-	12
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (Nos in crores)	48.80	48.48
Adjustments for calculation of diluted EPS:		
Employee stock options outstanding during the year (Nos in crores)	0.12	0.15
On account of issuance of convertible share warrants (Nos in crores)	1.67	-
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS (Nos in crores)	50.58	48.63
Earnings per share (Amount in ₹)		
Basic		
From continuing operations	0.04	(2.62)
From discontinued operations	-	0.24
From continuing and discontinued operations	0.04	(2.38)
Diluted		
From continuing operations	0.04	(2.62)
From discontinued operations	-	0.24
From continuing and discontinued operations	0.04	(2.38)

For the year ended March 31, 2025, due to anti-dilution, Basic EPS and Diluted EPS are same

Note 36: Capital and Other Commitments

a] Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not recognised for (net of advances) are ₹ 57 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 32 crores)

b) Corporate guarantees are given by the company for loans taken by following subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries (refer notes 44 and 47):

Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
STL Optical Interconnect S p A (merged with Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A w e f. April 01, 2025)	-	233
STL Networks Limited	347	-
Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	271	102
Sterlite Tech Holding Inc (USA)	427	385
Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	45	-
STL Digital Limited	55	55
	1,145	775

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 37: Contingent Liabilities#

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
1. Disputed tax liabilities		
a) Excise and Customs duty*	56	56
b) Goods and Services tax*	0	0
c) Income tax*	21	21

* Excludes interest and penalties if any. The above matters pertain to certain disallowances/demand raised by respective authorities.

Other claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:		
2. Claims lodged by a bank against the Company$	25	25

$In an earlier year, one of the Bankers of the Company had wrongly paid an amount of ₹ 25 crores under the letter of credit facility. The letter of credit towards import consignment was not accepted by the Company, owing to discrepancies in the documents. Thereafter, the bank filed claim against the Company in the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT). Against the DRT Order dated 28 October 2010, the parties had filed cross appeals before the Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal. The Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal vide its Order dated 28 January 2015 has allowed the appeal filed by the Company and has dismissed the appeal filed by the bank. The bank has challenged the said order in Writ petition before the Bombay High Court. The management doesn't expect the claim to succeed and accordingly no provision for the contingent liability has been recognised in the financial statements.

3. Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC (Prysmian) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina, Columbia Division, against Stephen Szymanski, ("Szymanski") an employee of Sterlite Technologies Limited's (STL) U.S. subsidiary, Sterlite Technologies Inc. ("STI"), as well as against STI, alleging inter alia that Szymanski violated certain non-compete and confidentiality agreements with the Plaintiff and subsequently divulged such confidential information to STI, which Plaintiff further alleges provided STI with an unjust competitive advantage. Szymanski and STI asserted affirmative and meritorious defenses to the allegations. STL is not a party to this dispute neither are any claims being made against it.

On August 9, 2024, at the conclusion of the trial, which commenced on July 22, 2024, the Jury returned its verdict against Szymanski for $ 0.2 million and against STI for an amount of $ 96.5 million. On September 11, 2024, STI filed post-judgement motions requesting different types of post-trial relief. On August 29, 2025, the Court subsequently confirmed the verdict, with the total award amounting to $ 101.25 million including attorneys' fees and costs of $ 4.75 million.

STI believes the judgment is unsupported by the testimony and evidence presented at trial and has filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and deposited a Bond of $ 41.53 million. The ultimate financial implications, if any, cannot be ascertained at this stage.

4. The Company is involved in patent litigation initiated by Fujikura in the United Kingdom relating to certain low-fibre-count air-blown cables. The matter is currently under appeal. There is no injunction in place, and the Company continues its operations and sales without disruption. At this stage, the financial impact, if any, cannot be reliably estimated and will be determined upon conclusion of the appeal.

5. The Company had issued Corporate guarantees amounting to ₹ 114 crores to the Income tax Authorities in FY 2003-04 on behalf of the Group companies. The matter against which corporate guarantee was paid by STL was decided in favour of the Group companies by both ITAT and HC orders against which the Department has filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. The above corporate guarantee is backed by the corporate guarantee issued by Volcan Investments Limited (now known as Vedanta Incorporated Bahamas) (refer note 47) in the favour of the Company.

6. The Company has not provided for disputed liabilities disclosed above arising from disallowances made in assessments which are pending with different appellate authorities for its decision. The Company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisor, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No liability has been accrued in the financial statements for the demands raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. In respect of the claims against the company not acknowledged as debts as above, the management does not expect these claims to succeed. It is not practicable to indicate the uncertainties which may affect the future outcome and estimate the financial effect of the above liabilities.

#The above does not include contingent liabilities relating to demerged undertaking (Global Services Business) which had been transferred to STL Networks Limited pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement for Demerger referred in Note 15. The Company is contesting these litigations on advice of STL Networks Limited and in case of any unfavourable outcome, STL Networks Limited will reimburse the demand and all the related costs to the Company.

7. Demands and disputes considered as remote

a) In the FY21-22, the Company had received show cause notices with respect to 4 Service tax registrations of ₹ 57 crores each demanding service tax on difference between value of services appearing in 26AS (at legal entity level) vis-à-vis respective service tax registrations for the period 2016-17. Out of these 4 show cause notices, 3 cases were heard and got converted in Order, by subsuming 2 order and dropping the demand of ₹ 6 crores and thereby confirming the demand of ₹ 51 crores. Management has assessed the said case and it is not required to be disclosed as contingent liability as it is erroneous in nature and the probability of an unfavourable outcome is remote.

b) The Company has certain ongoing direct and indirect tax related litigations other than those disclosed above. Management believes that is has sufficient and strong arguments on facts as well as on point of law and accordingly these litigation have been considered to have a remote possibility of outflow of resources. The amounts involved for indirect tax matter (Service Tax and Goods and Services Tax) is ₹ 5 crores and for direct tax matters is ₹ 112 crores.

c) The Company has certain on-going litigations by/or against the Company with respect to other legal matters, other than those disclosed above. The Company believes that it has sufficient and strong arguments on facts as well as on point of law and accordingly no provision/disclosure in this regard has been considered in the financial statements.

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Note 38: Details of Loans and Advances given to Subsidiaries

The details are provided as required by regulation 53 (f) read with Para A of Schedule V to SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Name of Subsidiary	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Outstanding amount	Maximum balance	Outstanding amount	Maximum balance
Speedon Network Limited	41	41	37	37
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	24	85	85	229
STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK	23	23	-	-
Sterlite Technologies Holding Inc USA	279	361	50	52
STL Digital Limited	111	210	183	252
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd	22	22	3	3
Sterlite Technologies DMCC	-	-	0	0
STL Optical Interconnect S p A. (merged with Metallurgica Bresciana S p A)	-	-	127	127
Elitecore Technologies SDN BHD (Malaysia)	-	-	0	0
Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	184	216	0	0
Total	**684**		**485**	

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 39: Details of Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as Defined Under MSMED Act, 2006

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to supplier*	21	27
Interest amount due to supplier	2	1
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year **	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	4	2
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

*Amount due to Micro and Small enterprises are disclosed on the basis of information available with the Company regarding status of the suppliers as Micro and Small enterprises.

**Delay due to operational and administrative reasons on account of supplier are not considered as default by company.

Note 40: Research and Development Expenditure

STL has extensive research capabilities, innovation and unique capabilities at following R&D centres:

- Aurangabad – R&D activities to manufacture cable which can cater most bandwidth demand
- Silvassa – R&D activities to manufacture cable which can cater most bandwidth demand.

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Capital expenditure		
- Plants and machinery - capitalized during the year	8	1
- IT Equipments - capitalized during the year	-	0
	8	1
Revenue expenditure		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	8	10
- Raw materials consumed	19	8
- General expenses	15	10
Total	**42**	**28**

The company has two Research and Development Centres. Centre wise breakup of expenditure is as follows

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Sterlite Technologies - Aurangabad		
- Capital Expenditure	6	1
- Revenue Expenditure	9	6
	15	7
Sterlite Technologies - Silvassa		
- Capital Expenditure	2	-
- Revenue Expenditure	33	22
	35	**22**

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Note 41: Financial Performance Ratios

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	Variance	Note
A. Performance Ratios				
Net profit ratio (Profit after tax and exceptional items from continuing operations) / (Revenue from continuing operations)	0%	-6%	-101%	(i)
Net capital turnover ratio (Revenue from continuing operations) / (Closing working capital excluding current maturities of long term debt) relating to continuing operations	9	(4)	-324%	(ii)
Return on capital employed (Profit before interest and tax from continuing operations) / (Closing capital employed of continuing operations*)	6%	-1%	-1154%	(i)
Return on equity ratio (Profit after exceptional items and tax from continuing operations) / (Average shareholder's equity)	0%	-8%	-102%	(i)
Return on investment (Interest income on loans and investments) / (Average outstanding loans and investments)	8%	11%	-28%	(iii)
Debt service coverage ratio [Profit before interest, depreciation, amortisation and after tax and exceptional items from continuing operations/ (finance cost + principal long term loan repayment)]	1.25	0.55	128%	(iv)
B. Leverage Ratios				
Debt-equity ratio [{Total borrowings (including lease liabilities) (-) cash and cash equivalents (including unencumbered other bank balances) and current investments} / total equity]	0.68	0.67	2%	
C. Liquidity Ratios				
Current ratio (Current assets) / (Current liabilities excluding current maturities of long term debt)	1.14	0.72	58%	(v)
D. Activity Ratio				
Inventory turnover ratio (Cost of goods sold) / (Closing inventory)	3.48	3.93	-11%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio (Revenue from operations) / (Closing current trade receivables)	4.37	2.79	57%	(vi)
Trade payables turnover ratio (Cost of goods sold + Operating expenses) / (Closing trade payable and acceptances)	2.42	1.91	27%	(vii)

*Closing capital employed = Tangible net worth + Gross debt + Deferred tax liability -Deferred tax assets - Intangible assets
The ratios are provided for continuing operations

Note: Explanation for change in ratio by more than 25%

(i) The variation is due to higher profitability during the current year on account of better margins and cost control measures
(ii) The movement is attributable to positive net current assets as at March 31, 2026, primarily due to certain loans to subsidiaries classified as current based on expected recovery within one year
(iii) The variation is on account of reduction in loan balance pertaining to domestic subsidiaries during the current year
(iv) Ratio has improved mainly due to improved profitability and lower finance cost in current year and lower repayment of long term borrowings
(v) Ratio has improved primarily due to certain loans to subsidiaries classified as current based on expected recovery within one year
(vi) The increase is primarily attributable to improved collections during the year, leading to lower average receivable days
(vii) The increase is mainly due to faster/timely settlement of payables during the year

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Note 42: Relationship With Struck Off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck- off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

Note 43: Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company has spent an amount of ₹ 1 crore (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3 crores) during the year as required under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the areas of education, healthcare, woman empowerment and environment.

(a) Details of CSR expenditure:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Amount required to be spent during the year	0	3
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
Brought forward from last year	-	-
Short fall for pervious year spent now	-	-
Spent during the year for current year	1	3
Carried forward to next year (short)/excess	-	-
Amount of cumulative shortfall at the end of the year	-	-

(b) Details of ongoing CSR projects under Section 135(6) of the Act:

Opening Balance		Amount spent during the year			Closing Balance	
With the Company	In separate CSR Account	Amount required to be spent during the year	From the company's bank account	From Separate CSR Unspent account	With the company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
		N A				

(c) Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects:

	Opening Balance (Unspent/(Excess spent))	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance (Shortfall unspent/(Excess spent))
FY 25-26		-	0	1	-
FY 24-25		-	3	3	-

Note
Excess spent is not carried forward in subsequent years

(d) Amount contributed to related party - Sterlite Tech Foundation ₹ 1 crore (March 31, 2025 ₹ 3 crores)

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 44: Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, acceptances, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments, loans, trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits and other financial assets that arise directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the activities to manage these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes should be undertaken.

The Risk Management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are approved and reviewed regularly by the Board to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The risks to which Company is exposed and related risk management policies are summarised below -

(a) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk mainly includes loans given and borrowings, financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency, investments and derivative financial instruments.

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

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt, derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Interest rate risk

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

The Company is exposed to the interest rate fluctuation in domestic as well as foreign currency borrowing. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate borrowings. At 31 March 2026, approximately 47% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (31 March 2025: 91%)

The exposure of the company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Variable rate borrowings	625	100
Fixed rate borrowings	550	1,073
Total borrowings	**1,175**	**1,173**

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the interest rates on borrowings at variable interest rate. With all the other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	**Increase/Decrease in Basis Points**	**Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity Decrease/ (increase)**
31 March 2026		
Base Rate	+50	3.13
Base Rate	-50	(3.13)
31 March 2025		
Base Rate	+50	0.50
Base Rate	-50	(0.50)

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Foreign currency risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD, EURO and GBP. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (₹). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the ₹ cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The Company has a policy to keep minimum forex exposure on the books including for that which are likely to occur within a 15-month period for hedges of forecasted sales and purchases. As per the risk management policy, foreign exchange forward contracts are taken to hedge its exposure in the foreign currency risk. During the year ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, the company did not have any hedging instruments with terms which were not aligned with those of the hedged items.

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

Out of total foreign currency exposure the Company has hedged the significant exposure as at 31 March 2026 and as at 31 March 2025.
The Company exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the year expressed in ₹ are as follows

31 March 2026

Financial Assets	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD	AED	CNY
Trade receivable	454	39	62	-	1	3
Bank Balances	-	4	6	-	-	-
Loans	279	184	23	22	-	-
Derivative Assets						
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Sell foreign currency	333	42	137	-	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**400**	**185**	**(46)**	**22**	**1**	**3**

31 March 2026

Financial Liabilities	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD	AED	CNY
Bank Loan	453	7	-	-	-	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant & equipments	11	4	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	119	5	120	15	35	9
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	167					
Derivative Liabilities						
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Buy foreign currency	332	16	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange option contracts - Buy foreign currency	332	-	-	-	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**86**	**-**	**120**	**15**	**35**	**9**

31 March 2025

Financial Assets	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD	AED	CNY
Trade receivable	74	191	317	18	2	0
Bank Balances	-	2	34	-	-	-
Loans	50	127	-	3	-	0
Derivative Assets						
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Sell foreign currency	121	144	270	16	2	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**3**	**176**	**81**	**5**	**0**	**1**

31 March 2025

Financial Liabilities	USD	EUR	GBP	AUD	AED	CNY
Bank Loan	46	1	-	-	-	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant & equipments	4	0	-	-	-	0
Trade Payables	186	21	37	13	30	1
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	181					
Derivative Liabilities						
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Buy foreign currency	115	7	3	-	-	1
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**302**	**14**	**34**	**13**	**30**	**0**

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Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR and GBP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is also due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. With all the other variable held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on change of foreign currency rate as follows-

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity
31 March 2026	+5%	15.63/-4.14	+5%	9.21/2.53	+5%	-8.28/-18.62
	-5%	-15.63/4.14	-5%	-9.21/-2.53	-5%	8.28/18.62
31 March 2025	+5%	(14.97)	+5%	8.10	+5%	2.37
	-5%	14.97	-5%	(8.10)	-5%	(2.37)

Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of copper cables and therefore require a continuous supply of copper. To meet requirements the company enters into contracts to purchase copper. The prices in these purchase contracts are linked to the price on London Metal Exchange. The company is dependent on key raw materials from sources outside India for its production of optic fibre. These raw materials are not traded on a centralised commodity exchange, the Company sources these materials from qualified suppliers, with pricing referenced to prevailing market benchmarks. Exposure to price volatility is heightened by the concentrated nature of global supply and may be impacted by geo-political situations. The company has a management strategy to mitigate the risk by having/exploring alternate sources of supplies and maximizing productivity.

The Company has a risk management strategy to mitigate commodity price risk.

Price risk

The Company has investments mainly in wholly owned subsidiaries. These investment are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors review and approve all equity investment decisions.

The Company also invests into highly liquid mutual funds which are subject to price risk changes. These investments are generally for short duration and therefore impact of price changes is generally not significant. Investment in these funds are made as a part of treasury management activities.

(b) Credit risk

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

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors, e.g. credit rating and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with credit assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company provides for expected credit loss of trade receivables based on life-time expected credit losses (simplified approach). The expected credit losses is assessed using a provision matrix as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109.

A provision matrix is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables and contract assets are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods and time and material contracts.
A review is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for any specific provision considering facts and circumstances. In addition, a large number of smaller receivable balance are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively using a provision matrix. The assessment is based on historical information of defaults adjusted for forward looking information. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.
The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Details of Expected credit loss are as follows:

As at March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables					
Considered good	501	17	6	21	545
Considered Good and not considered for Expected credit losses on account of forward-looking information	13	8	29	-	50
Credit impaired	5	0	2	43	50
Total Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables	519	25	37	64	645
Expected loss rate (On Considered Good)	1.80%	27.37%	30.29%	100.00%	
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables (Considered Good)	9	4	2	21	36
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables (Credit Impaired)	5	0	2	43	50
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	505	21	33	-	559

As at March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables					
Considered good	678	95	22	36	831
Credit impaired	4	16	2	23	46
Expected loss rate	1.92%	1.05%	81.82%	13.89%	4.33%
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables	17	17	20	28	82
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	666	94	4	31	796

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of trade receivables and contract assets:

Particulars	Contract Assets	Trade Receivables
Loss Allowance as on April 01, 2024	**61**	**66**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	16
Less: Transferred in relation to demerger pursuant to Scheme of arrangement (refer note 15)	(61)	-
Loss Allowance as on March 31, 2025	-	**82**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	4
Loss Allowance as on March 31, 2026	-	**86**

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of inter company loans and financial guarantee:

The Company has given interest bearing loans to its subsidiaries which are repayable on demand. Further, certain external loans taken by the subsidiaries are guaranteed by the Company. The loans and financial guarantees given to subsidiaries are reviewed and assessed for impairment at each reporting date under Ind AS 109. The inter-company loans have been provided to the subsidiaries for operational purposes and with an expectation of an extended gestation period. The Company intends to allow the subsidiaries to continue trading and expects to recover the loans from the cash generated from operations. The Company reviews the cash flow projections where it has used certain estimates at the year end to assess if any provision towards expected credit loss needs to be made. The gross carrying amount of loans for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition is ₹ 643 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 464 crores). The gross carrying amount of loans for which expected credit loss has increased significantly since initial recognition and are credit impaired is ₹ 41 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 21 crores). The expected credit loss allowance for the loan where credit risk has increased significantly is determined considering the valuation report by an independent valuer of such inter-company's assets.

The loss allowance as on March 31, 2026 reconciles to the opening loss allowance as follows:

Particulars	Total
Loss allowance as at April 1, 2024	36
Add: Additions	-
Transferred in relation to demerger pursuant to Scheme of arrangement (refer note 15)	(7)
Loss allowance as at March 31, 2025	29
Add: Additions	20
Loss allowance as at March 31, 2026	49

Financial assets and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The credit default risk on balances with banks and financial institutions is considered to be negligible.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets.

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(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral obligations. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term investment programs mainly in growth projects. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It aims to minimise these risks by generating sufficient cash flows from its current operations, which in addition to the available cash and cash equivalents, liquid investments and sufficient committed fund facilities which will provide liquidity.

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period for trade payables/acceptances is about 60 - 180 days. The other payables are with short term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be reasonable approximation of fair value. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Payable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026						
Borrowings*	-	162	154	1,027	-	1,343
Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	-	167	-	-	-	167
Other financial liabilities	-	13	22	10	-	45
Acceptances		160	104	-	-	264
Trade payables	-	579	20	-	-	599
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipments	-	40	-	3	-	43
Derivative instruments	-	29	13	-	-	42
Lease liability*	-	3	10	30	16	59
	-	1,153	324	1,070	16	2,562
As at March 31, 2025						
Borrowings*	-	421	419	513	79	1,431
Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	-	181	-	-	-	181
Other financial liabilities	-	19	9	0	-	28
Acceptances		291				291
Trade payables	-	388	407	-	-	795
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipments	-	19	15	10	-	44
Derivative instruments	-	-	14	-	-	14
Lease liability*	-	4	10	44	18	76
	-	1,322	874	567	97	2,859

*Includes interest at prevailing rates till maturity

The company has access to ₹ 951 crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 1,303 crores) undrawn fund based borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period

Note 44: Financial Risk Management

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of highly probable forecast transactions/firm commitments for sales and purchases mainly in USD, EUR and GBP. The foreign exchange option contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of USD Borrowings. The foreign exchange forward contract and option contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

The cash flow hedges for such derivative contracts as at 31 March 2026 were assessed to be highly effective and a net unrealised gain / (loss) of ₹ (21) crores, with a deferred tax asset of ₹ 5 crores relating to the hedging instruments, is included in OCI. Comparatively, the cash flow hedges as at 31 March 2025 were assessed to be highly effective and an unrealised gain / (loss) of ₹ (1) crores, with a deferred tax asset of ₹ 0 crore relating to the hedging instruments, was included in OCI. The amounts retained in OCI at 31 March 2026 are expected to mature and affect the statement of profit and loss during the year ended 31 March 2027.

Impact of hedging activities

(a) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position:

31 March 2026

Types of hedge and risks	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instruments	Maturity date	Hedge ratio*	Weighted average Strike Price/Rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
		Assets / (Liabilities)					
Cash flow hedge Foreign exchange risk							
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts- Assets	102	1	April 2025 - March 2026	1:1	EUR:INR- 110.42, GBP:INR- 127.24, USD:INR- 92.44, AUD:INR- 65.70	(1)	1
(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts- Liabilities	718	(28)	April 2025 - March 2026	1:1	AED:INR- 24.96 EUR:INR- 108.35, GBP:INR- 121.72, USD:INR- 91.51, AUD:INR- 64.29, CNH:INR - 13.84	(23)	23
(iii) Foreign exchange currency option contracts - Assets	332	20	June 2027 - December 2029	1:1	USD:INR - 97.00	17	(17)

31 March 2025

Types of hedge and risks	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instruments	Maturity date	Hedge ratio*	Weighted average Strike Price/Rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
		Assets / (Liabilities)					
Cash flow hedge Foreign exchange risk							
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts- Assets	230	2	April 2025- Dec 2025	1:1	AED:INR-23.9 AUD:INR-54.28 EUR:INR-91.65 GBP:INR-109.63 USD:INR-86.67	1	(1)
(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts- Liabilities	312	(5)	April 2025- Nov 2025	1:1	CNH:INR-11.96 EUR:INR-93.01 USD:INR-86.91 GBP:INR-111.35	(5)	5

*The foreign exchange forward contracts are denominated in the same currency as the highly probable future sales therefore the hedge ratio is 1:1.

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance

31 March 2026

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange risk	(6)	-	(8)	Revenue and Finance costs

31 March 2025

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange risk	(4)	-	1	Revenue

The Company's hedging policy requires for effective hedge relationships to be established. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The company enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item. and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument. the company uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

Ineffectiveness is recognised on a cash flow hedge where the cumulative change in the designated component value of the hedging instrument exceeds on an absolute basis the change in value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. In hedges of foreign currency forecast sale may arise if:
- the critical terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item differ (i.e. nominal amounts. timing of the forecast transaction. interest resets changes from what was originally estimated). or
- differences arise between the credit risk inherent within the hedged item and the hedging instrument

Refer note 17 for the details related to movement in cash flow hedging reserve.

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Note 45: Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value and optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

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

The recent investments by the Company in new businesses, increasing the capacity of existing businesses and increase in working capital due to certain projects has lead to increase in capital requirement. The Company expects to realise the benefits of these investments in near future.

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest Bearing Loans and borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	1,180	1,179
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents & current investment*	(172)	(254)
Net debt	**1,008**	**925**
Equity share capital	98	98
Other equity	1,428	1,320
Total capital	**1,526**	**1,418**
Capital and net debt	**2,534**	**2,343**
Gearing ratio	39.80%	39.49%

*includes other bank balance of ₹ 2 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 50 crores) with respect to fixed deposit excluding deposits held as lien by banks against bank guarantees and current investments in liquid funds of ₹ 4 crores (31 March 2025 : Nil). These fixed deposits can be encashed by the Company at any time without any major penalties.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year and previous year.

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

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STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 46: Fair Values

a) Financial Instruments by Category
Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values as of the year end.

	31 March 2026			31 March 2025		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
Mutual funds	4	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	559	-	-	795
Loans	-	-	635	-	-	456
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	166	-	-	204
Other bank balances	-	-	11	-	-	67
Derivative financial assets	13	21	-	2	2	-
Other financials assets	-	-	100	-	-	94
Total financial assets	**17**	**21**	**1,471**	**2**	**2**	**1,615**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	1,175	-	-	1,173
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	-	-	167	-	-	181
Derivative financial liabilities	14	28	-	9	5	-
Acceptances	-	-	264	-	-	291
Trade Payables	-	-	599	-	-	795
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipment	-	-	43	-	-	44
Deposits from customers	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	44	-	-	32
Total financial liabilities	**14**	**28**	**2,293**	**9**	**5**	**2,517**

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the Ind AS. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

	Fair value measurement using			
	Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements				
Investments in Mutual Funds				
As at 31 March 2026	4	4		
As at 31 March 2025	-	-		
Derivative financial assets - Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts				
As at 31 March 2026	14		14	
As at 31 March 2025	4		4	
Derivative financial assets - Foreign Exchange Option Contracts				
As at 31 March 2026	20	-	20	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial Liabilities - Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts				
As at 31 March 2026	42		42	
As at 31 March 2025	14		14	

Level 1 : The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV. These instruments are included in level 1.

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.

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

c) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair value of mutual funds are based on NAV at the reporting date

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The foreign currency forwards - the present value of the future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

The fair value of foreign exchange option contracts is obtained from counterparty banks, who determines it using valuation models that use inputs which are observable for the contracts, such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities etc

d) Valuation processes

The finance department of the Company includes a team that oversees the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financials assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the valuation team. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Valuation team decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, acceptances, other current assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further the loans given are loans repayable on demand. The management has further assessed that borrowings availed and loans given approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the interest rates being variable or in case of fixed rate borrowings/loans, movements in interest rates from the recognition of such financial instrument till period end not being material.

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 47: Related Party Transactions

(A) Name of related party and nature of its relationship:

(a) Related parties where control exists

(i) Holding company
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Immediate holding company)
Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas (Ultimate holding company)

Ultimate Controlling Party
Sterlite Technologies Limited is a subsidiary of Twin Star Overseas Limited (Twin Star). Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas (Vedanta) (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited ('Volcan')) holds 100 % of the share capital and 100 % of the voting rights of Twin Star. Vedanta is 100 % beneficially owned and controlled by the Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust ('Trust'). Mr. Anil Agarwal is the protector and the one of the beneficiaries of the Trust. Twin Star Overseas Limited, Vedanta, and Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust do not produce Group financial statements.

(ii) Subsidiaries
Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd.
Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited
Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures (Till March 31 2025 as transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15))
Speedon Network Limited
Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited
Elitecore Technologies SDN BHD. (Malaysia)
Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited
Sterlite Tech Holding Inc. (USA)
Sterlite Technologies Inc. (South Carolina)
Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A
Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited. (struck off with effect from July 17, 2024)
STL Digital Limited
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited
PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia (dissolved w.e.f. February 12, 2026)
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd
Sterlite Technologies DMCC
STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A. (merged with Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A w.e.f. April 01, 2025)
Optotec S.p.A.
Optotec International S.A.
STL Networks Limited (Till March 31 2025 as transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15))
STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK
STL UK Holdco Limited, UK (Till March 31 2025 as transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15))
STL Digital Inc. (USA)
Clearcomm Group Limited, UK (Till March 31 2025 as transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15))
STL Optical Tech Limited (struck off w.e.f. March 17, 2025)
STL Solutions Germany GmbH
STL Digital UK Limited
STL Optical Connectivity NA, LLC

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
LLPIN AAC-5001
FRN 012754N/N500016
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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Other related parties under IND AS-24 "Related party disclosures" with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(i) Fellow Subsidiaries
Cairn India Holdings Ltd
Sterlite Electric Limited (Formerly known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited)
Vedanta Limited
Hindustan Zinc Limited
Sterlite Convergence Limited
Runaya Private Limited
STL Networks Limited

(ii) Joint ventures
Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda (50:50 joint venture between Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited and Conduspar Condutores Eletricos Limiteda) (till March 31, 2025 as transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 15))

(iii) Key management personnel (KMP)
Mr Anil Agarwal (Non executive Chairman)
Mr Pravin Agarwal (Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director)
Mr Sandip Das (Non executive & Independent Director) (till October 15, 2024)
Ms Kumud Srinivasan (Non executive & Independent Director) (till May 21, 2025)
Mr B J Arun (Non executive & Independent Director)
Mr S Madhavan (Non executive & Independent Director) (till January 19, 2026)
Mrs Amrita Gangotri (Independent Director w e f August 05 2024)
Mr Rajiv Agarwal (Independent Director w e f May 22, 2025)
Mr Ankit Agarwal (Managing Director)
Mr Venkatesh Murthy (Whole-time Director)
Mr Sathia Jeeva Krishnan Chidambara (w e f January 14, 2026)

(iv) Relative of key management personnel (KMP)
Mrs Shweta Ankit Agarwal
Mrs Jyoti Agarwal
Mrs Ruchira Agarwal
Mrs Sonakshi Agarwal
Mr Navin Agarwal
Mr Rahool Arun

(v) Entities where key management personnel or relatives of key management personnel have significant influence (EKMP)
Universal Floritech LLP (EKMP)
Sterlite Tech Foundation (EKMP)
Pravin Agarwal Family Trust (EKMP)

(c) Additional related parties as per Companies Act, 2013 with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(i) Key management personnel (KMP)
Mr Tushar Shroff (Chief Financial Officer till March 31, 2025)
Mr Amit Deshpande (Company Secretary till January 31, 2025)
Ms Mrunal Asawadekar (Company Secretary from February 01, 2025)
Mr Ajay Jhanjhan (Chief Financial Officer w e f May 16, 2025)

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(B) The transactions with related parties during the year and their outstanding balances are as follows:-

S. No.	Particular	Subsidiaries		Joint Ventures		Holding Company		KMP		Relatives of KMP		Fellow Subsidiaries/EKMP		Total	Total
I	Transactions (including continuing and discontinued operations)	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
1	Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	1	0	-	-	6	14
2	Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
3	Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
4	Loans and advances given	2,007	1,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,007	1,043
5	Repayment of loans given	1,884	931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,884	931
6	Interest charged on loans	42	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	60
7	Management fees income	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	22	27
8	Reimbursement of expenses	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	8
9	Corporate guarantee & SBLC commission charged	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
10	Purchase of fixed assets	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
11	Sale of property, plant & equipment	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
12	Purchase of goods & services	475	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	235	756	596
13	Sale of goods & services	855	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	0	890	395
14	Contributions made for CSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
15	Royalty Income	35	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	33
16	Distributorship and manufacturing margin adjustment	127	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	168
17	Commission Income	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
18	Rental income	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	4
19	Royalty Expense	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11
20	Pass through transactions - STL Networks (refer note "F" below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,434	-	3,434	-
21	Corporate Guarantee given	45	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	-	392	55
22	Loans and advances received	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-
23	Repayment of Loans and advances received	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-
24	Interest expense on loans	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
25	Loss allowance on loans	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
II	Outstanding Balances	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
1	Loans/advance receivables (gross)	684	485	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	684	485
	Less Loss Allowance	(49)	(29)	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	(49)	(29)
	Loans/advance receivables (net)	635	456	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	635	456
2	Trade receivables	351	512	-	-	-	-		-		-	51	3	403	515
3	Other receivables	21	19	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	21	19
4	Trade payables (refer note "H" below)	258	504	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	258	504
5	Advance to vendors	14	50	-	-		-		-		-	-	0	14	50
6	Advance from customers	46	-	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	46	-
7	Other financial liabilities (refer note "F" below)	-	-	-	-		-		-		-	3	-	3	-
8	Corporate and bank guarantees received	-	-	-	-		-		-		-	114$	114$	114	114
9	Corporate and bank guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114$	114$	114	114
10	Investment in equity shares	303	309	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	303	309
11	Corporate guarantees given	798	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	-	1,145	775

$ Refer note 37 (5) for details

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(C) Disclosure in respect of material related party transaction during the year:

S. No.	Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
1	**Remuneration ^**			
	Mr Pravin Agarwal	KMP	-	5
	Mr Ankit Agarwal	KMP	4	3
	Mr Tushar Shroff	KMP	-	3
	Mr Amit Deshpande	KMP	-	1
	Mr Venkatesh Murthy	KMP	-	1
	Mrs Shweta Ankit Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	-
	Mr Ajay Jhanjhari	KMP	1	-
	Mrs Mrunal Vasant Dixit	KMP	0	-
	Mr Rahool Arun	Relatives of KMP	0	0
			6	**14**
2	**Sitting Fees**			
	Mr Rajiv Agarwal	KMP	0	-
	Mr S Krishnan	KMP	0	-
	Mr Sandip Das	KMP	-	0
	Ms Kumud Srinivasan	KMP	0	0
	Mr S Madhavan	KMP	0	0
	Mr B J Arun	KMP	0	0
	Ms Amrita Gangotra	KMP	0	0
			0	**0**
3	**Commission**			
	Ms Kumud Srinivasan	KMP	0	0
	Mr Sandip Das	KMP	0	0
	Mr S Madhavan	KMP	0	0
	Mr B J Arun	KMP	0	0
	Ms Amrita Gangotra	KMP	0	-
			2	**1**
4	**Loans and advances given**			
	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	1	1
	STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK	Subsidiary	21	-
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	1,570	844
	STL UK HoldCo Limited, UK	Subsidiary	-	27
	Sterlite Tech Holding Inc (USA)	Subsidiary	285	-
	Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	Subsidiary	60	0
	STL Optical Interconnect S p A	Subsidiary	-	43
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	53	129
	Sterlite Technologies Pty Limited	Subsidiary	17	0
			2,007	**1,043**
5	**Repayment of loans given**			
	Metallurgica Bresciana S p A (refer note 6(iii))	Subsidiary	32	-
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	1,629	826
	Sterlite Tech Holding Inc (USA)	Subsidiary	82	-
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	141	104
			1,884	**931**

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S. No.	Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
6	**Interest charged on loans**			
	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	4	2
	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	-	15
	Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	Subsidiary	8	-
	Sterlite Tech Holding Inc (USA)	Subsidiary	8	3
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	4	14
	STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK	Subsidiary	1	-
	STL UK HoldCo Limited, UK	Subsidiary	-	3
	Sterlite Technologies Pty Limited, Australia	Subsidiary	0	0
	STL Optical Interconnect S p A	Subsidiary	-	5
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	17	18
			42	**60**
7	**Management fees income**			
	Cairn India Holdings Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	4	6
	STL Networks Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	7	-
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	11	21
			22	**27**
8	**Reimbursement of expenses**			
	Cairn India Holdings Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0
	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	1	2
	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited	Subsidiary	-	2
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	-	2
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	Subsidiary	-	0
	Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	Subsidiary	0	2
	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	Subsidiary	1	0
			2	**8**
9	**Corporate guarantee & SBLC commission charged**			
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	Subsidiary	0	-
	STL Optical Interconnect SpA	Subsidiary	-	1
	Sterlite Technologies Inc	Subsidiary	1	2
	Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	Subsidiary	1	1
			2	**4**
10	**Purchase of goods & services**			
	STL Solutions Germany GmBH	Subsidiary	1	5
	Sterlite Technologies Inc	Subsidiary	33	10
	Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	87	1
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	Subsidiary	10	26
	Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	Subsidiary	6	10
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	22	52
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	265	211
	Optotec S p A Italy	Subsidiary	4	10
	Sterlite Technologies Pty Limited	Subsidiary	-	4
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	299	229
	Universal Floritech LLP	FKMP	0	0
	Runaya Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	16	24
	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	Subsidiary	13	14
			756	**596**

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S. No.	Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
11	**Sale of goods & services**			
	Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	Subsidiary	49	97
	Sterlite Technologies Inc	Subsidiary	438	16
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	Subsidiary	3	1
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0
	Sterlite Technologies Pty Limited	Subsidiary	2	16
	STL Optical Connectivity NA, LLC	Subsidiary	102	
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	257	244
	Sterlite Technologies DMCC	Subsidiary	4	7
	Sterlite Electric Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	5	4
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	-	6
	Hindustan Zinc Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	4
	Sterlite Convergence Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0	0
	STL Networks Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	39	-
			899	**395**
12	**Contributions made for CSR**			
	Sterlite Tech Foundation	EKMP	1	3
			1	**3**
13	**Distributorship and manufacturing margin adjustment**			
	Sterlite Technologies Inc	Subsidiary	97	148
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	Subsidiary	29	20
	Optotec S p A	Subsidiary	1	0
			127	**168**
14	**Rental income**			
	Universal Floritech LLP	EKMP	0	0
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	2	4
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	1	0
			3	**4**
15	**Commission Income**			
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	Subsidiary	2	1
			2	**1**
16	**Royalty Income**			
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	32	32
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	Subsidiary	3	1
			35	**33**
17	**Royalty Expense**			
	Optotec S p A	Subsidiary	9	11
			9	**11**
18	**Sale of property, plant & equipment**			
	Sterlite Technologies Inc	Subsidiary	-	1
	Metallurgica Bresciana S p A	Subsidiary	1	-
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co Ltd	Subsidiary	2	-
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	-	3
			3	**4**
19	**Purchase of Fixed Assets**			
	Sterlite Technologies Inc	Subsidiary	-	4
			-	**4**

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S. No.	Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
20	**Corporate Guarantee given**			
	Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd	Subsidiary	45	-
	STL Networks Limited (refer note "G" below)	Fellow Subsidiary	347	-
	STL Digital Limited	Subsidiary	-	55
			392	**55**
21	**Pass through transactions - STL Networks (refer note "F" below)**			
	Pass through customer collection	Fellow Subsidiary	750	-
	Pass through factoring collection	Fellow Subsidiary	813	-
	Pass through payments to financial institutions/banks	Fellow Subsidiary	1,317	-
	Pass through customer invoicing	Fellow Subsidiary	553	-
			3,434	-
22	**Loans and advances received**			
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	75	-
			75	-
23	**Repayment of Loans and advances received**			
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	75	-
			75	-
24	**Interest expense on loans**			
	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	1	-
			1	-
25	**Loss allowance on loans**			
	Speedon Network Limited	Subsidiary	20	-
			20	-

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(D) Compensation of Key management personnel of the company ^

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Short term employee benefits	6	13
Long term & Post employment benefits	0	1
Share based payment transaction*	0	0
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	6	**14**

^ The Company has paid / provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act except for managerial remuneration aggregating to ₹ 3 crores. The Company proposes to seek the necessary approval of the shareholders by way of a special resolution in the ensuing Annual General Meeting

*Share-based payments include the perquisite value of stock incentives exercised during the year, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act,1961

(E) Terms and Conditions

a) Transactions relating to dividends for equity shares were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders
b) All outstanding balances are unsecured and repayable in cash
c) The transactions with the related parties disclosed above are net of goods and services tax (as applicable)
d) The outstanding balances of related parties disclosed above are gross of goods and services tax (as applicable)
e) The outstanding balances receivable for Loans/advance receivables and Investment in equity shares & debentures from related parties are net of impairment loss

(F) Consequent to the Scheme of Arrangement referred in Note 15, the Company (STL) and STL Networks Limited (STNL) have been in process for separation of banking limits and other factoring arrangements for STNL. Pending such separation, as per the Scheme referred to in Note 15, STL is temporarily facilitating banking transactions on behalf of the STNL on a passthrough basis. Also, pending novation of certain customer contracts in favour of STNL, the Company raises invoices and makes collections on behalf of STNL. These are administrative arrangements and do not alter the primary rights and obligation for assets and liabilities that have been transferred to STNL under the Scheme. Amounts paid, received or facilities utilized by the Company on behalf of STNL are recorded as balances receivable from/payable to STNL and are recoverable/settled in the ordinary course of business.

(G) During the current year, a guarantee of ₹ 347 crores was given on behalf of STL Networks Limited, fellow subsidiary, consequent to the scheme of arrangement for demerger, for the purpose of counter guarantees for certain banking arrangements

(H) Excludes payables disclosed under Acceptances (Note 20)

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Note 48: Borrowing Secured Against Current Assets

List of banks to which stock statements are submitted:

Sr No	Bank Name
1	ICICI Bank Ltd.
2	State Bank of India
3	Yes Bank Ltd
4	Axis Bank Ltd
5	IDFC FIRST Bank Ltd
6	Indusind Bank Limited
7	Bank of Baroda
8	RBL Bank Ltd.
9	The Federal Bank Limited
10	IDBI Bank Limited
11	Deutsche Bank AG
12	Union Bank of India
13	HDFC Bank Ltd.
14	Export-Import Bank of India
15	Citi Bank

The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns of statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 49: Segment Reporting

The Company has presented segment information in the Consolidated Financial Statements which are part of in the same annual report. Accordingly, in terms of provisions of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', no disclosures related to segments are presented in these Standalone Financial Statements.

Note 50: Advances Under Advance Payment And Sales Agreement (APSA)

During prior years, the Company had received an interest-bearing advance of ₹ 207 crores under an Advance Payment and Sales Agreement (APSA). The advance received is recongnized as a current financial liability in accordance with the terms of the agreement and requirements of Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments). The outstanding balance as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 167 crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 181 crores).

Note 51: Exceptional items

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes on the basis of best information available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented such incremental impact as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under "Exceptional Items" in the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. The incremental impact consisting of gratuity of ₹ 8 crores and long-term compensated absences of ₹ 2 crores primarily arises due to change in wages definition. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

Note 52: Rounding Off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest crores as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Amounts below rounding off norm followed by the Company are disclosed as "0".

Note 53: Previous Year Figures

Previous year figures have been reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number : 107038

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN : 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A24346

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") (refer Note 37 to the attached consolidated financial statements), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at March 31, 2026, and consolidated total comprehensive income (comprising of income and other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to Note 39(4) of the consolidated financial statements, which describes the status of a litigation against Sterlite Technologies Inc, USA, a subsidiary incorporated outside India, by another USA based entity. Management is pursuing legal remedies and has filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and the possible financial impact of the litigation is currently not determinable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP, 7th & 8th Floor, Nesco IT Park, Building No 3, Western Express Highway
Goregaon East, Mumbai - 400 063
T: +91 (22) 61197810

Registered office and Head office: 11-A, Vishnu Digamber Marg, Sucheta Bhawan, New Delhi - 110002

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of impairment to the carrying value of Goodwill (Refer Notes 5 to the consolidated financial statements) As at March 31, 2026, the carrying amount of the Group's Goodwill (on acquisitions of subsidiaries) is Rs. 194 crores. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. In making this assessment, the Group identifies the cash generating units (CGU) to which these assets belong. The recoverable amount of relevant CGU is determined based on the higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal. An impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value. The assessment of impairment to carrying value of Goodwill has been considered to be a key audit matter as significant judgment is involved in estimating the recoverable amount of relevant CGUs, in particular, with respect to estimation of future cash flows of the underlying CGUs due to the inherent subjectivity involved in forecasting.	Our audit procedures included: • Obtaining an understanding and evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over impairment assessment of Goodwill including the determination of CGUs and recoverable amount of relevant CGUs. • Evaluating management's assessment of the determination of CGUs. • With the involvement of auditor's experts where necessary, assessing appropriateness of the valuation methodology used and evaluating the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in determination of discounted cash flows such as discount rates, terminal growth rate, sales growth rate, EBITDA, etc. • Evaluating the past performance of the relevant CGUs with its actual performance. • Performing sensitivity analysis over key assumptions to corroborate that recoverable amount of the relevant CGU is within a reasonable range. • Testing the arithmetical accuracy of the computations including those related to discounted cash flows. • Assessing adequacy of relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (Refer note 25A to the consolidated financial statements) The Holding Company and its subsidiaries, namely, Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd and STL Digital Limited have recognised deferred tax assets (net) amounting to Rs. 74 crores as at March 31, 2026, on business losses and other temporary differences, based on their assessment of recoverability considering these entities' projected future taxable income, in accordance with Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes". We have considered this as a key audit matter due to significant judgment required by the Management in preparation of projected future taxable income considering the future business plan and underlying assumptions such as sales growth rate, EBITDA, etc.	Our audit procedures included: • Understanding and evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of relevant controls relating to recognition and assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets. • Assessing the appropriateness of the Group's accounting policy in respect of recognising deferred tax assets on business losses and other temporary differences. • Verifying the calculation of net deferred tax asset recognised as at the year-end, including the mathematical accuracy of the underlying projections. • Evaluating the judgments and assumptions made by the Management in determining the projected future taxable income for reasonableness. • Read the audit report issued by other auditors, discussed their assessment regarding recoverability of deferred tax assets and evaluated their work supporting the audit evidence obtained by them. • Performing sensitivity analysis on the projected future taxable profits by varying the key assumptions within a reasonable range. • Assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

6. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

   In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

7. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

8. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective companies to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the respective companies or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

9. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the respective companies.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

12. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

13. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Other Matters

15. The standalone financial information of four subsidiaries reflect total assets of Rs 1,435 crores and net assets of Rs 690 crores as at March 31, 2026, total revenue of Rs. 1,337 crores, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of Rs. 99 crores and net cash outflows amounting to Rs 37 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The financial information of these subsidiaries have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the other auditors, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based on the reports of the other auditors and the procedures performed by us.

16. We did not audit the financial information of fourteen subsidiaries whose financial information reflect total assets of Rs 1,279 crores and net assets of Rs 362 crores as at March 31, 2026, total revenue of Rs. 267 crores, total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive loss) of Rs. 8 crores and net cash inflow amounting to Rs. 3 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The financial information of these subsidiaries are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and reports of the other auditors and the financial information certified by the management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B, a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of CARO 2020.

18. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India during the year and the matters stated in paragraph 18(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account and records maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiaries, incorporated in India whose audit under Section 143 of the Act has been completed, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 18(b) above and paragraph 18 (h)(vi) below.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A.

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

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact, if any, of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group– Refer Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2026, under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract (including long term derivative contract).

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company during the year. Further, there were no amounts which were required to be transferred by the subsidiaries incorporated in India to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year.

iv. (a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note 9(i) to consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 19B (xii) to the consolidated financial statements).

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

v. The Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India have not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have used multiple accounting software for maintaining books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except for the following:

   i. in respect of the core accounting software, the audit trail feature is not maintained in case of modification by certain users with specific access at application level and also, in case for direct database changes.

   ii. one accounting software does not have the feature of recording audit trail.

   iii. with respect to another accounting software of a third-party service provider used by a subsidiary company for the period April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 for maintaining certain records, we are unable to comment on the audit trail (edit log) feature in that accounting software in the absence of any information pertaining to audit trail in the independent service auditor's report,

During the course of our audit, other than the aforesaid instances of audit trail not maintained where the question of our commenting does not arise, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Further, the audit trail, to the extent maintained in the prior year, has been preserved by the Group as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

19. Except for managerial remuneration aggregating to Rs. 11 crores in respect of the Holding Company and subsidiary of the Holding Company, the managerial remuneration paid/ provided for by the Group is in accordance with the requisite approvals as mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. As stated in Note 47 (D) to consolidated the financial Statements, the amount paid/ provided by the Holding Company and subsidiary of the Holding Company is subject to approval of their respective Shareholders by way of a special resolution in their respective ensuing Annual General Meeting as required by Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sachin

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number: 107038

UDIN: 26107038NIPEHJ8721
Mumbai
April 29, 2026

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 18(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Sterlite Technologies Limited on the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.
   The statutory audit report of one subsidiary of the Holding Company incorporated in India have not been issued until the date of this report.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, to whom reporting under clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Act in respect of the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is applicable, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing specified 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP Mumbai

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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.

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sachin

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number: 107038
UDIN: 26107038NIPEHJ8721
Mumbai
April 29, 2026

Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 17 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Sterlite Technologies Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

We report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks included in the CARO 2020 report issued by us in respect of the standalone financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries that are included in these Consolidated Financial Statements, except for the qualifications or adverse remarks reported in CARO 2020 reports on the standalone financial statements of the following companies:

S. No.	Name of the Company	CIN	Relationship with the Holding Company	Clause number of the CARO report which contains the qualification or adverse remarks
1.	STL Digital Limited	U72100DN2018PLC005557	Subsidiary	xvii.
2.	Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	U74999MH2019PLC333336	Subsidiary	vii. (a)

The statutory audit report of the following subsidiary company has not been issued until the date of this report. Accordingly, qualifications or adverse remarks, if any, have not been included under this clause.

Sr. No	Name of the Company	CIN	Relationship with the Holding Company
1.	Speedon Networks Limited	U32202DN2011PLC000373	Subsidiary

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number: 107038
UDIN: 26107038NIPEHJ8721
Mumbai
April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	4	2,693	2,668
Capital work-in-progress	4	19	23
Investment property	4A	3	3
Goodwill	5,6	194	166
Other intangible assets	5	81	91
Deferred tax assets (net)	25A	97	146
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	463	90
(ii) Other financial assets	10	31	9
Non-current tax assets (net)	25B	54	31
Other non-current assets	11	48	8
Total non-current assets		**3,683**	**3,235**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	906	736
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	13	4	-
(ii) Trade receivables	8	1,066	826
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	298	396
(iv) Other bank balances	15	25	72
(v) Loans	9	23	0
(vi) Other financial assets	10	115	81
Contract assets	11	27	33
Other current assets	11	199	141
Total current assets		**2,663**	**2,285**
Total assets		**6,346**	**5,520**
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	98	98
Other equity	18	2,170	1,892
Total Equity		**2,268**	**1,990**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19A	1,155	837
(ii) Lease liabilities	4	94	86
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	13	10
Employee benefit obligations	26	38	14
Provisions	23	-	0
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	25A	58	74
Total Non-current Liabilities		**1,358**	**1,021**

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
LLPIN AAC - 5001
FRN 012754N/N500016
Mumbai

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19B	672	981
(ii) Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	50	167	181
(iii) Lease liabilities	4	21	22
(iv) Acceptances	21	271	305
(v) Trade payables	22		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		33	58
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,032	665
(vi) Other financial liabilities	20	189	86
Contract liabilities	24	193	13
Employee benefit obligations	26	31	48
Provisions	23	0	41
Current tax liabilities (Net)	25B	5	12
Other current liabilities	24	106	97
Total current liabilities		**2,720**	**2,509**
Total liabilities		**4,078**	**3,530**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,346**	**5,520**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number : 107038

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN: 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN: 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No. A24346

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from operations	27	4,745	3,996
Other income	28	59	36
Total Income (I)		**4,804**	**4,032**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	29	2,461	1,957
Purchase of stock-in-trade		0	0
(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	29	(76)	44
Employee benefits expense	30	659	610
Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets	44	17	6
Other expenses	31	1,115	963
Total Expenses (II)		**4,176**	**3,580**
Earnings before exceptional items, interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (I) - (II)		**628**	**452**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	313	316
Finance costs	33	224	241
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**91**	**(105)**
Exceptional items			
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes	51	(15)	-
Reversal of Impairment loss	51	31	-
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		**107**	**(105)**
Tax expense / (credit):	34		
Current tax		32	33
Deferred tax		19	(66)
Total tax expense / (credit)		**51**	**(33)**
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		**56**	**(72)**
Profit / (loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations		-	(25)
Tax Income/ (expense) of discontinued operations		-	(26)
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	16	-	(51)
Profit/(loss) for the year (A)		**56**	**(123)**
Other comprehensive income / (loss) from continuing operations			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net movement on cash flow hedges		(36)	(1)
Income tax effect on the above		8	0
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		143	23
Income tax effect on the above		(13)	(1)
Net movement on cost of hedging reserve		(17)	-
Income tax effect on the above		4	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI		-	(2)
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Remeasurements of defined employee benefits plans		3	0
Income tax effect on the above		(1)	(0)
Net movement on cost of hedging reserve		3	-
Income tax effect on the above		(1)	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) from discontinued operations			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	0
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurements of defined employee benefits plans		-	1
Income tax effect on the above		-	(0)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) from continuing and discontinued operations (B)		**93**	**20**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (A+B)		**149**	**(103)**

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
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Mumbai

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		56	(123)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		56	**(123)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		93	20
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		93	**20**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		149	(103)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		149	**(103)**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to owners arising from:			
Continuing Operations		149	(52)
Discontinued Operations		-	(51)
		149	**(103)**
Earnings/(loss) per equity share to owners of the parent (Amounts in ₹)	36		
Basic			
From continuing operations		1.15	(1.48)
From discontinued operations		-	(1.06)
From continuing and discontinued operations		1.15	(2.54)
Diluted			
From continuing operations		1.11	(1.48)
From discontinued operations		-	(1.06)
From continuing and discontinued operations		1.11	(2.54)
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number : 107038

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN: 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN: 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A24346

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
A. Operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax		
From continuing operations	107	(105)
From discontinued operations	-	(25)
	107	**(130)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows for Continuing and Discontinued Operations		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment	294	303
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	19	28
Reversal of Impairment loss	(31)	-
Impairment losses on financial and contract assets	17	6
Liabilities no longer required written back	(9)	-
(Profit) / Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(4)	(2)
Rental income	(0)	(0)
Dividend Income	(5)	-
Employee stock option expenses	5	0
Finance costs (including interest pertaining to Ind AS 116)	224	330
Gain / Loss on investment measured at FVTPL	(2)	(3)
Finance income (forming part of other income)	(13)	(8)
Unrealized exchange difference	30	(3)
	525	**651**
Operating profit before working capital changes	**632**	**521**
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase / (decrease) in acceptances	(34)	73
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	246	(334)
Increase/(decrease) in long-term provisions	(0)	(11)
Increase/(decrease) in short-term provisions	(41)	2
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	3	74
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	149	(61)
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	22	(39)
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current financial liabilities	10	0
Increase/(decrease) in current employee benefit obligations	(20)	10
Increase/(decrease) in non-current employee benefit obligations	21	0
Decrease/(increase) in current trade receivable	(175)	(284)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(127)	54
Decrease/(increase) in other current financial assets	(23)	47
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current financial assets	(25)	(3)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(55)	136
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets	6	165
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	(10)	53
Changes in working capital	**(53)**	**(118)**
Cash generated from operations	**579**	**404**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(59)	(56)
Net cash inflow / (used in) from operating activities (A)	**520**	**348**
B. Investing activities*		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	(193)	(133)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(4)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments	17	15
Proceeds from sale of current investments	-	36
Purchase of current investments	(4)	-
Net movement in other bank balance	48	(9)
Loans given to other related parties	(23)	-
Earmarked Investments (Non-Current)	(372)	-
Dividend Income	5	-
Rental income	0	0
Interest received (finance income)	13	6
Proceeds on sale of investments recorded at FVTPL (net)	2	-
Net cash inflow / (used in) investing activities (B)	**(507)**	**(89)**

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
LLPIN AAC - 5001
FRN 012754N/N500016
Mumbai

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
C. Financing activities*		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	509	100
Repayment of long term borrowings	(196)	(278)
Proceeds/(repayment) from/of short term borrowings (net)	(329)	(439)
Proceeds from issue of shares (net of share issue expenses)	0	975
Interest paid (including interest pertaining to Ind AS 116)	(221)	(320)
Proceeds from application money towards convertible share warrants	125	-
Principal elements of leases payments	(21)	(34)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**(133)**	**4**

*Non-cash financing and investing activities during the year pertain to acquisition / (derecognition) of right to use assets of ₹ 17 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ (2) crores) and fair valuation gain / (loss) on investments through other comprehensive income of ₹ Nil (31 March 2025 : ₹ (3) crores).

Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(120)**	**263**
Foreign exchange relating to cash and cash equivalents of Foreign operations	22	6
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year (Refer note 14)	396	339
Less: Cash and cash equivalents transferred pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement for Demerger (refer note 16)	-	(212)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the year end (Refer note 14)	**298**	**396**

Components of cash and cash equivalents:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Balances with banks		
In current account	298	348
Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	48
Cash on hand	0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	**298**	**396**

Notes:
i) The above consolidated statement of cashflows is prepared as per indirect method in accordance with Ind-AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.
ii) The scheme of arrangement for demerger referred in note 16 has been considered as Non-cash item.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number : 107038

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN: 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN: 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A24346

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	Notes	No. in Crs.	Amount
As at 01 April 2024		39.91	80
Changes in equity share capital	17	8.88	18
As at 31 March 2025		48.79	98
Changes in equity share capital	17	0.02	0
As at 31 March 2026		48.81	98

B. Other Equity (refer note 18)

	Reserves and surplus													
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Employee stock option outstanding	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Money received against convertible share warrants	Exchange difference on translating financial statements of Foreign Operations	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Capital Contribution by Holding Company	Cost of Hedging Reserve - Reclassifiable	Cost of Hedging Reserve - Not Reclassifiable	Total
As at 01 April 2024	0	42	14	139	2	1,687	(19)	-	50	28	-	-	-	1,943
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(123)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	22	(2)	-	-	-	20
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(122)	(1)	-	22	(2)	-	-	-	(103)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners														
Pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 17(h))	-	982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982
Issue expenses pertaining to Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 17(h))	-	(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25)
Net Assets transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)	-	-	-	-	-	(912)	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	(907)
Employee stock option exercised	-	3	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expenses for the year (refer note 35)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
As at 31 March 2025	0	1,002	12	139	2	653	(20)	-	77	26	-	-	-	1,892

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP LLPIN AAC-5001 FRN 012754N/N500016 Mumbai

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN- L31300PN2000PLC202408
(All amounts are in ₹ crores unless otherwise stated)

	Reserves and surplus													
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Employee stock option outstanding	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Money received against convertible share warrants	Exchange difference on translating financial statements of Foreign Operations	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Capital Contribution by Holding Company	Cost of Hedging Reserve - Reclassifiable	Cost of Hedging Reserve - Not Reclassifiable	Total
As at 31 March 2025	0	1,002	12	139	2	653	(20)	-	77	26	-	-	-	1,892
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	56	-		-	-	-	-	-	56
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	2	(28)		130	-	-	(13)	2	93
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	**58**	**(28)**	-	**130**	-	-	**(13)**	**2**	**149**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners														
Employee stock option exercised	-	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option expenses/(credit) for the year (refer note 35)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Employee stock option granted to employees of fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme (Refer Note 16)	-	-	(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money received against convertible share warrants (refer note 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	125
As at 31 March 2026	0	1,004	13	139	2	712	(48)	125	207	26	1	(13)	2	2,170

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

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number 107038

Place Mumbai
Date April 29 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No A24346

Place Mumbai
Date April 29 2026

1 Company information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Limited (the Parent Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the year ended 31 March 2026. The Parent Company is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Its shares are listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in India. The registered office of the Parent Company is located at 4th Floor, Godrej Millennium, Koregaon Road 9, STS 12/1, Pune, Maharashtra- 411001, India.

The Group's continuing operations primarily relates to manufacturing and supply of telecom products and providing digital and technology solutions. The Group conducts integrated manufacturing operations through 9 manufacturing facilities which are located in India, Italy, the United States and China to produce (a) optical fibres (b) optical fibre cables and specialty cables and (c) optical connectivity products.

Discontinued Operations – (Global Services Business)

Until its demerger in the previous year, the Global Services Business ("GSB") was engaged in providing end-to-end data network solutions, including the design and deployment of high-capacity converged fibre and wireless networks. The business also offered capabilities across optical fibre and cables, hyperscale network design, deployment services and network software solutions. GSB served global telecom operators, cloud companies, citizen networks and large enterprises by designing, building and managing cloud-native, software-defined networks.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company in their meeting held on April 29, 2026.

For the list of entities incorporated in the consolidated financial statements in current and previous year refer note 37

2 Basis of preparation and summary of material and other accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material and other accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Share based payments
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) in crores, except when otherwise indicated.

Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:
- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:
- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements:
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights:
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent Group, i.e., year ended on 31 March 2026.

Consolidation procedure:

Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

Eliminate the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how goodwill is accounted

Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet, respectively.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity,
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group

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

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Group changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:

"Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Covenants that the company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification."

This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of the Group's borrowings. The Group did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

As a result of implementing the amendment, the Group has provided additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangement. Please refer Note 21.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(iv) International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules, and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026. The amendment had no impact on the Group's financial statements as the Group is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

New standards or amendments not yet adopted

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1 -

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026. Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.The Group does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements

Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless 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

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- The Group does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle of the Group is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisitions of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained operating cycle of 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Sterlite Technologies Limited

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

The following is the summary of material accounting policies applied by the Group in preparing its consolidated Ind AS financial statements

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised on transfer of control of goods or services to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of discounts offered by the Group as part of the contract This variable consideration is estimated based on expected value method Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

The Group does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money

The Group collects goods and services tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Group Hence, it is excluded from revenue

The Group has the following streams of revenue:

(i) Revenue from sale of goods
(ii) Revenue from sale of services
(iii) Revenue from software products/licenses and implementation activities

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation in accordance with the provisions of contract with the customer This is achieved when control of the goods has been transferred to the customer, which is generally determined when title, ownership, risk of obsolescence and loss pass to the customer and the Group has present right to payment, all of which occurs at a point in time upon shipment or delivery of goods as per the terms of the contract

Revenue from sale of services - In certain customer contracts for export of goods, shipping and handling services are treated as a distinct separate performance obligation and the Group recognises revenue for such services over time when the performance obligation is completed

Revenue from software products/licenses and implementation activities - Revenue from a right-to-use license is recognised when the license is made available to the customer. Where implementation services are distinct, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on relative standalone selling prices and recognised over time as each performance obligation is satisfied

Other operating revenue

Export incentives on export of goods are recognised where there is a reasonable certainty that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to it and incentive will be received Export incentives are included under 'Other operating revenue' Revenue from sale of scrap material is recognised at point in time upon disposal

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land and capital work-in-progress are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price and directly attributable expenditure required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating as intended by management

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after considering residual values. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually and revised prospectively, where appropriate. Certain classes of assets are depreciated over useful lives that differ from Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on technical evaluation and management assessment. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The table below provides the details of the useful lives which are different from useful lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

Asset Category	Useful Life considered*	Useful life (Schedule II)
Buildings	30 - 60 Years	30 - 60 Years
Plant and Machinery	3 - 30 Years	Continuous process plant - 25 Years Others - 15 Years
Furniture and fixtures	Upto 10 years	10 Years
Data processing equipment's	Upto 10 years	Server and networks - 6 years and Desktops and laptop etc - 3 years
Office equipment's	Upto 5 years	5 Years
Electric fittings	Upto 20 years	10 Years
Vehicles #	Upto 10 years	8 Years

* Considered on the basis of management's estimation, supported by technical advice, of the useful lives of the respective assets

Residual value considered up to 15% on the basis of management's estimation, supported by technical advice

The leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment acquired under leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, unless the entity/Group expects to use the assets beyond the lease term.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount

c) Intangible assets including goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, or is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or group of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or group of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Customer acquisition costs consist of payments made to obtain consents/permissions for laying of fiber cables and other telecom infrastructure in residential and commercial complexes/townships. Such cost is amortized over the period of the consent/permission on a straight line basis

All intangibles assets (other than Goodwill and Customer Relationships) are amortised on a straight line basis five to six years.

Customer relationships recognised as a part of business combination are amortised over period of five to ten years on a straight line basis.

Research costs are expensed as incurred.

d) Leases

As a Lessee:

The Group leases various assets which includes land, buildings and plant & machinery Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 15 years but may have extension options Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the principal (liability) and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and restoration costs
- restoration costs, where applicable

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis Lease liabilities include the net present value of the fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Group These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor

For the leases term determination, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalty payments to terminate (or not extend), the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate). If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate)
- Otherwise, the Group considers the other factors including historical lease duration and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset

e) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average basis. Management estimates and writes down value of slow moving inventory, considering the future usage and marketability of the product. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale Any write-down is recognised in profit or loss and reversed if the circumstances causing the write-down no longer exist.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liability is not disclosed where the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote

h) 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. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:
(a) Defined benefit plans in the nature of gratuity; and
(b) Defined contribution plans in the nature of provident fund

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than INR, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

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. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Group pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

i) Investments and Other Financial assets

i) Classification & Recognition:

The Group 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)
- Those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Measurement:

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other income/ (expenses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instrument, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits and bank balance;
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity considers:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity uses the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument;
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets" in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Group does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

j) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at FVPL. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Group designates their derivatives as hedges of foreign exchange risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions. The Group documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months, it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

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Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Group designates the full change in fair value of the forward contract as the hedging instrument. The gains and losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place)

When the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example inventory), the amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to profit or loss as follows:

- With respect to gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the of forward contracts, the deferred hedging gains and losses are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, through cost of sales).

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

Foreign currency option contract

The Group enters into foreign currency call option contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on the principal cash flows of External Commercial Borrowings. These derivatives are designated as cash flow hedges in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Derivatives are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. The Group designates only the intrinsic value of the option contracts as the hedging instrument. The effective portion of the change in intrinsic value is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve, and reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period in which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss. The ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The change in fair value of the time value of the option contracts is excluded from the designated hedging relationship and accounted for as 'cost of hedging' in Other Comprehensive Income. The aligned time value at inception is recognised in the reclassifiable portion of the Cost of Hedging Reserve and amortised to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the tenor of the hedged ECB. Subsequent fair value movements of the time value that do not relate to the aligned amount are recognised in the non-reclassifiable portion of the Cost of Hedging Reserve and are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss

Where the option premium is paid on a deferred basis, the present value of future premium instalments is recognised as a financial liability, with the unwinding of discount being charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost.

k) Presentation of EBITDA

The Group presents Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') in the statement of profit or loss, this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals to be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the Group's financial position or performance

Accordingly, the Group has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Group measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Group does not include exceptional items, depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs, and tax expense.

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l) Income taxes (Current income tax & Deferred tax)

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

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Current and Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to income taxes levied by same taxation authorities on either same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle the current tax assets and tax liabilities on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

m) Discontinued Operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations. is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations. or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss

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n) 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. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

o) Exceptional items

When the items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Group for the period, the nature and amount of such items are disclosed separately as exceptional item by the Group.

p) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Sterlite Technologies Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are recognised in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation. If management's expectations or plans change such that settlement of the monetary item is now planned or likely to occur in the foreseeable future, the monetary item ceases to form part of the Group's net investment in the foreign operation from the date of that change. Exchange differences arising after that date are recognised in profit or loss on a prospective basis. Amounts previously recognised in the currency translation adjustment reserve are not reclassified to profit or loss solely because the monetary item ceases to qualify as part of the net investment.

The Group interprets "ownership interest" in Ind-AS 21 by reference to its proportionate ownership interest in the foreign operation. Accordingly, where a loan or other monetary item that previously formed part of the net investment is repaid, and the repayment does not result in a change in the Group's proportionate ownership interest in the foreign operation, no amount previously accumulated in the currency translation adjustment reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. Such amounts remain in equity until disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation that results in a reduction of the Group's proportionate ownership interest. On such disposal or partial disposal, the relevant proportion of the cumulative currency translation adjustment reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on the basis of underlying transactions.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet.
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates.
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income or profit and loss account.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rate.

q) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

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2.3 Summary of other accounting policies

a) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair values of the assets transferred; liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business; equity interests issued by the Group and fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred; amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

b) Other Income

1) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

2) Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in the statement of profit and loss.

3) Dividend income

Dividends are received from financial assets at FVTPL. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established

c) Government Grant

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are recognised in books by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Historical cost includes non-refundable tax and duties, freight and other incidental expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Such historical cost also includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met.

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

When significant parts of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. No decommissioning liabilities are expected to be incurred on the assets of plant and equipment

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised as part of the construction cost to the extent the expenditure can be attributable to construction activity or is incidental there to. Income earned during the construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

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 included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

e) Leases

As a Lessor:

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature

f) Inventories

Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

g) Share-based payments

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Stock Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- Including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price)
- Excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- Including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time)

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity

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h) Investments and Other Financial assets

(i) Classification & Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date. the date on which the Group commit to purchase or sell the financial asset.

(ii) Measurement

Debt instruments

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

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

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

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

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

Where the Group 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 Group has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(iv) Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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i) Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid 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

j) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counter party

k) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges

The Group enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in statement of profit and loss.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in a host contract that is an asset within the scope of Ind AS 109 are not separated. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated only if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

l) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price unless there is significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance

m) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Board of Directors has been identified as being the CODM Refer note 43 for segment information presented.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts if they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

o) Dividends

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Group when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

q) Investment properties

Investment properties, principally freehold land, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Group. It is carried at historical cost.

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3 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates. Management exercises judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reliable and relevant under the circumstances. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Management believes that the estimates are the most likely outcome of future events. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is described below:

(i) Impairment of Goodwill

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is determined based on value in use calculations. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for goodwill including a sensitivity analysis are disclosed and further explained in Note 6

(ii) Recoverability of Deferred Tax Asset on unutilised tax losses

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether the realisation of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognise deferred tax assets (including on unutilised tax losses). This assessment requires the use of estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income changes or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted for any of the tax jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

(iii) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. 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 increase, employee turnover and expected return on planned assets. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at the year end. Details about employee benefit obligations and related assumptions are given in Note 26

(iv) Impairment assessment for trade receivables

The group uses a provision matrix to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. The trade receivables are mainly related to contracts for sale of goods for which a provision matrix adjusted for forward looking information is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109.

(v) Classification of Supplier Finance Arrangements

Judgement is required in determining appropriate classification of supplier finance arrangements in balance sheet and statement of cash flows and the Group considers the objective of such arrangement, terms and conditions of the supplier finance arrangements, the range of credit period agreed with its suppliers, net impact on its cash outflows. Based on the assessment, the Group considers these arrangements as part of the trade working capital. Accordingly, these arrangement are disclosed separately as "Acceptances" in balance sheet considering its nature and magnitude and as part of operating cash flows in statement of cash flows.

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Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment

	Freehold land	Buildings (Note (ii))	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixtures	Data processing equipments	Office equipments	Electrical fittings	Vehicles	Right of Use asset - Land	Right of Use asset - Plant & Machinery	Right of Use asset - Buildings	Total
Cost												
As at 01 April 2024	134	735	3,850	37	104	37	99	14	30	49	145	5,234
Additions	0	41	107	1	7	2	4	1	2	-	4	169
Translation adjustments	2	6	26	0	2	1	0	0	0	-	1	38
Disposals/adjustments	-	(1)	(74)	(0)	2	(0)	1	(3)	-	(10)	(25)	(110)
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement for demerger (Refer Note 16)	-	-	(30)	(10)	(28)	(6)	(3)	(2)	-	-	(27)	(106)
As at 31 March 2025	136	781	3,879	28	87	34	101	10	32	39	98	5,225
Additions	-	16	148	0	12	1	4	0	-	-	28	209
Translation adjustments	10	38	148	1	10	3	0	1	2	-	10	223
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	(39)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(5)	-	(23)	(73)
As at 31 March 2026	**146**	**835**	**4,136**	**29**	**107**	**38**	**103**	**9**	**29**	**39**	**113**	**5,584**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment												
As at 01 April 2024	-	229	1,920	21	85	22	54	7	2	20	38	2,398
Charge for the year	-	40	210	4	10	3	8	2	1	3	23	304
Translation adjustments	-	2	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	1	17
Disposal / adjustments	-	(1)	(49)	(0)	1	(0)	2	(2)	-	(7)	(23)	(79)
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement for demerger (Refer Note 16)	-	-	(29)	(6)	(26)	(5)	(2)	(2)	-	-	(13)	(83)
As at 31 March 2025	-	270	2,065	19	71	20	62	5	3	16	26	2,557
Charge for the year	-	40	187	1	12	3	8	1	1	3	18	274
Translation adjustments	-	14	72	1	8	2	0	1	0	-	4	102
Disposal/adjustments	-	-	(30)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(2)	2	-	(10)	(42)
As at 31 March 2026	-	**324**	**2,294**	**21**	**89**	**25**	**70**	**5**	**6**	**19**	**38**	**2,891**
Net Book Value												
As at 31 March 2026	146	511	1,842	8	18	13	33	4	23	20	75	2,693
As at 31 March 2025	136	511	1,814	9	16	14	39	5	29	23	72	2,668

Notes:

i) Movement in Capital work in progress	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Opening balance	**23**	**62**
Additions during the year	177	73
Capitalised during the year	(181)	(114)
Translation	0	2
Closing balance	**19**	**23**

Capital work in progress mainly comprises amounts pertaining to plant & machinery, building and Data processing equipments.

ii) Buildings include those constructed on leasehold land:	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Gross Block	600	562
Depreciation for the year	34	27
Accumulated depreciation	208	170
Net Block	**392**	**393**

iii) Refer note 19B (xvi) for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Group against borrowings.
iv) Refer note 38 for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant & equipments.
v) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Group for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
vi) The Group has not revalued its property plant and equipment (including right of use assets and intangible assets) during the current or previous year.

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

vii) CWIP ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Projects in progress				
Fiber project	11	-	-	11
Fiber cable project	5	0	-	5
Others	3	-	-	3
	19	0	-	**19**

As at 31 March 2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Projects in progress				
Fiber cable project	11	0	-	11
Fiber project	9	-	-	9
Others	1	-	1	3
	22	0	1	23

viii) The completion schedule for the above capital work in progress as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is not overdue and has not exceeded its cost compared to original plan
ix) The Group evaluates completion of the projects based on its original plan which includes certain projects relating to research and development monitored on an ongoing basis

x) Details of Leases :

The note provides information for leases where the company is a lessee. The company has taken land, various offices and plant and machinery on lease. Rental contracts for offices and plant and machinery are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 15 years, but have extension options

(a) Liability recognised in balance sheet

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Lease liabilities		
Current	21	22
Non-current	94	86
Total	115	108

Movement of lease liability

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	108	151
Add: Created during the year	28	5
Less: De-recognised during the year	(10)	(8)
Add: Interest accrued during the year	6	9
Less: Rent paid during the year	(27)	(34)
Add/(less): Translation Adjustments	10	-
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement for demerger (Refer Note 1b)	-	(15)
Closing balance	**115**	**108**

(b) Amount recognised in the statement of profit & loss

Particulars	Note no.	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest expenses (included in finance cost)	32	6	9
Expenses related to short term leases, low value assets (disclosed as rent in other expenses)	30	18	19

(i) Interest expenses on lease liabilities relating to discontinued operations amounts to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1 crore)
(ii) Expenses related to short term leases relating to discontinued operations amounts to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4 crores)

(c) The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2026 was ₹ 45 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 53 crores)

(d) Extension and Termination option :

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases held by the group. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4A: Investment properties

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Investment property - land	3	3
	3	**3**

(i) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of investment properties

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Rental Income (Other Income)	0	0
Profit from investment properties	**0**	**0**

There are no direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) on investment properties recognised in statement of profit and loss

(ii) Fair Value

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Investment property - land	10	10
	10	**10**

Estimation of fair value
The Group has obtained valuation of its freehold land located at Pirangut based on current prices in an active market for properties of similar nature. The fair value of investment property is based on the valuation by a registered valuer

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Note 5: Intangible Assets

	Software licenses	Patents	Customer acquisition / Customer Relationships	Non-Compete	Indefeasible right of use	Goodwill (Refer note 6)	Total
Cost							
As at 01 April 2024	**87**	**48**	**171**	**10**	**1**	**376**	**693**
Additions	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement for demerger (Refer Note 16)	(4)	-	(41)	(9)	-	(70)	(124)
Disposals /adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Translation adjustments	0	1	5	0	-	8	14
As at 31 March 2025	**86**	**49**	**135**	**1**	**1**	**314**	**586**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals /adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation adjustments	2	8	22	-	-	28	60
As at 31 March 2026	**88**	**57**	**157**	**1**	**1**	**342**	**646**
Accumulated Amortization and Impairment							
As at 01 April 2024	**59**	**21**	**89**	**4**	**1**	**148**	**323**
Charge for the year	5	5	16	2	-	-	28
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement for demerger (Refer Note 16)	(3)	-	(15)	(7)	-	-	(25)
Disposals /adjustments	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
Translation adjustments	0	1	2	1	-	-	3
As at 31 March 2025	**61**	**27**	**92**	**0**	**1**	**148**	**329**
Charge for the year	5	1	12	1	-	-	19
Disposals /adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation adjustments	6	4	13	-	-	-	23
As at 31 March 2026	**72**	**32**	**117**	**1**	**1**	**148**	**371**
Net Book Value							
As at 31 March 2026	16	25	40	-	0	194	**275**
As at 31 March 2025	25	22	43	1	0	166	**257**

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6: Impairment Testing of Goodwill

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Goodwill (refer note 5)	194	166

Goodwill is monitored by management at CGU level. The Group has performed its annual impairment test by computing the recoverable amount based on a value in use calculations which require the use of assumptions as given in table below. The calculations use cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a period of five years. The management has not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the CGU's to exceed the recoverable amount.

A CGU level summary of the goodwill allocation is given below:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Connectivity Solutions business in Europe Region	79	67
Optical Inter-connect Solutions business in Europe Region and India	115	99
	194	166

A segment level summary of the goodwill allocation is given below:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Optical networking business (ONB)		
Connectivity Solutions business in Europe Region	79	67
Optical Inter-connect Solutions business in Europe Region and India	115	99
	194	166

Key assumptions used in the value in use calculations

The following table provides the key assumptions for those CGUs that have goodwill allocated to them.

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
EBITDA margins over the budgeted period for Connectivity Solutions business in Europe Region	13.00% - 14.00%	19.00% - 21.00%
EBITDA margins over the budgeted period for Optical Inter-connect Solutions in Europe and India	1.00% - 30.00%	19.00% - 39.00%
Sales volume (% annual growth rate) over the budgeted period for Connectivity Solutions business	10.00%	10.00%
Sales volume (% annual growth rate) over the budgeted period for Optical Inter-connect Solutions in Europe and India	10.00%	10.00%
Long-term terminal Growth rate for Connectivity Solutions business	1.10%	1.10%
Long-term terminal Growth rate for Optical Inter-connect Solutions in Europe and India	1.10% - 4.00%	1.10% - 3.00%
Pre-tax discount rate for Connectivity Solutions business	9.94%	9.16%
Pre-tax discount rate for Optical Inter-connect Solutions in Europe and India	9.94% - 12.07%	9.00% - 14.40%

Management has determined the values assigned to each of the above key assumptions as follows:

Discount Rate

Discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and the CGU and is derived from the CGU's weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. CGU specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factor. The beta factor is evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

Growth rate assumptions

The Group has considered growth rate to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period, consistent with the industry forecasts.

EBITDA margins

EBITDA margins are based on the projected EBITDA of the CGU based on the past trend and future expectations.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions - Connectivity Solutions business in Europe Region

Discount rates

A rise in Pre-tax discount rate to 11.61% (March 31, 2025 : 50.75%) would result in impairment.

EBITDA margins - A decreased demand can lead to a decline in EBITDA. A decrease in EBITDA margins below 11.00% (March 31, 2025 : 8.00%) would result in impairment.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions - Optical Inter-connect Solutions business in Europe Region and India

Discount rates

A rise in Pre-tax discount rate to 9.94% to 40.43% (March 31, 2025 : 12.00% to 50.00%) would result in impairment.

EBITDA margins - A decreased demand can lead to a decline in EBITDA. A decrease in average EBITDA margins below 5.60% (March 31, 2025 : 3.00%) would result in impairment.

Sterlite Technologies Limited

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: Investments

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current investments (unquoted)		
Investments - Other at fair value through OCI		
29,31,655 (31 March 2025 : 29,31,655) Equity Shares in ASOCS Ltd. (refer note (iii))	85	85
Investments - Other at fair value through profit or loss		
Earmarked Investments (refer note 39(4))	372	-
1,20,783 (31 March 2025: 1,20,783) units of Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Direct growth plan (refer note 19)	6	5
Total Investments	**463**	**90**
Total non-current investments		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (net of impairment)	463	90
Amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Notes:

i) The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

ii) The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

iii) The fair value of investment in ASOCS Ltd. (start-up) as on March 31, 2026 was assessed as ₹ 85 crores (2025: ₹ 85 crores) as per the valuation exercise performed based on the latest funding round.

Note 8: Trade Receivables

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current		
Trade receivables	1,056	845
Receivables from related parties (refer note 47)	105	59
Less : Loss allowance	(95)	(78)
	1,066	**826**
Break-up for security details		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,131	874
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - Credit impaired	30	30
Total	**1,161**	**904**
Less: Loss allowance	(95)	(78)
Total Current trade receivables	**1,066**	**826**

Notes:

i) Trade receivables ageing

31 March 2026

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	626	302	106	53	12	22	1,121
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	1	0	0	29	30
Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Total	**626**	**302**	**107**	**53**	**12**	**61**	**1,161**

31 March 2025

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	480	267	14	11	42	50	864
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	1	-	0	6	23	30
Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Total	**480**	**268**	**14**	**11**	**48**	**83**	**904**

ii) Refer note 19 for information on trade receivables hypothecated as security by the Group.

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LLPIN AAC-5001
FRN 012754N/N500016
Mumbai

Sterlite Technologies Limited

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 9: Loans

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans to related parties (refer note 47)	23	-
Loans to employees	-	0
Total current loans	**23**	**0**
Break-up for security details		
Loans Considered good - secured	-	-
Loans Considered good - Unsecured	23	0
Loans - Credit impaired	-	-
Total	**23**	**0**

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties:

Type of Borrower	Amount outstanding as at 31 March 2026	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand		
Other Related Parties		
STL UK Holdco Limited, UK	23	100%
Total	23	100%

Note:

i) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons/ entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group ('ultimate beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries other than the transaction disclosed below. During the year, the Holding company's foreign branch has advanced loans aggregating to ₹ 23 crores on June 26, 2025, and January 2, 2026, to STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sterlite Technologies Limited (the "Intermediary"), which has been onward funded on July 1, 2025 and January 2, 2026 to STL UK Holdco Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Sterlite Technologies Limited (the "Ultimate Beneficiary. The Company hereby declares that the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with in respect of the above transaction, and the transaction is not violative of the provisions of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

ii) During the current year, a guarantee of ₹ 347 crores was given on behalf of STL Networks Limited, fellow subsidiary, consequent to the scheme of arrangement for demerger, for the purpose of counter guarantees for certain banking arrangements.

Note 10: Other Financial Assets

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Others		
Security deposits	5	6
Foreign exchange option contracts	20	-
Others*	6	3
Total other non-current financial assets	**31**	**9**

* Includes margin money of ₹ 6 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 1 crore) held as lien by banks against bank guarantees

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	15	7
Others		
Security deposits	7	8
Interest accrued on investments/deposits	4	1
Government grants receivable	64	63
Receivable from related party (refer note 47)	17	-
Others	8	2
Total other current financial assets	**115**	**81**

Refer note 19 for information on financial assets hypothecated as security by the Group

Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11: Other Assets and Contract Assets

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital advances	35	8
Prepaid expenses	-	0
Amount paid under protest towards litigation (refer note 39(5))	13	-
Total other non-current assets	**48**	**8**
Current (unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	50	33
Balances with Government authorities	91	90
Advance to suppliers	44	17
Advance to related parties (refer note 47)	3	-
Other advances	11	1
Total other current assets	**199**	**141**

Refer note 19 for information on other assets hypothecated as security by the Group

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Contract assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
- Undisputed	27	33
- Disputed	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total contract assets	**27**	**33**

Refer note 19 for information on other assets and contract assets hypothecated as security by the Group.

Note 12: Inventories

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Raw materials [Includes stock in transit ₹ 48 crores (31 March 2025 ₹ 9 crores)]	297	191
Work-in-progress	74	52
Finished goods [Includes stock in transit ₹ 279 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 216 crores)]	473	419
Stores, spares, packing materials and others	62	74
Total	**906**	**736**

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounted to ₹ 65 crores as at year end (31 March 2025 ₹ 66 crores) These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in "(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-trade and cost of raw material & components consumed" in statement of profit and loss

Refer note 19 for information on inventories hypothecated as security by the Group

Note 13: Investments

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current Investments		
In mutual funds(at fair value through profit or loss) (unquoted)		
88,535 units (31 March 2025 Nil) of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct growth plan	4	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**4**	**-**

Refer note 19 for information on investments hypothecated as security by the Group

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts (in ₹)	159	143
In current accounts (in foreign currency)	139	205
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	48
Cash on hand	0	0
Total	**298**	**396**

Notes:

i) Cash and Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2025 is net off ₹ 212 crores that had been transferred to STL Networks Limited pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger and as determined and approved by Board of Directors (refer note 16).

ii) There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents.

iii) Refer note 19 for information on cash and cash equivalents hypothecated as security by the Group

Note 15: Other Bank Balances

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months (remaining maturity is less than 12 months) (Refer Note (i))	8	65
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (Refer Note (i))	15	4
In unpaid dividend account	2	3
Total other bank balances	**25**	**72**

Notes:

(i) Includes ₹ 21 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 14 crores) held as lien by banks against bank guarantees

(ii) Refer note 19 for information on other bank balances hypothecated as security by the Group

Sterlite Technologies Limited

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: Discontinued operations

A. Global Services Business

i) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 17, 2023 had approved, a Scheme of Arrangement under Section 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Scheme") to demerge the Global Services Business of the Group into its then wholly owned subsidiary, STL Networks Limited ("STNL") The appointed date being April 1, 2023 Pursuant to receipt of necessary statutory approvals including from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and in accordance with the Scheme, the Group has demerged its Global Services Business effective March 31, 2025 Consequently, the financial results of the Global Services Business for the year ended March 31, 2025 had been presented as discontinued operations to reflect the impact of this demerger

Pursuant to the demerger, the Group had derecognized from its books of account as distribution to owners, the carrying amount of assets and liabilities (including Foreign currency translation reserve) as on March 31, 2025 pertaining to the Global Services Business and are transferred to STL Networks Limited. In previous year, in accordance with the scheme, the excess of the carrying amount of assets over the carrying amount of liabilities transferred aggregating to ₹ 912 crores was debited to retained earnings

Further pursuant to the Scheme, the shareholders of the Company on the record date had been issued equity shares of STL Networks Limited in the same proportion as their holding in the Company Consequently. STL Networks Limited ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company on scheme becoming effective.

ii) The results of Global Services Business for the year are presented below:

	31 March 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,180
Other operating revenue	-
Revenue from operations	**1,180**
Other income	8
Expenses	1,107
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	**81**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	15
Finance costs	89
Profit/(loss) before tax for the period	**(23)**
Tax expenses / (income):	
Current tax expense	14
Deferred tax expense	12
Profit/(loss) for the period	**(49)**

iii) The book values of assets and libilities of Global Services Business transferred as on effective date i.e., March 31, 2025 are presented below:

	31 March 2025
ASSETS	
Non-current assets	265
Current assets	2,532
Total assets	**2,796**
LIABILITIES	
Non-current liabilities	97
Current liabilities	1,791
Total Liabilities	**1,889**
Less: Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations transferred	(5)
Net Assets attributable to Global Services Business adjusted in Retained Earnings as per the Scheme	**912**

iv) Net cash flows attributable to the Global Services Business are as follows:

	31 March 2025
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(176)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(1)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	332
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**155**

Note:

The Holding Company has complied with the aforesaid Scheme of Arrangement for Demerger and the effect of such Scheme has been accounted for in these financial statements in accordance with the Scheme and in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards.

Sterlite Technologies Limited

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: Discontinued operations

B. Wireless Solution Business

i) In the earlier years, the Wireless Solution Business was considered as discontinued operation. Accordingly, revenue and expense related to this business is classified under discontinued operations.

ii) The results of Wireless Solution Business for the year are presented below:

	31 March 2025
Revenue	-
Expenses	0
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**(0)**
Income tax	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	**(0)**
Income tax on above	-
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	**(0)**
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income	**(0)**

iii) Net cash flows attributable to the Wireless Solution business are as follows:

Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(0)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinuing operation	**(0)**

C. Telecom Software Business

i) In the earlier years, the Telecom Software Business was considered as discontinued operation. Accordingly, revenue and expense related to this business is classified under discontinued operations.

ii) The results of Telecom Software Business for the year are presented below:	**31 March 2025**
Revenue	4
Expenses	6
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**(2)**
Income tax	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	**(2)**

iii) Net cash flows attributable to the Telecom Software business are as follows:

Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(2)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	-
Net (decrease) / increase in cash generated from discontinuing operation	(2)

Note:

There are no revenue or expenses during the year ended March 31, 2026 relating to discontinued operations.

(All amounts are in ₹ crores unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Share Capital

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Authorised equity share capital (no crores)		
75 00 (31 March 2025 75 00) equity shares of ₹2 each	150	150
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (no crores)		
48 81 (31 March 2025 48 79) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid - up	98	98
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**98**	**98**

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Nos in crores	₹ in crores	Nos in crores	₹ in crores
At the beginning of the year	48 79	98	39 91	80
Issued during the year				
- Employee Stock options	0 02	0	0 03	0
- Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 17(h))	-	-	8 85	18
Outstanding at the end of the year	**48.81**	**98**	**48.79**	**98**

b. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Parent Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share

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

c. Shares held by holding company and its fellow subsidiaries:

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	No. in crores	% holding	No. in crores	% holding
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Subsidiary of Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas) (refer note 47), Holding Company	20 94	42 90%	20 94	42 92%
Vedanta Limited, Fellow Subsidiary	0 48	0 98%	0 48	0 98%

Note:

Based on the assessment performed by management, Twin Star Overseas Limited continues to be the Holding Company under the Companies Act 2013 and Indian Accounting Standards

d. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5 % of shares in the company

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	No. in crores	% holding	No. in crores	% holding
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Subsidiary of Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas) (refer note 47), Holding Company	20 94	42 90%	20 94	42 92%
Bandhan Flexicap fund	2 43	4 97%	2 62	5 36%

e. Shares reserved for issue under options

For information relating to employees stock options plan, 2010 including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, refer note 35

f. Details of shareholding of promoters:

Name of the promoter	Number of shares (No. in crores) as at 31 March 2026	Number of shares (No. in crores) as at 31 March 2025	Percentage of total number of shares as at 31 March 2026	Percentage of total number of shares as at 31 March 2025	Percentage of change during the year ended 31 March 2026	Percentage of change during the year ended 31 March 2025
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius	20 94	20 94	42 90%	42 92%	-0 02%	-9 55%
Vedanta Limited	0 48	0 48	0 98%	0 98%	0 00%	-0 23%
Ankit Agarwal	0 16	0 08	0 32%	0 17%	0 15%	-0 05%
Navin Kumar Agarwal	0 02	0 03	0 05%	0 06%	-0 01%	0 04%
Pratik Pravin Agarwal	0 01	0 01	0 01%	0 01%	0 00%	-0 01%
Pravin Agarwal	0 09	0 01	0 18%	0 01%	0 17%	-0 01%
Sonakshi Agarwal	0 00	0 00	0 00%	0 00%	0 00%	-0 01%
Ruchira Agarwal	0 00	0 00	0 00%	0 00%	0 00%	0 00%
Jyoti Agarwal	0 00	0 00	0 00%	0 00%	0 00%	0 00%
Pravin Agarwal Family Trust	0 00	0 00	0 00%	0 00%	0 00%	0 00%
Anil Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.70**	**21.54**	**44.44%**	**44.16%**	**0.29%**	**-9.82%**

Promoters for the purpose of this disclosure means promoters as defined under Section 2(69) of Companies Act 2013

g. Details of shares bought back, shares issued pursuant to contract without payment received in cash, shares allotted by way of fully paid bonus shares during the 5 years preceding 31 March 2026:

The Group during the preceding 5 years has not bought back any shares nor issued shares pursuant to contract without payment received in cash and fully paid bonus shares

h. Details of Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP)

During the previous year, the Company has issued 88,456,435 equity shares of face value ₹ 2 each at an issue price of ₹ 113 05 per equity share pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) under the provisions of Chapter VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended (the "SEBI ICDR Regulations"), and section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, including the rules made thereunder, each as amended The proceeds from issue of shares have been utilised towards prepayment/repayment of certain outstanding long term borrowings and toward payment of various working capital loans

i. Convertible Share Warrants

During the year, the Company issued 45,300,000 convertible share warrants to promoter shareholders at ₹ 110 each Each share warrant is convertible in 1 equity share of ₹ 2 each Out of the above, the Company has received ₹ 125 crores towards allotment of such convertible share warrants and the balance amount would be received upon exercise of such convertible share warrants which is 18 months from the date of allotement The proceeds from the issue of convertible share warrant has been utilised towards repayment/ servicing of financial facilities availed by the company and general corporate purposes

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18: Other Equity

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
A. Reserves and Surplus		
Securities Premium		
Opening balance	1,002	42
Add / (Less) : Employees stock options exercised	2	3
Add / (Less) : Pursuant to Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 17(h))	-	982
Add / (Less) : Issue expenses pertaining to Qualified Institutions Placement (refer note 17(h))	-	(25)
Closing balance (A)	**1,004**	**1,002**
Capital Reserve	**0**	**0**
Employee Stock Options Outstanding		
Opening balance	12	14
Add / (Less) : Employees stock options expenses for the year (refer note 35)	4	1
Add/(Less) : Employee stock option granted to employees of fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme referred in note 16	(1)	-
Add / (Less) : Employees stock options exercised	(2)	(3)
Closing balance	**13**	**12**
General Reserve		
Opening balance	139	139
Add : Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**139**	**139**
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	2	2
Add : Capital redemption reserve created during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**2**	**2**
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	653	1,687
Add / (Less) : Transfer Pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for Demerger	-	(912)
Add / (Less) : Net profit/(loss) for the year	56	(123)
Add / (Less) : Remeasurement of defined employee benefit obligation (Net of tax)	2	1
Add/(Less) : Employee stock option granted to employees of fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme referred in note 16	1	-
Total retained earnings	**712**	**653**
Total Reserves and Surplus	**1,870**	**1,808**
B. Money received against convertible share warrants		
Opening balance		-
Add : Money received against convertible share warrants	125	-
Closing balance	**125**	-
C. Capital Distribution by Holding Company		
Opening balance	-	-
Add/(Less) : Employee stock option expenses/(credit) for options granted by fellow subsidiary to employees of the Group pursuant to scheme referred in note 16	1	
Closing balance	**1**	-
D. Exchange difference on translating financial statements of Foreign Operations		
Opening balance	77	50
Add / (Less) : Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations for the year	143	23
Add / (Less) : Deferred tax	(13)	(1)
Add / (less) : Transfer Pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger	-	5
Closing balance	**207**	**77**
E. Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	26	28
Add / (Less) : Change in fair value of equity instrument measured at FVOCI	-	(2)
Closing balance	**26**	**26**

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
F. Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges		
Opening balance	(20)	(19)
Add / (Less) : Cash flow hedge reserve created on currency forward contracts	(61)	(2)
Add/(Less) : Cash flow hedge reserve created on foreign exchange option contracts	17	-
Add / (Less) : Amount reclassified to statement of profit and loss	8	1
Add / (Less) : Deferred tax	8	0
Closing balance	**(48)**	**(20)**
G. Cost of Hedging Reserve - Reclassifiable		
Opening balance	-	-
Add/(Less) : Cost of hedging reserve created on foreign exchange option contracts	(18)	-
Add/(Less) : Amount reclassified to statement of profit and loss	1	-
Add/(Less) : Deferred tax	4	-
Closing balance	**(13)**	-
H. Cost of Hedging Reserve - Not Reclassifiable		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Recognition through Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense) (net of taxes)	2	-
Closing balance	**2**	-
Total other equity	**2,170**	**1,892**

Sterlite Technologies Limited

Nature and Purpose of Other Equity other than retained earnings

Securities Premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

Capital reserve
Capital reserve is not available for distribution as dividend.

Employee Stock Options Outstanding
The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees of the Group and fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme of demerger under employee stock option plan (ESOP Scheme)

General Reserve
General reserve is created as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956/2013 and includes amounts transferred from debenture redemption reserve on account of redemption of debentures

Capital Redemption Reserve
As per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Group has created a capital redemption reserve of ₹ 2 Crores against face value of equity shares bought back by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021

Money received against convertible share warrants
It represents money received against convertible share warrants

Capital Contribution by Holding Company
Capital Contribution by Holding Company is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees of the Group by the fellow subsidiary pursuant to scheme of demerger under the employee stock option plan (ESOP).

Exchange difference on translating financial statements of Foreign Operations
Exchange differences arising on translating financial statements of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity and the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed off. Also, includes exchange gain/(loss) (net of tax) related to monetary items considered as net investments in foreign operations.

Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income
The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges
The Group uses hedging instruments as part of its risk management policy for commodity and foreign currency risk as described in Note 44. The Cash Flow hedging reserve is used to recognise the effective portion of gain or loss on designated hedging relationship.

Cost of Hedging Reserve
The fair value of the time value of a hedging instruments which meets the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting and are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in this reserve. The amounts recognised in such reserve are amortised to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis. The non-reclassifiable portion represents the changes in the fair value of the time value of foreign exchange option contracts to the extent such changes do not relate to the aligned time value of the hedged transaction. These fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, and are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss

Sterlite Technologies Limited

Note 19: Borrowings

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
A. Non-current		
Debentures (Secured)		
Nil (31 March 2025 : 10,000) Nil% (31 March 2025 : 9.35%) Non convertible debentures of ₹ 1 lacs each	-	100
2,900 (31 March 2025 : 2,900) 8.50% (31 March 2025 : 8.50%) Non convertible debentures of ₹ 10 lacs each	290	290
Term loans		
Loans from banks in India (secured)	184	213
Indian rupee loans from NBFC (secured)	150	-
Foreign currency loan (secured)	379	-
Loans from banks outside India (secured)	377	466
Loans from banks outside India (unsecured)	41	28
	1,421	**1,097**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	1,380	1,069
Unsecured borrowings	41	28
Total Non-current borrowings	**1,421**	**1,097**
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed under the head "Current Borrowings"	266	260
Net Amount	**1,155**	**837**

Notes:

i) Sterlite Technologies Limited (STL)

a) 8.50% (31 March 2025 : 8.50%) Non convertible debentures carry 8.50% (31 March 2025 : 8.50%) p.a rate of interest. Total amount of non-convertible debentures is due in 4 equal annual installments starting from FY 2027-28 till FY 2030-31. These non-convertible debentures are secured by way of first ranking pari passu charge on specified movable fixed assets at Shendra plant (both present and future).

b) 9.35% Non convertible debentures carry 9.35% p.a rate of interest. Total amount of non-convertible debentures were repaid in the FY 2025-26. These non-convertible debentures were secured by way of a first pari passu charge over movable fixed assets of the Company, other than assets located at Shendra Aurangabad.

c) Secured Indian rupee term loan from bank amounting to ₹ 96 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 100 crore) carries interest @ CSB overnight MCLR +0.04% p.a. Loan amount was repayable in 12 quarterly instalments from June 2025. The term loan is secured by way of First pari passu charge on all movable fixed assets except new Glass Plant in Shendra & Specified immovable assets situated at Silvassa & Dadra.

d) Secured USD term loan from bank amounting to ₹ 379 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ Nil) carries interest @ Term SOFR 6 months + 2.20% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 6 equal half-yearly installments starting from FY 2027-28. The term loan is secured by way of exclusive charge by way of mortgage on specified Immovable assets situated at Aurangabad.

e) Secured Indian rupee term loan from NBFC amounting to ₹ 150 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ Nil) carries interest @ TCL LTPLR + 0.20% to 0.57% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in FY 2027-28. The term loan is secured by way of first pari passu charge over specified moveable fixed asset of Shendra plant (both present and future).

ii) Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.

a) Unsecured loan from bank of ₹ 5 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 20 crores) carries interest of EURIBOR + 1.25% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 17 monthly installments starting from February 2025 to June 2026.

b) Unsecured loan from bank of ₹ 33 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ Nil) carries interest @ EURIBOR + 1.25% (31 March 2025: Nil).

iii) STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A. (Merged with Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A with effect from April 01, 2025)

Loan from bank of ₹ 65 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 111 crores) carries interest of 6 months EURIBOR + 1.7% p.a. This loan is backed by SBLC issued by SBI India which is further secured by way of first pari passu charge on entire movable fixed assets (both present and future) and mortgage of immovable fixed assets located at Dadra & Nagar Haveli of Sterlite Technologies Limited. Loan amount is repayable in 9 half yearly instalments of Euro 0.24 crores starting from January 2023 to January 2025 and thereafter Euro 0.30 crores for the period July 2025 to January 2027 (excluding interest).

iv) Optotec S.p.A.

Unsecured loan from bank of ₹ 3 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 8 crores) carries interest of 2.6 % p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 18 quarterly installments of Euro 0.05 million starting from March 2023 to March 2025 and thereafter EUR 0.06 million for the period June 2025 to June 2027 (excluding interest).

v) Sterlite Technologies Inc.

Loan from bank of ₹ 312 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 355) carries interest of SOFR (3M) + 262 bps p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 20 quarterly installments of USD 2.187 million starting from March 2025 to January 2030 (excluding interest). The term loan is secured by way of first charge created on movable fixed assets of Sterlite Technologies Inc.

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vi) Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited

Term loan from bank of ₹ 38 crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 58 crores) carries interest of overnight MCLR + 0.3% p.a. Loan amount is repayable in 11 ballooning half yearly instalments starting from September 2022. This loan is secured by way of first charge on leasehold land and building, entire Plant and Machinery and other equipments both present and future of the Company and second charge on entire current assets present and future of the Company.

vii) STL Digital

Term loan of ₹ 50 crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 55 crores) carries interest at 10.35% p.a. Loan is repayable in quarterly instalments starting from April 30, 2025 with maturity date of 31st January 2028. This loan is secured by way of first charge on mortgage of current and fixed assets both present and future of the company, and a lien on Liquid Mutual Fund.

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
B. Current borrowings		
Working capital demand loans from banks (secured)	40	152
Working capital demand loans from banks (unsecured)	-	45
Commercial paper from bank (unsecured)	-	100
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings (secured)	225	258
Current Maturities of Long term borrowings (unsecured)	41	2
Other loans from banks (secured)	225	180
Other loans from banks (unsecured)	141	244
	672	**981**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	490	590
Unsecured borrowings	182	391
Net Amount	**672**	**981**

- Borrowings (Working capital demand loans) as at March 31, 2025 are net of ₹ 704 crores that had been transferred to STL Networks Limited pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16). As at March 31, 2026, working capital demand loans are net of ₹ 290 crores that were transferred to STL Networks Limited pursuant to the scheme of arrangement for demerger.

-Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement for demerger referred in Note 16, the encumbrance in respect of the secured borrowings transferred to STL Networks Limited shall be extended to and operate over the assets transferred to STL Networks Limited which may have been encumbered in respect of such secured borrowings. Accordingly, the encumbrance, if any, over the assets remaining with the Company are released from the obligations relating to the secured borrowings transferred to STL Networks Limited. Similarly, the encumbrance over the assets transferred to STL Networks Limited are released from the obligations relating to the secured borrowings remaining with the Company

The Company will be filing the particulars relating to modification of charge with the Registrar of Companies upon completion of necessary discussion / documentation with the bankers

Notes :

viii) Sterlite Technologies Limited (STL)

(a) Working capital demand loan from banks (secured) amounting to ₹ 10 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 152 crores) are secured by first pari-passu charge on entire current assets of the Company (both present and future) and second pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of the Company other than assets located at Shendra, Aurangabad.

Working capital demand loan from banks (unsecured) amounting to Nil (31 March 2025: ₹ 45 crores) are unsecured

Working capital demand loans have been taken for a period of 7 days to 180 days and carry interest @ 7.86% p.a. (31 March 2025: 7.50% to 8.50% p.a)

(b) Commercial Papers as at March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 100 crores are unsecured and are generally taken for a period from 60 Days to 180 days and carry interest @ 8.00% to 9.00% p.a. There are no Commercial Papers outstanding as on 31 March 2026.

(c) Other loans include buyer's credit arrangements (secured) and export packing credit (secured) amounting to ₹ 175 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 180 crores). These secured loans are secured by hypothecation of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and trade receivables. Export packing credit is taken for a period ranging from 30-180 days.

Other loans include export packing credit (unsecured) amounting to ₹ 75 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 207 crores)

Interest rate for these products range from 2.52% - 7.75% p.a (31 March 2025: 4.40% - 8.12% p.a).

ix) Jiangsu Sterlite and Tongguang Optical Fiber Co. Limited (JSTFCL)

Unsecured loan from bank of ₹ 66 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 37 crores) carries interest @ 6m LPR + 0-100bps (March 31, 2025: 4.50% p.a.)

x) Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited

a) Working capital demand loans from banks (secured) amounting to ₹ 30 crore (March 31, 2025: Nil) have been taken for a period of 7 days to 180 days and carry interest @ 7.55%. This loan is secured by way of first charge on entire current assets present and future of the Company and second charge on land and building, entire Plant and Machinery and other equipments both present and future of the Company.

b) Other loans from bank include export packing credit (secured) of ₹ 50 crores (31 March 2025: Nil). Interest rate for export packing credit range from 7.00% - 9.00% p.a.

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

xi) Borrowing secured against current assets :
The Group has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Group with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

xii) Utilisation of borrowed funds :
The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the 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.

xiii) The borrowings obtained by the Group during the year from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

xiv) The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

xv) Net debt reconciliation
This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	298	396
Current investments *	6	56
Current Borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	(684)	(996)
Non-current borrowings	(1,155)	(837)
Net Debt	**(1,535)**	**(1,381)**

The amount of net debt considering the amount of lease liability of ₹ 115 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 108 crores) and Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA) of ₹ 167 crores (31 March 2025 : 181 Crores) is ₹ (1,817) crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ (1,670) crores). For movement of lease liability refer note 4.

* Includes other bank balance of ₹ 2 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 56 crores) with respect to fixed deposit excluding deposits held as lien by banks against bank guarantees. These fixed deposits can be encashed by the Group at any time without any major penalties.

Movement of Borrowings (current and non current)	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	1,833	**3,230**
Cashflows (net)	(16)	(617)
Interest expense	207	247
Interest paid	(204)	(224)
Forex adjustment	19	13
Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)	-	(816)
Closing balance	1,839	**1,833**

Movement of Advances under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	**181**	**207**
Cashflows (net)	-	-
Interest expense	11	13
Interest paid	(11)	(13)
Adjusted against sale of goods	(32)	(26)
Forex adjustment	18	0
Closing balance	**167**	**181**

Cash and cash equivalent	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	**396**	339
Cashflows (net)	(120)	263
Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)	-	(212)
Forex adjustment	22	6
Closing balance	**298**	**396**

Current Investments	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	**56**	**86**
Cashflows	(50)	(30)
Closing balance	**6**	**56**

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

xvi) Asset Pledged as Security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current		
Financial Assets		
Exclusive Charge		
Trade Receivables	275	643
Current Investments	5	5
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	8
Other Bank Balances	15	-
Other Current Financial Assets	2	9
Pari Passu Charge		
Current Investments	4	-
Loans	416	-
Trade Receivables	650	869
Cash and Cash Equivalents	167	212
Other Bank Balances	11	67
Other Current Financial Assets	125	93
Non Financial Assets		
Exclusive Charge		
Inventories	81	52
Contract Assets	-	-
Other Current Assets	69	8
Pari Passu Charge		
Inventories	389	320
Contract Assets	23	1
Other Current Assets	119	137
Total Current Assets pledged as security	**2,353**	**2,423**
Non Current Assets		
Exclusive Charge		
Right of Use asset - Land	49	18
Land	8	-
Buildings	334	35
Plant & Machinery	400	467
Furnitures & Fixtures	5	6
Data Processing Equipments	5	9
Office Equipments	0	7
Electrical Fittings	11	6
Capital Work in Progress	1	5
Pari Passu Charge		
Freehold Land	68	28
Buildings	76	126
Plant & Machinery	1,106	1,159
Furnitures & Fixtures	3	3
Data Processing Equipments	8	4
Office Equipments	3	2
Electrical Fittings	28	34
Vehicles	2	2
Capital Work in Progress	16	16
Right of Use asset - Land	-	10
Total Non Current Assets pledged as security	**2,123**	**1,936**
Total Assets pledged as security	**4,476**	**4,359**

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 20: Other Financial Liabilities

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Others		
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	10
Deferred premium payable on option contracts	10	-
Total other non-current financial liabilities	**13**	**10**
Current		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	61	13
Deferred premium payable on option contracts	8	-
	69	**13**
Others		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	12	14
Unclaimed dividend*	2	3
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	50	20
Employee benefits payable	47	33
Others	9	2
	120	**73**
Total other current financial liabilities	**189**	**86**

* There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

Note 21: Acceptances

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current		
Acceptances	271	305
	271	**305**

Note:

1) The Group facilitates early settlement of invoices for participating suppliers through having arrangements with Banks/available platforms under which a financing partner settles approved invoices prior to their original due dates. The Group in agreement with participating suppliers (including Micro and Small Enterprises) uses these arrangements to make early payments compared to the standard credit period agreed with the suppliers and settling the payments to the financing partner on the agreed due date with them. These arrangements does not substantially modify the company's cash outflows. The Group considers these arrangements as part of the trade working capital considering the range of credit terms agreed with its suppliers.

2) Acceptances also include extended interest bearing credit upto 180 days offered by the supplier which is secured against Usance Letter of Credit (LC). Under this arrangement, the supplier is eligible to receive payment from negotiating bank prior to the expiry of the extended credit period. The interest for the extended credit period payable to the bank on maturity of the LC has been presented under Finance Cost.

Range of payment due dates:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	01 April 2024
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	90 - 180 days after invoice date	N/A*	N/A*
Comparable trade payables that are not part of the supplier finance arrangement	60 - 150 days after invoice date	N/A*	N/A*

Carrying amount of liabilities under supplier finance arrangement:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	01 April 2024
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement	271	305	N/A*
- of which suppliers have received early payment from the finance provider	224	N/A*	N/A*

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

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 22: Trade Payables

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	33	58
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 47)	1	-
Others	1,031	665
	1,032	**665**
Total Trade Payables	**1,065**	**723**

Trade Payables Ageing

31 March 2026

Particulars			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME - undisputed	5	10	17	1	0	0	33
Others - undisputed	139	231	575	73	1	13	1,032
Total	**144**	**241**	**592**	**74**	**1**	**13**	**1,065**

31 March 2025

Particulars			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME - undisputed	-	7	50	1	0	0	58
Others - undisputed	44	193	361	27	5	35	665
Total	**44**	**200**	**411**	**28**	**5**	**35**	**723**

Note 23: Provisions

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Provision for warranty	-	0
Total non-current provision	-	**0**
Current		
Provision for litigations / contingencies	0	41
Provision for warranty	0	0
Total current provision	**0**	**41**

Provision for litigations / contingencies

The Group has entered into consent terms with Shin-Etsu Chemical Co. Ltd pursuant to which the Group has agreed to settle the dispute with settlement of $4,301,368 on or before April 10, 2026. Consequently, the amount of Rs. 41 has been transferred to trade payables. The aforesaid amount has been subsequently paid

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
At the beginning of the year	41	39
Addition during the year (including foreign exchange changes)	2	3
Utilized during the year	(2)	(1)
Transferred to trade payables	(41)	-
At the end of the year	**0**	**41**
Current portion	0	41
Non-current portion	-	0

Provision for warranty

Movement in provision for warranty is given below

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
At the beginning of the year	0	0
Addition during the year	-	0
Utilized during the year	(0)	-
At the end of the year	**0**	**0**
Current portion	0	0
Non-current portion	-	0

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 24: Other Current Liabilities and Contract Liabilities

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers	193	13
Total contract liabilities	**193**	**13**
Current		
Indirect taxes payable	34	39
Withholding taxes (TDS) payable	12	8
Statutory Dues	4	16
Others (refer note below)	56	34
Total other current liabilities	**106**	**97**

Note:
- Others include custom duties and import tariff payable of ₹ 37 crores (March 31, 2025 Nil) on goods imported by the Group's subsidiary Sterlite Technologies Inc.

Note 25A: Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets) (Net)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation for financial reporting	225	213
Impact of fair valuation of Land as at Ind AS transition date	11	11
Right of use assets	16	14
Others	0	10
Total deferred tax liability (A)	**253**	**249**
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debtors, contract assets and other assets	35	38
Expenditure allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	32	10
Provision for inventory	11	11
Provision for litigations / contingencies	-	10
Provision for warranty	0	-
Deferred tax asset on business losses/ unabsorbed depreciation as per income tax	154	184
Mark to market loss on derivative contracts (net)	12	-
Provision for defined benefit obligation	12	8
Lease Liability	13	14
Others	23	46
Total deferred tax assets (B)	**292**	**321**
Net deferred tax liability/(asset) (A-B)	**(39)**	**(72)**
Deferred Tax Asset	(97)	(146)
Deferred Tax liability	58	74

Reconciliation of deferred tax liability / deferred tax asset	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening deferred tax liability, net	(72)	(93)
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in statement of profit and loss	19	(66)
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in OCI	10	0
Exchange difference	4	4
Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)	-	83
Closing deferred tax liability/(asset), net	**(39)**	**(72)**

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Profit or loss section		
Current tax related to continuing operations	32	33
Current tax related to discontinuing operations	-	14
Deferred tax related to continuing operation	19	(66)
Deferred tax related to discontinued operation	-	12
Income tax expenses / (credit) reported in the statement of profit or loss	**51**	**(7)**
OCI Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Net (gain)/loss on movement in cost of hedging reserve	3	-
Net (gain)/loss on movement in cash flow hedges	8	(0)
Re-measurement loss of defined employee benefit plans	(1)	0
Income tax charged/(credit) through OCI	**10**	**0**

Sterlite Technologies Limited

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Profit before tax from continuing operations and discontinued operations	**107**	**(130)**
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2025 25.17%)	27	(33)
Tax on income (domestic and foreign) at rates different from statutory income tax rate	(3)	(4)
Utilisation of brought-forward losses	(5)	-
Income exempt from tax	(1)	-
Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous years	(13)	-
Deferred tax assets reversed as benefit no longer available to the Group	-	17
Reversal of previously recognised deferred tax assets (refer note below)	41	-
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax was recognised	9	12
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	1	-
Other adjustments	(5)	1
Income tax expense	**51**	**(7)**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**51**	**(7)**

Note:
STL Digital Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the company, has assessed the recoverability of deferred tax asset (including on carryforward business losses) as at the year-end considering its projected future taxable income and based on such assessment, deferred tax assets to the extent of ₹ 41 crores have been written-down during the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 25B: Current Tax Liabilities / (Assets) (Net)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Opening Current tax liabilities/(assets)	(20)	(34)
Add/(Less) : Current tax payable for the year - Continued operations	32	33
Add/(Less) : Current tax payable for the year - Discontinued operations	-	14
Add/(Less) : Tax paid	(59)	(56)
Add/(less) : Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)	-	23
Total current tax liabilities / (assets)	**(48)**	**(20)**
Disclosed as current tax assets	54	31
Disclosed as current tax liability	(5)	(12)

Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 26: Employee benefit obligations

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non Current		
Provision for gratuity	34	10
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.	4	4
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Optotec S.p.A.	0	0
Total non-current employee benefit obligations	**38**	**14**
Current		
Provision for gratuity	8	13
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.	0	15
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Optotec S.p.A.	-	4
Provision for employee benefit obligations of Other subsidiaries	-	0
Provision for compensated absences	23	16
Total current employee benefit obligations	**31**	**48**

i) Compensated Absences

The compensated absences cover the Group's liability for sick and privilege leave. The entire amount is presented as current since the Group does not have the right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Compensated absences not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	18	12

ii) Post employment benefit obligation - Gratuity

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees in India in accordance with the Code on Social Security, 2020 (refer note 51).

The gratuity obligation has been actuarially valued by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method, considering the revised definition of wages for gratuity computation. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Group makes contributions to fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India and SBI Life Insurance Company limited. The Group does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimate of expected gratuity payments.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	29	39
Current service cost	6	3
Past service cost	12	-
Interest cost	3	3
Liability Transferred In/ Acquisition	2	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss		
- Due to change in Financial Assumptions	(1)	1
- Due to Experience	(1)	(0)
Benefits paid	(3)	(9)
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)	-	(7)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**47**	**29**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	6	4
Interest Income	1	0
Contribution by employer	5	13
Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments	(6)	-
Benefits paid	(2)	(8)
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	1	(0)
Transferred pursuant to Scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)	-	(3)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**5**	**6**

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 5 crores (Actual contribution for the year 31 March 2026 : ₹ 5 crores) to its gratuity plan in FY 2026-27.

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	%	%
Insurance Fund with SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	60	60
Insurance Fund with Life Insurance Corporation of India	40	40

The fair value of planned assets represents the amount as confirmed by the fund

Details of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	47	29
Fair value of plan assets	(5)	(6)
Net defined benefit liability	**42**	**23**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Present value of funded obligations	47	29
Fair value of plan assets	(5)	(6)
Deficit of funded plan (A)	**42**	**23**
Unfunded plans (B)	-	-
Total net obligation (A+B)	**42**	**23**

The Group has no legal obligation to settle the deficit in the funded plans with an immediate contribution or additional one off contributions The Group intends to continue to contribute the defined benefit plans as per the demand from LIC of India and SBI Life Insurance Company Limited

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss (including continuing and discontinued operations):

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current service cost	6	3
Interest cost	3	3
Past service cost	12	-
Expected return on plan assets	(1)	(0)
Net benefit expense	**20**	**6**

For the year ended March 31, 2025 ₹ 2 crores pertains to discontinued operations (Global Services Business) which had been transferred to STL Networks pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI):

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Actuarial (gains)/losses on Obligation For the Period	(2)	1
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	(1)	0
Net (income)/expense for the year recognized in OCI	(3)	1

The principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation are shown below:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Discount rate	7 16%	6 71%
Expected rate of return on plan asset	7 16%	6 71%
Employee turnover	10 00%	10 00%
Expected rate of salary increase	8 00%	8 00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

The estimated future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the effect of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
+1% Change in discount rate	(3)	(2)
-1% Change in discount rate	3	2
+1% Change in rate of salary increase	3	2
-1% Change in rate of salary increase	(3)	(2)
+1% Change in rate of employee turnover	(0)	(0)
-1% Change in rate of employee turnover	0	0

The above sensitivity analysis on impact of Defined Benefit Obligation 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.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period

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

Asset volatility:
The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. Plan assets are maintained with fund manager LIC of India and SBI Life Insurance Company Limited.

The Group's assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by LIC and SBI Life Insurance Conpany Limited which has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years. The plan asset mix is in compliance with the requirements of the respective local regulations.

Changes in bond yields:
A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

Future salary escalation and inflation risk:
Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at managements discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this risk.

Increases in life expectancy of employee will result in an increase in the plan liabilities. This is particularly significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8 years (31 March 2025 : 7 years). The expected maturity analysis of gratuity is as follows:

Maturity Analysis of defined benefit obligation:
The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows

Particulars	31 March 2026 Funded	31 March 2025 Funded
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
Less than 1 year	6	4
Between 1 to 2 years	4	2
Between 2 to 5 years	16	9
Over 5 years	53	34

(iii) Employee benefit obligations of Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A. and Optotec S.p.A.

The provision for the staff leaving indemnity were calculated in accordance with the terms of article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, taking into account legal provisions and the specific nature of the contracts and professional categories, and includes the annual amounts accrued and revaluations performed based on ISTAT coefficients. The amount of the provision is assessed net of advances paid and the amounts used for terminations of employment occurring during the fiscal year and represents the certain payable due to the employees on the fiscal year's closing date

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Note 27: Revenue From Operations (from continuing operations)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products		
Finished goods	4,402	3,653
Revenue from sale of products	**4,402**	**3,653**
Revenue from software products/licenses and implementation activities	30	5
Revenue from sale of services	231	251
	4,663	**3,909**
Other Operating income		
Scrap sales	31	41
Other operating income *	17	14
Export incentives **	34	32
Revenue from operation	**4,745**	**3,996**

Revenue disaggregation in terms of nature of goods and services has been included above

The Group has no unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations. Amount of unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations does not include contracts with original expected duration of one year or less since the Group has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115

Revenue from sale of services pertains to time and material contracts related to information technology and information technology enabled services.

*This includes government grants pertaining to indirect tax benefits availed under Industrial Promotion Scheme.

** This relates to government grants pertaining to indirect tax benefits availed under Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme.

Note 28: Other Income

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Dividend income	5	-
Management Fees (refer note 47)	7	0
Rental Income	0	0
Exchange Difference	11	-
Profit on sale of assets, net	4	3
Liabilities no longer required written back	9	-
Interest on income tax refund	0	2
Miscellaneous Income	7	21
	44	**26**
Interest income on :		
- Bank deposits	6	5
- Others	7	2
Gain on investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	2	3
	15	**10**
Total Other Income	**59**	**36**

Note 29: Cost of Raw Materials and Components Consumed

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year (refer note 12)	191	178
Add: Purchases	2,567	1,970
	2,758	**2,148**
Less : Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 12)	297	191
Cost of raw material & components consumed	**2,461**	**1,957**
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories		
Opening inventories		
Work-in-progress	52	111
Finished goods	419	404
	471	**515**
Closing inventories		
Work-in-progress	74	52
Finished goods	473	419
	547	**471**
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	**(76)**	**44**

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 30: Employee Benefits Expense

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	584	552
Contribution to provident fund (refer note below)	38	30
Gratuity expenses (refer note 26)	8	4
Employees stock options expense (refer note 35)	5	(1)
Staff welfare expenses	24	25
Total Employee benefits expense	**659**	**610**

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Parent Company and its indian subsidiaries have a provident fund plan which is a defined contribution plan Contributions are made to provident fund administered by the Government in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per local regulations.

Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A has a social security fund which is a defined contribution plan Contributions are made to social security fund administered by Italian Goverment for employees at the rate of 16%-25% of salary as per the local laws present in the country.

The obligation of the Group is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The Group has recognised the following expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year

Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	38	33
Total	38	**33**

Note:
In the previous year ₹ 3 crores pertain to discontinued operations

Note 31: Other Expenses

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	69	71
Consumption of packing materials	111	104
Power, fuel and water *	145	140
Labour Charges	179	186
Repairs and maintenance		
Building	2	1
Plant & machinery	33	23
Others	25	21
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses	3	5
Sales commission (net)	54	6
Sales promotion	4	2
Carriage outwards	183	162
Rent	18	16
Insurance	18	15
Legal and professional fees	111	88
Rates and taxes	14	26
Travelling and conveyance	30	20
Subcontracting charges for Network Maintenance/Implementation	43	10
IT Expenses	15	11
Directors sitting fee and commission	3	3
Research and development expenses (refer note 40)		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	8	10
- Raw materials consumed	19	9
- General expenses	15	10
Total Research and development expenses	**42**	**29**
Less: Amount transferred to individual expense line item	(42)	(29)
Miscellaneous expenses	54	51
Total other expenses	**1,115**	**963**

*Net of government grant of ₹ 8 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 8 crores) pertaining to refund of the electricity duty under the Industrial Promotion Scheme.

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 32: Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	274	277
Depreciation of right of use assets	20	17
Amortisation of intangible assets	19	22
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**313**	**316**

Note 33: Finance Cost

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	177	190
Interest on lease liabilities	6	7
Bank charges	36	38
Others	5	6
Total finance cost	**224**	**241**

Note 34: Tax Expense

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current tax	32	47
Deferred tax	19	(54)
Total tax expense/(credit)	**51**	(7)
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	213	18
Potential tax benefit @ 25.17 % (31 March 2025: 25.17%)	54	5

The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets on unused tax losses amounting to ₹ 18 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 18 crores) that can be carried forward till calendar year 2030 and remaining amount of unused tax losses of ₹ 195 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 18 crores) that has an expiry period of 8 years from FY 2022-23

Current tax expense attributable to:		
Continuing operations	32	33
Discontinued operations	-	14
Total	**32**	**47**
Deferred tax Expense/(Credit) attributable to:		
Continuing operations	19	(66)
Discontinued operations	-	12
Total	**19**	**(54)**

Certain subsidiaries of the Group have undistributed earnings aggregating to ₹ 929 crores (31 March 2025: ₹ 715 crores). The Group plans to reinvest these undistributed earnings in the foreseeable future and consequently did not recognise a deferred tax liability on the same.

These undistributed earnings even if distributed by subsidiaries in the form of dividend will be eligible for tax deduction if it is utilised for further distribution of dividend to shareholders of the Parent company within timelines specified and as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961. Further, in accordance with Section 80M of the Income-tax Act, 1961, if such earnings are distributed by the subsidiaries to the Holding Company by way of dividend, and the Holding Company further distributes such dividend to its shareholders within the timelines prescribed under the Act, the Holding Company shall be eligible to claim a deduction of the amount of dividend received, to the extent of further distributed dividend, thereby avoiding double taxation.

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 35: Employee Share Based Payments

The Company has established two employees stock options plans ("ESOP 2010" and "ESOP 2016") for its employees pursuant to the special resolution passed by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on July 14, 2010 and March 30, 2016 respectively. The plan also covers employees of subsidiaries and subsequent to the demerger of Global Services Business, it covers those employees who were transferred to the STL Networks Limited, as required under the scheme of demerger. The employee stock option plan is designed to provide incentives to the employees of the Company to deliver long-term returns and is an equity settled plan. The ESOP Scheme is administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Participation in the plan is at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the ESOP Scheme or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Options granted under ESOP scheme would vest in not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of the options. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company has approved multiple grants with related vesting conditions. Vesting of the options would be subject to continuous employment with the Company and hence, the options would vest with passage of time. In addition to this, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee may also specify certain performance parameters subject to which the options would vest. Such options would vest when the performance parameters are met.

Once vested, the options remain exercisable for a period of maximum five years. Options granted under the plan are for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights. On exercise, each option is convertible into one equity share. The exercise price is ₹ 2 per option.

The Group has charged ₹ 5 crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ (1) crore (including discontinued operations amounting to ₹ 2 crores)) to the statement of profit and loss in respect of options granted under ESOP scheme.

a) Set Out Below is the summary of options granted under the plan.

Particulars	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Average Exercise price per share option (Amount in ₹)	Number of Options	Average Exercise price per share option (Amount in ₹)	Number of Options
Opening Balance	2	19,55,249	2	21,90,825
Granted during the year	2	17,76,724	2	11,20,272
Exercised during the year	2	(2,11,452)	2	(3,48,111)
Expired/cancelled during the year	2	(9,77,449)	2	(10,07,737)
Closing Balance		**25,43,072**		**19,55,249**
Vested and Exercisable		2,73,528		4,18,780

Weighted average per share price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the year ended 31 March 2026 is ₹ 120 (31 March 2025 ₹ 89)

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices.

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price (Amount in ₹)	Share options outstanding on 31 March 2026	Share options outstanding on 31 March 2025
30 March 2015	01 June 2025	2	-	6,000
25 July 2016	01 August 2026	2	1,020	1,860
19 July 2017	01 August 2027	2	3,959	6,529
19 July 2018	01 August 2028	2	11,418	35,981
24 October 2019	24 October 2029	2	35,762	94,983
22 July 2020	31 July 2030	2	52,693	1,03,613
19 January 2021	19 January 2031	2	15,563	15,563
21 July 2021	31 July 2031	2	46,573	85,245
18 January 2022	18 January 2032	2	2,634	2,634
19 July 2022	31 July 2032	2	85,921	1,99,251
25 January 2023	26 January 2033	2	11,812	27,301
26 July 2023	31 July 2033	2	2,57,239	5,39,517
20 August 2024	19 August 2033	2	1,98,667	6,68,594
16 January 2025	25 January 2034	2	1,26,745	1,68,178
25 July 2025	24 July 2032	2	4,99,945	-
14 October 2025	14 October 2033	2	11,68,500	-
14 January 2026	14 January 2034	2	24,621	-
Total			**25,43,072**	**19,55,249**

Weighted Average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at the end of the period	2.07	2.76

Number of share options granted to employees of subsidiaries under ESOP scheme is 4,40,412 as on March 31, 2026

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

b) Fair Value of the options granted during the year

During the current year nomination and remuneration committee has approved 3 grants. Following are the details of assumptions under the grant, related vesting conditions and fair valuation model used based on the nature of vesting.

(I) Date of Grant- 25 July 2025

The Group has granted 5,41,603 options under ESOP scheme based on following criteria and related assumptions
1 Vesting criteria - Assured Vesting of 70% Of Options in four years, provided that employees are in service as on the date of vesting.
Fair Valuation Method- Black Scholes options Pricing Model

Variables	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
	25 July 2026	25 July 2027	25 July 2028	25 July 2029
Share price at Grant Date	117.30	117.30	117.30	117.30
Volatility	46.70%	46.70%	46.70%	46.70%
Risk Free rate	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option (years)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Outputs				
Option Fair value	115.0	115.00	115.00	115.00
Vesting Percentage	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Fair Value of the option (Black Scholes Model)				**115.00**

2 Vesting criteria - 10% options will vest upon meeting of revenue targets, 10% options will vest upon meeting of Net Cash Generation (NCG) targets and 10% options will vest upon meeting of Net Product Development (NPD) as per agreed business plan for FY26.

Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

Vesting of these options is dependent on the achivement of target Revenue, NCG and NPD during the performance of FY 2025-26 as per the criteria determined by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (i.e., as per agreed business plan for FY26 based on consolidated Revenue, Net cash generation and NPD). The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company.

- the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the company
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of Revenue, NCG and NPD as per approved business plan
- Threshold of 70% achievement as per business plans and capped at 100% achievement
- Linear computation based on achievement against business plans.

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	Revenue (10%)	NCG (10%)	NPD (10%)
Share price at Grant Date	117.30	117.30	117.30
Volatility	61.70%	61.70%	61.70%
Risk Free rate	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option (years)	0.81	0.81	0.81
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Fair Value of the option	**108.80**	**7.30**	**65.70**

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

(II) Date of Grant- 14 October 2025

The Group has granted 12,10,500 options under ESOP scheme based on following criteria and related assumptions
1 Vesting criteria - Assured Vesting of 70% Of Options in three years, provided that employees are in service as on the date of vesting
Fair Valuation Method- Black Scholes options Pricing Model

Variables	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3
	14 October 2026	14 October 2027	14 October 2028
Share price at Grant Date	112.60	112.60	112.60
Volatility	51.60%	51.60%	51.60%
Risk Free rate	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%
Exercise Price (Rs per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option (years)	2.10	2.10	2.10
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Outputs			
Option Fair value	110.40	110.40	110.40
Vesting Percentage	30.00%	30.00%	40.00%
Fair Value of the option (Black Scholes Model)			**110.40**

2. Vesting criteria - 10% options will vest upon meeting of revenue targets, 10% options will vest upon meeting of Net Cash Generation (NCG) targets and 10% options will vest upon meeting of Net Product Development (NPD) as per agreed business plan for FY26.

Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

Vesting of these options is dependent on the achivement of target Revenue, NCG and NPD during the performance of FY 2025-26 as per the criteria determined by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (i.e., as per agreed business plan for FY26 based on consolidated Revenue, Net cash generation and NPD). The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company :

- the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the company
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of Revenue, NCG and NPD as per approved business plan
- Threshold of 70% achievement as per business plans and capped at 100% achievement
- Linear computation based on achievement against business plans.

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	Revenue (10%)	NCG (10%)	NPD (10%)
Share price at Grant Date	112.60	112.60	112.60
Volatility	73.00%	73.00%	73.00%
Risk Free rate	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Life of the Option (years)	0.58	0.58	0.58
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Fair Value of the option	**103.40**	**6.70**	**62.40**

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

(III) Date of Grant- 14 January 2026

The Company has granted 24,621 options under ESOP scheme based on following criteria and related assumptions

1. Vesting criteria - Assured Vesting of 70% Of Options in three years, provided that employees are in service as on the date of vesting

Fair Valuation Method- Black Scholes options Pricing Model

Variables		Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3
	17 January 2026	14 January 2027	14 January 2028	14 January 2029
Share price at Grant Date	109.40	94.09	94.09	94.09
Volatility	37.40%	46.42%	46.42%	46.42%
Risk Free rate	6.70%	6.65%	6.65%	6.65%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Time until option expiration (years)	2.50	7.10	7.10	7.10
Dividend Yield	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Outputs				
Option Fair value	106.9	92.84	92.84	92.84
Vesting Percentage	25.00%	30.00%	30.00%	40.00%
Fair Value of the option (Black Scholes Model)				**92.84**

2. Vesting criteria - 10% options will vest upon meeting of revenue targets, 10% options will vest upon meeting of Cash Generation targets and 10% options will vest upon meeting of Product Development as per agreed business plan for FY26

Fair Valuation Method - Monte carlo simulation model

Vesting of these options is dependent on the achivement of target Revenue, CG and PD during the performance of FY 2025-26 as per the criteria determined by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (i.e., as per agreed business plan for FY26 based on consolidated Revenue, CG and PD) The Monte carlo model requires the following information of the company :

- the historical share price and expected volatility during the performance period
- Risk free interest rate of the company
- Dividend yield based on historical dividend payments
- Estimate of Revenue, CG and PD as per approved business plan
- Threshold of 70% achievement as per business plans and capped at 100% achievement
- Linear computation based on achievement against business plans

Assumptions used are as follows:

Variables	Revenue (10%)	CG (10%)	PD (10%)
Share price at Grant Date	94.09	94.09	94.09
Volatility	46.42%	46.42%	46.42%
Risk Free rate	6.65%	6.65%	6.65%
Exercise Price (₹ per Option)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Time until option expiration (years)	6.44	6.44	6.44
Dividend Yield	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Fair Value of the option	**141.17**	**108.68**	**70.78**

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 36: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
The following table reflects the basic and diluted EPS:		
Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations attributable to owners of the Parent Company	56	(72)
Profit /(Loss) for the year from discountinued operations attributable to owners of Parent Company	-	(51)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (Nos in crores)	48.80	48.48
Adjustments for classification of diluted EPS:		
Employee stock options outstanding during the year (Nos in crores)	0.12	0.15
On account of issuance of convertible share warrrants (Nos in crores)	1.67	-
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS (Nos in crores)	50.58	48.63
Earnings/(loss) per share (Amount in ₹)		
Basic		
From continuing operations	1.15	(1.48)
From discontinued operations	-	(1.06)
From continuing and discontinued operations	1.15	(2.54)
Diluted		
From continuing operations	1.11	(1.48)
From discontinued operations	-	(1.06)
From continuing and discontinued operations	1.11	(2.54)

For the year ended March 31, 2025, due to anti-dilution, Basic EPS and Diluted EPS are same.

Note 37: The list of subsidiaries included in the consolidation and the group's effective holding therein

Name of the Group	Effective ownership as on 31 March 2026	Effective ownership as on 31 March 2025	Country of incorporation
List of subsidiaries			
Speedon Network Limited	100%	100%	India
Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited (struck off w.e.f. July 17, 2024)	0%	0%	India
STL Digital Limited	100%	100%	India
Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited	100%	100%	India
Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited	100%	100%	Mauritius
Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Limited	100%	100%	China
Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited	100%	100%	China
Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A.#	100%	100%	Italy
Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited	100%	100%	Mauritius
Elitecore Technologies SDN. BHD	100%	100%	Malaysia
Sterlite Tech Holding Inc.	100%	100%	USA
Sterlite Technologies Inc. (South Carolina)	100%	100%	USA
PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia (dissolved w.e.f. February 12, 2026)	0%	100%	Indonesia
Sterlite Technologies DMCC	100%	100%	United Arab Emirates
Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd.	100%	100%	Australia
STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.#	0%	100%	Italy
Optotec S.p.A.	100%	100%	Italy
Optotec International S.A.	100%	100%	Switzerland
STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK	100%	100%	United Kingdom
STL Digital Inc. (USA)	100%	100%	USA
STL Digital UK Limited	100%	100%	United Kingdom
STL Optical Tech Limited (struck off w.e.f. March 17, 2025)	0%	0%	India
STL Solutions Germany GmbH	100%	100%	Germany
STL Optical Connectivity NA, LLC (Incorporated on February 20, 2025)	100%	100%	USA

STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A. merged with Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A effective March 31, 2026 with appointed date of April 1, 2025.

Note 38: Capital and Other Commitments

a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not recognized for (net of advances) are ₹ 104 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 69 crores).

b) Corporate guarantees are given by the Group for loans taken by below fellow subsidiary (refer note 44 and 47):

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
STL Networks Limited	347	-
	347	-

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Note 39: Contingent Liabilities#

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
1. Disputed tax liabilities		
a) Excise and Customs duty*	56	56
b) Goods and Service tax*	0	0
c) Income tax*	21	21
* Excludes interest and penalties if any. The above matters pertain to certain disallowances/demand raised by respective authorities.		
Other claims against the group not acknowledged as debts:		
2. Claims lodged by a bank against the Group[$]	25	25
3. Case filed by DoT[#]	10	10

[$]In an earlier year, one of the Bankers of the group had wrongly paid an amount of ₹ 25 crores under the letter of credit facility. The letter of credit towards import consignment was not accepted by the group, owing to discrepancies in the documents. Thereafter, the bank filed claim against the group in the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT). Against the DRT Order dated 28 October 2010, the parties had filed cross appeals before the Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal. The Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal vide its Order dated 28 January 2015 has allowed the appeal filed by the group and has dismissed the appeal filed by the bank. The bank has challenged the said order in Writ petition before the Bombay High Court. The management doesn't expect the claim to succeed and accordingly no provision for the contingent liability has been recognised in the financial statements.

[#]Department of Telecommunication (DoT) has issued demand orders on Feb 21, 2022 against the group pertaining to financial years – 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 with respect to the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) Dues. The group has obtained a stay order through filing petition against the demand orders raised by the DoT. The case is still pending and the outflows are not ascertainable. The group has given a Bank Guarantee to the Department of Telecommunication amounting to ₹ 3 crores against the above-mentioned demand orders as security.

4. Prysmian Cables and Systems USA, LLC (Prysmian) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina, Columbia Division, against Stephen Szymanski, ("Szymanski") an employee of Sterlite Technologies Limited's (STL) U.S. subsidiary, Sterlite Technologies Inc. ("STI"), as well as against STI, alleging inter alia that Szymanski violated certain non-compete and confidentiality agreements with the Plaintiff and subsequently divulged such confidential information to STI, which Plaintiff further alleges provided STI with an unjust competitive advantage. Szymanski and STI asserted affirmative and meritorious defenses to the allegations. STL is not a party to this dispute neither are any claims being made against it.

On August 9, 2024, at the conclusion of the trial, which commenced on July 22, 2024, the Jury returned its verdict against Szymanski for $ 0.2 million and against STI for an amount of $ 96.5 million. On September 11, 2024, STI filed post-judgement motions requesting different types of post-trial relief. On August 29, 2025, the Court subsequently confirmed the verdict, with the total award amounting to $ 101.25 million including attorneys' fees and costs of $ 4.75 million.

STI believes the judgment is unsupported by the testimony and evidence presented at trial and has filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and deposited a Bond of $ 41.53 million. The ultimate financial implications, if any, cannot be ascertained at this stage.

5. The group is involved in patent litigation initiated by Fujikura in the United Kingdom relating to certain low-fibre-count air-blown cables. The matter is currently under appeal. There is no injunction in place, and the group continues its operations and sales without disruption. At this stage, the financial impact, if any, cannot be reliably estimated and will be determined upon conclusion of the appeal.

6. The group had issued Corporate guarantees amounting to ₹ 114 crores to the Income tax Authorities in FY 2003-04 on behalf of the Group companies. The matter against which corporate guarantee was paid by STL was decided in favour of the Group companies by both ITAT and HC orders against which the Department has filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. The above corporate guarantee is backed by the corporate guarantee issued by Volcan Investments Limited (now known as Vedanta Incorporated Bahamas) (refer note 47) in the favour of the group.

7. The Group has not provided for disputed tax liabilities disclosed above arising from disallowances made in assessments which are pending with different appellate authorities for its decision. The Group is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No liability has been accrued in the financial statements for the demands raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position. In respect of the claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts as above, the management does not expect these claims to succeed. It is not practicable to indicate the uncertainties which may affect the future outcome and estimate the financial effect of the above liabilities.

#The above does not include contingent liabilities relating to demerged undertaking (Global Services Business) which had been transferred to STL Networks Limited pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement for Demerger referred in Note 16. Sterlite Technologies Limited (STL) is contesting these litigations on advice of STL Networks Limited and in case of any unfavourable outcome, STL Networks Limited will reimburse the demand and all the related costs to STL.

8. Demands and disputes considered as remote

a) In the FY21-22, the Group had received show cause notices with respect to 4 Service tax registrations of ₹ 57 crores each demanding service tax on difference between value of services appearing in 26AS (at legal entity level) vis-à-vis respective service tax registrations for the period 2016-17. Out of these 4 show cause notices, 3 cases were heard and got converted in Order, by subsuming 2 orders and dropping the demand of ₹ 6 crores and thereby confirming the demand of ₹ 51 crores. Management has assessed the said case and it is not required to be disclosed as contingent liability as it is erroneous in nature and the probability of an unfavourable outcome is remote.

b) The group has certain ongoing direct and indirect tax related litigations other than those disclosed above. Management believes that is has sufficient and strong arguments on facts as well as on point of law and accordingly these litigation have been considered to have a remote possibility of outflow of resources. The amounts involved for indirect tax matter (Service Tax and Goods and Services Tax) is ₹ 5 crores and for direct tax matters is ₹ 112 crores.

c) The Group has certain on-going litigations by/or against the Group with respect to other legal matters, other than those disclosed above. The Group believes that it has sufficient and strong arguments on facts as well as on point of law and accordingly no provision/disclosure in this regard has been considered in the financial statements.

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Note 40: Research and Development Expenditure

The Group has extensive research capabilities, innovation and unique capabilities at following R&D centres:

- Aurangabad – R&D activities to manufacture cable which can cater most bandwidth demand.
- Silvassa – R&D activities to manufacture cable which can cater most bandwidth demand.

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Capital expenditure		
- Plants and machinery - capitalized during the year	8	1
- IT Equipments - capitalized during the year	-	0
	8	**1**
Revenue expenditure		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	8	10
- Raw materials consumed	19	9
- General expenses	15	10
Total	**42**	**29**

The Group has three Research and Development Centres. Centre wise breakup of expenditure is as follows :

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Sterlite Technologies - Aurangabad		
- Capital Expenditure	6	1
- Revenue Expenditure	9	5
	15	**6**
Sterlite Technologies - Silvassa		
- Capital Expenditure	2	-
- Revenue Expenditure	33	22
	35	**22**
Sterlite Technologies - STCSL (Aurangabad)		
- Capital Expenditure	-	-
- Revenue Expenditure	0	2
	0	**2**

Note 41: Relationship With Struck Off Companies

The Group does not have any transactions with companies struck- off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

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Note 42: Statutory Group Information

Name of the Entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
Sterlite Technologies Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	67.29%	1,526	3.54%	2	-26.53%	(25)	-15.25%	(23)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	71.27%	1,418	93.39%	(115)	-0.49%	(0)	112.03%	(115)
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
1. Speedon Network limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-2.10%	(48)	-10.14%	(6)	0.00%	-	-3.83%	(6)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-2.10%	(42)	7.79%	(10)	0.00%	-	9.33%	(10)
2. STL Optical Tech Limited (struck off on March 17, 2025)								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
3. STL Digital Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-9.69%	(220)	-125.84%	(71)	0.00%	-	-47.50%	(71)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-7.47%	(149)	33.82%	(42)	0.00%	-	40.53%	(42)
4. Sterlite Innovative Solutions Limited (struck off with effect from July 17, 2024)								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
5. Sterlite Tech Cables Solutions Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	11.69%	265	-4.70%	(3)	-12.75%	(12)	-9.75%	(15)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	14.04%	279	15.25%	(19)	1.47%	0	17.99%	(18)
6. STL Networks Limited *								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	-	0.06%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.08%	(0)
Foreign								
1. Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	13.96%	317	6.68%	4	0.00%	-	2.52%	4
Balance as at 31 March 2025	15.18%	302	-3.22%	4	-11.67%	(2)	-1.54%	2

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Note 42: Statutory Group Information

Name of the Entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
2. Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	7.23%	164	64.64%	36	0.00%	-	24.40%	36
Balance as at 31 March 2025	5.40%	108	14.53%	(18)	0.00%	-	17.41%	(18)
3. Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	2.96%	67	0.96%	1	0.00%	-	0.36%	1
Balance as at 31 March 2025	3.33%	66	1.19%	(1)	0.25%	0	1.37%	(1)
4. Metallurgica Bresciana S.p.A (Italy)#								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	18.75%	425	100.23%	57	0.00%	-	37.83%	57
Balance as at 31 March 2025	15.83%	315	-56.66%	70	0.00%	-	-67.91%	70
5. Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited *								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	-	16.82%	(21)	0.00%	-	20.16%	(21)
6. Elitecore Technologies (Mauritius) Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.03%	1	0.09%	0	0.00%	-	0.03%	0
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.03%	1	0.04%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.05%	(0)
7. Elitecore Technologies Sdn Bhd.								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.02%	1	0.07%	0	0.00%	-	0.03%	0
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.02%	0	-0.07%	0	0.00%	-	-0.09%	0
8. Sterlite Tech Holding Inc.								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	3.92%	89	-4.59%	(3)	0.00%	-	-1.73%	(3)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	4.87%	97	1.94%	(2)	0.00%	-	2.33%	(2)
9. Sterlite Technologies Inc								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	12.01%	272	84.03%	47	0.00%	-	31.72%	47
Balance as at 31 March 2025	9.92%	197	-19.36%	24	0.00%	-	-23.20%	24
10. PT Sterlite Technologies Indonesia								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.02%	1	-0.09%	(0)	0.00%	-	-0.03%	(0)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.03%	1	0.21%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.25%	(0)

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Note 42: Statutory Group Information

Name of the Entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
11. Sterlite Technologies Pty. Ltd								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.21%	5	-0.62%	(0)	0.00%	-	-0.23%	(0)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.21%	4	-0.67%	1	0.00%	-	-0.81%	1
12. Sterlite Technologies DMCC								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1.36%	31	4.56%	3	0.00%	-	1.72%	3
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1.29%	26	-2.17%	3	0.00%	-	-2.60%	3
13. STL Optical Interconnect S.p.A.#								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-4.79%	(109)	-16.27%	(9)	0.00%	-	-6.14%	(9)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-2.72%	(54)	8.85%	(11)	0.00%	-	10.61%	(11)
14. Optotec S.p.A.								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	4.45%	101	10.40%	6	0.00%	-	3.93%	6
Balance as at 31 March 2025	4.10%	82	2.87%	(4)	0.00%	-	3.45%	(4)
15. Optotec International S.A.								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
16. STL Tech Solutions Limited, UK								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-0.03%	(1)	-0.32%	(0)	0.00%	-	-0.12%	(0.18)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-0.02%	(0)	0.08%	(0)	0.00%	-	0.10%	(0.10)
17. STL UK Holdco Limited, UK *								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	-	5.47%	(7)	0.00%	-	6.55%	(7)
18. Clearcomm Group Limited *								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	-	17.03%	(21)	0.00%	-	20.41%	(21)

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Note 42: Statutory Group Information

Name of the Entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
19. STL Solutions Germany GmbH								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-0.07%	(2)	0.96%	1	0.00%	-	0.36%	1
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-0.09%	(2)	-0.09%	0	-1.27%	(0)	0.15%	(0)
20. STL_Digital_Inc								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.43%	10	4.89%	3	0.00%	-	1.85%	3
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.51%	10	-2.39%	3	0.00%	-	-2.86%	3
21. STL Digital UK Ltd								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.09%	2	0.90%	1	0.00%	-	0.34%	1
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.06%	1	-0.94%	1	0.25%	0	-1.18%	1
22. Sterlite Optical Connectivity NA, LLC								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-0.05%	(1)	-2.00%	(1)	0.00%	-	-0.76%	(1)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
23. Share of profit of Joint Venture Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda*								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-27.69%	(628)	-17.39%	(10)	139.28%	130	80.54%	120
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-33.71%	(671)	-33.77%	42	111.42%	23	-62.60%	64
Total								
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**100.00%**	**2,268**	**100.00%**	**56**	**100.00%**	**93**	**100.00%**	**149**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**100.00%**	**1,990**	**100.00%**	**(123)**	**100.00%**	**20**	**100.00%**	**(103)**

* Transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16)

STL Optical Interconnect S p A merged with Metallurgica Bresciana S p A effective March 31, 2026 with appointed date of April 1, 2025

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Note 43: Segment Reporting

(a) Description of segments and principal activities
The Group's operations primarily relate to manufacturing and supply of telecom products, and providing digital and technology solutions. The segment information is provided to and reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Group's segment consists of:

1. Optical networking business (ONB) - Designing and Manufacturing of optical fiber, cables and optical interconnect products
2. Digital and technology solutions (Digital) - Enabling digital transformation of telcos and enterprises

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

The Parent Company publishes the Standalone financial statements of the Parent Company along with the consolidated financial statements of the Group. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Group has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements. The Operating segments are identified considering:

a) the nature of products and services,
b) the differing risks and returns,
c) the internal organisation and management structure, and
d) the internal financial reporting systems.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed separately. Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable assets and liabilities. The segment information reviewed by the CODM does not include discontinued operations.

The composition of the segments has changed due to operations discontinued during the previous year (refer note 16). The segment information reviewed by the CODM does not include discontinued operations.

(b) Segment Revenue
Revenues from external customers comprise sale of telecom products for the ONB Business and IT and ITES related services for the digital segment.

Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation. The segment revenue is measured in the same way as in the statement of profit and loss. The group derives revenue from transfer of goods and services over time and at a point of time in the following segments.

Particulars	31 March 2026			Timing of Recognition	
	External Turnover	Inter Segment	Total	Point in time	Overtime
Revenue					
ONB	4,484	2	**4,486**	4,484	-
Digital	261	23	**284**	-	261
Eliminations	-	(25)	**(25)**	-	-
Total	**4,745**	-	**4,745**	**4,484**	**261**

Particulars	31 March 2025			Timing of Recognition	
	External Turnover	Inter Segment	Total	Point in time	Overtime
Revenue					
ONB	3,738	3	**3,741**	3,738	-
Digital	258	32	**290**	-	258
Eliminations	-	(35)	**(35)**	-	-
Total	**3,996**	-	**3,996**	**3,738**	**258**

Sterlite Technologies Limited

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(c) Segment Results (EBITDA)

The CODM primarily uses a measure of earnings before exceptional items, interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA, see below) from the continuing operations to assess the performance of the operating segments. The CODM also receives information about the segments' revenue, assets and liabilities on a regular basis. Finance cost, exceptional items and other items specified in para 23 and para 24 of Ind AS 108 are not included in the measure of profit or loss that is reported to the CODM or otherwise provided to the CODM.

The segment results for the current and previous year is given below:

Particulars	31 March 2026			31 March 2025		
	External	Inter Segment	Total	External	Inter Segment	Total
ONB	606	-	**606**	464	-	**464**
Digital	3	-	**3**	(23)	-	**(23)**
Unallocable	19	-	**19**	11	-	**11**
Total	**628**	-	**628**	**452**	-	**452**
Finance costs	-	-	224	-	-	241
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-	313	-	-	316
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations	-	-	**91**	-	-	**(105)**
Exceptional items (refer note 51)	-	-	16	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations	-	-	**107**	-	-	**(105)**

(d) Segment Assets and Liabilities

Segment assets and liabilities are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These assets and liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

The Group's Cash and other bank balances, current investments and borrowings are not considered to be segment assets and liabilities, and are managed by the treasury function.

The segment assets and liabilities as on March 31, 2026 and Macrh 31, 2025 is given below:

Particulars	Segmental Assets		Segmental Liabilities	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
ONB	5,399	4,486	1,969	1,362
Digital	185	170	195	153
Unallocable	764	924	1,916	2,075
Eliminations	(2)	(60)	(2)	(60)
Total	**6,346**	**5,520**	**4,078**	**3,530**
Unallocable Assets and liabilities include:				
Cash & Cash equivalents	298	396	-	-
Other Bank balances	25	72	-	-
Current Investment	4	-	-	-
Advance income tax and Non-current tax assets	54	31	-	-
Deferred tax assets	97	146	-	-
Corporate Assets	286	278	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-	5	12
Current borrowings	-	-	672	981
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	58	74
Non current borrowings	-	-	1,155	837
Corporate Liabilities	-	-	26	170

Depreciation and amortisation is not reported to the CODM for each segment however the property plant & equipments and intangile assets are included in the respective segment assets.

Geographical Information

Particulars	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
(1) Revenue from external customers		
- Within India	776	799
- Outside India	3,969	3,197
Total revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**4,745**	**3,996**
(2) Non-current assets		
- Within India	1,789	1,805
- Outside India	1,249	1,154
Total	**3,038**	**2,959**

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, investment property, intangible assets including Goodwill and other non-current assets.

No individual customer contributed more than 10% of Group's Total Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 44: Financial Risk Management

The Group's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, acceptances, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include Investments, trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits and other financial assets that arise directly from its operations. The Group also enters into derivative transactions.

The Group's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the activities to manage of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes should be undertaken.

The Risk Management policies of the Group are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are approved and reviewed regularly by the Board to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The risks to which Group is exposed and related risk management policies are summarised below:

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk mainly including borrowings, financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency and derivative financial instruments.

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

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt, derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Interest rate risk

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

The Group is exposed to the interest rate fluctuation in borrowings. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate borrowings. As at 31 March 2026, approximately 38% of the group's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (31 March 2025 : 62%)

The exposure of the group's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Variable rate borrowings	1,128	682
Fixed rate borrowings	699	1,136
Total borrowings	**1,827**	**1,818**

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the interest rates borrowings at variable interest rate. With all the other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows.

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity Decrease/ (increase)
31 March 2026		
Base Rate	+50	6
Base Rate	-50	(6)
31 March 2025		
Base Rate	-50	3
Base Rate	-50	(3)

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Foreign currency risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD, EURO and GBP. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the INR cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The Group has a policy to keep minimum forex exposure on the books that are likely to occur within a maximum 15-month period for hedges of forecasted sales and purchases. As per the risk management policy, foreign exchange forward contracts are taken to hedge its exposure in foreign currency risk. During the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the Group did not have any hedging instruments with terms which were not aligned with those of the hedged items.

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

Out of total foreign currency exposure the Group has hedged significant exposure as at March 31, 2026 and as at March 31, 2025. The Group's foreign currency exposure at the year end is as follows.

31 March 2026

Financial Assets	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**	**AUD**	**AED**	**CNY**
Trade receivable	566	42	146	-	3	3
Bank Balances	-	4	6	-	-	-
Loans*	279	184	23	22	-	-
Derivative Assets						
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Sell foreign currency	434	46	226	-	1	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**411**	**184**	**(51)**	**22**	**2**	**3**

*Eliminated on consolidation, however underlying foreign currency exposure remains.

31 March 2026

Financial Liabilities	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**	**AUD**	**AED**	**CNY**
Bank Loan	453	7	-	-	-	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant & equipments	11	4	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	157	16	123	15	35	20
Customer advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	167	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Liabilities						
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Buy foreign currency	337	25	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange option contracts - Buy foreign currency	332	-	-	-	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**119**	**2**	**123**	**15**	**35**	**20**

31 March 2025

Financial Assets	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**	**AUD**	**AED**
Trade receivable	360	193	354	18	2
Bank Balances	-	2	34	-	-
Loans*	50	127	-	3	-
Derivative Assets					
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Sell foreign currency	410	147	315	16	2
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Assets)	**-**	**175**	**73**	**5**	**-**

*Eliminated on consolidation, however underlying foreign currency exposure remains.

31 March 2025

Financial Liabilities	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**	**AUD**	**AED**	**CNY**
Bank Loan	46	1	-	-	-	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant & equipments	4	0	-	-	-	0
Trade Payables	213	24	39	13	30	5
Customer advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	181	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Liabilities						
Foreign exchange forward contracts - Buy foreign currency	131	8	3	-	-	1
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	**313**	**17**	**36**	**13**	**30**	**4**

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR and GBP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The impact on the Group's pre-tax equity is also due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. With all the other variable held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on change of foreign currency rate as follows-

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit before tax / pre-tax equity
31 March 2026	+5%	14.61/-25.47	+5%	9.16/2.06	+5%	-8.69/-19.03
	-5%	-14.61/25.47	-5%	-9.16/-2.06	-5%	8.69/19.03
31 March 2025	+5%	(15.67)	+5%	7.91	+5%	1.89
	-5%	15.67	-5%	(7.91)	-5%	(1.89)

Commodity price risk

The Group is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of copper cables and therefore require a continuous supply of copper. To meet requirements the company enters into contracts to purchase copper. The prices in these purchase contracts are linked to the price on London Metal Exchange. The Group is dependent on key raw materials from sources outside India for its production of optic fibre. These raw materials are not traded on a centralised commodity exchange, the Group sources these materials from qualified suppliers, with pricing referenced to prevailing market benchmarks. Exposure to price volatility is heightened by the concentrated nature of global supply and may be impacted by geo-political situations. The Group has a management strategy to mitigate the risk by having/exploring alternate sources of supplies and maximizing productivity

The Group has risk management strategy to mitigate commodity price risk.

Price risk

The Group's investment in non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors review and approve all equity investment decisions

At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities (other than investments in subsidiaries) at fair value was ₹ 85 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 85 crores). The Group also invests into highly liquid mutual funds which are subject to price risk changes. These investments are generally for short duration and therefore impact of price changes is generally not significant. Investment in these funds are made as a part of treasury management activities.

(b) Credit risk

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

Trade receivables and Contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors, eg. credit rating and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with credit assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Group provides for expected credit loss of trade receivables and contract assets based on life-time expected credit losses (simplified approach). The expected credit losses is assessed using a provision matrix as per the practical expedient prescribed under Ind AS 109. In addition, the Company assesses any additional provision for ONB business to be made considering various factors such as collection pattern, customer's current risk profile, status of litigation etc. Further, the Company also reviews the provision of expected credit loss and adjusts it considering any forward looking information.

For Digital business, impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for the customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. During the year, the group made no write-offs of trade receivables, it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off. As significant outstanding trade receivable are outstanding from its related parties, credit risk related to these receivables and contract assets is considered to be low. The outstanding trade receivable and contract assets in consolidated financial statements for Digital Business is ₹ 83 crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 106 crores). The Group has a detailed review mechanism of overdue customer receivables at various levels within organisation to ensure proper attention and focus for realisation and based on assessment performed management has concluded that impact of expected credit loss is not material

The Group does not hold collateral as security. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets. During the period, the Group made write-offs of Nil (March 31, 2025 : Nil) trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off. The contract assets have substantially the same risk characteristics as trade receivables for same type of contract etc. Therefore management has concluded that the expected loss for trade recievables are a reasonable approximation for loss rates for contract assets.

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Details of Expected credit loss (excluding Digital business) are as follows:

As at March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables					
Considered good	952	52	12	32	1,048
Credit impaired	1	0	0	29	30
Expected loss rate	1.60%	27.37%	30.29%	100.00%	
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables (Considered Good)	15	14	4	32	65
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables (Credit Impaired)	1	0	0	29	30
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**937**	**38**	**8**	-	**983**

As at March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables					
Considered good	656	10	42	60	768
Credit impaired	1	0	6	23	30
Gross Carrying Amount - Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0.76%	100.00%	50.00%	20.00%	
Expected credit losses - Trade Receivables	10	10	23	35	78
Expected credit losses - Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of provision)	**647**	**0**	**25**	**48**	**720**
Carrying amount of contract assets (net of provision)	-	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision of trade receivables and contract assets:

Particulars	Contract Assets	Trade Receivables
Loss Allowance as on April 01, 2024	**61**	**72**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	6
Less: Transferred in relation to demerger pursuant to Scheme of arrangement (refer note 16)	(61)	-
Loss Allowance as on March 31, 2025	-	**78**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	17
Loss Allowance as on March 31, 2026	-	95

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The credit default risk on balances with banks and financial institutions is considered to be negligible. The financial guarantees given to subsidiaries are reviewed and assessed for impairment at each reporting date under Ind AS 109.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets.

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral obligations. The Group requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term investment programs mainly in growth projects. The Group closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It aims to minimise these risks by generating sufficient cash flows from its current operations, which in addition to the available cash and cash equivalents, liquid investments and sufficient committed fund facilities, will provide liquidity.

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period for trade payables is about 60 - 180 days. The other payables are with short term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be reasonable approximation of fair value. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Payable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026						
Borrowings	-	341	339	1,315	-	1,995
Other financial liabilities		23	55	10	-	88
Acceptances		167	104	-	-	271
Trade payables		1,045	20	-	-	1,065
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)		167	-	-	-	167
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipments	-	-	53	-	-	53
Derivative instruments	-	37	24	-	-	61
Lease liability	-	6	31	77	19	133
	-	**1,786**	**626**	**1,402**	**19**	**3,833**
As at March 31, 2025						
Borrowings	-	438	598	1,013	79	2,127
Other financial liabilities		50	2	-	-	52
Acceptances		305	-	-	-	305
Trade payables		519	204	-	-	723
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)		181	-	-	-	181
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipments	-	5	15	10	-	30
Derivative instruments	-	-	13	-	-	13
Lease liability		8	22	91	28	149
	-	**1,505**	**854**	**1,114**	**107**	**3,580**

The group has access to ₹ 951 crores (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1,303) undrawn fund based borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period.

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Note 44: Financial Risk Management

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of highly probable forecast transactions/firm commitments for sales and purchases mainly in USD, EUR and GBP. The foreign exchange option contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of USD Borrowings. The foreign exchange forward contract and option contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

The cash flow hedges for such derivative contracts as at 31 March 2026 were assessed to be highly effective and a net unrealised gain / (loss) of ₹ (36) crores, with a deferred tax asset of ₹ 8 crores relating to the hedging instruments, is included in OCI. Comparatively, the cash flow hedges as at 31 March 2025 were assessed to be highly effective and an unrealised gain / (loss) of ₹ (1) crore, with a deferred tax asset of ₹ 0 crore relating to the hedging instruments, was included in OCI. The amounts retained in OCI at 31 March 2026 are expected to mature and affect the statement of profit and loss during the year ended 31 March 2027.

Impact of hedging activities

(a) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position:

31 March 2026

Types of hedge and risks	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instruments	Maturity date	Hedge ratio*	Weighted average Strike Price/Rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
		Assets / (Liabilities)					
Cash flow hedge							
Foreign exchange risk							
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts- Assets	110	1	April 2025 - March 2026	1:1	AUD:INR-65.70 EUR:INR-110.41 GBP:INR-127.24 USD:INR-92.62	(1)	1
(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts- Liabilities	1,134	(42)	April 2025 - March 2026	1:1	AED:INR- 24.96 EUR:INR- 108.36, GBP:INR- 121.72, USD:INR- 92.62, AUD:INR- 64.32, CNH:INR - 13.84	(37)	37
(iii) Foreign exchange currency option contracts - Assets	332	20	June 2027 - December 2029	1:1	USD:INR - 97.00 and USD:INR - 102.00	17	(17)

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31 March 2025

Types of hedge and risks	Nominal Value	Carrying Amount of Hedging Instruments	Maturity date	Hedge ratio*	Weighted average Strike Price/Rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
		Assets/(Liabilities)					
Cash flow hedge							
Foreign exchange risk							
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts- Assets	266	2	April 2025-Dec 2025	1:1	AED:INR-23.9 AUD:INR-54.28 EUR:INR-91.65 GBP:INR-109.63 USD:INR-86.67	1	(1)
(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts- Liabilities	332	(5)	April 2025-Nov 2025	1:1	CNH:INR-11.96 EUR:INR-93.04 USD:INR-86.87 GBP:INR-111.35	(5)	5

*The foreign exchange forward contracts are denominated in the same currency as the highly probable future sales therefore the hedge ratio is 1:1.

(b) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance:

31 March 2026

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange risk	(20)	-	(8)	Revenue and Finance Cost

31 March 2025

Type of hedge	Change in the Value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign exchange risk	(4)	-	1	Revenue and COGS

The Group's hedging policy requires for effective hedge relationships to be established. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

Ineffectiveness is recognised on a cash flow hedge where the cumulative change in the designated component value of the hedging instrument exceeds on an absolute basis the change in value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. In hedges of foreign currency forecast sale may arise if:
- the critical terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item differ (i.e. nominal amounts, timing of the forecast transaction, interest resets changes from what was originally estimated), or
- differences arise between the credit risk inherent within the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

Refer note 18 for the details related to movement in cash flow hedging reserve.

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Note 45: Capital Management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value and optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

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

The recent investments by the Company in new businesses, increasing the capacity of existing businesses and increase in working capital due to certain projects has lead to increase in capital requirement. The Company expects to realise the benefits of these investments in near future.

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	1,839	1,833
Less: Cash and cash equivalents & current investment*	(304)	(452)
Net debt	**1,535**	**1,381**
Equity share capital	98	98
Other equity	2,170	1,892
Total capital	**2,268**	**1,990**
Capital and net debt	**3,803**	**3,370**
Gearing ratio	40.37%	40.97%

*Includes other bank balance of ₹ 2 crores (31 March 2025 : ₹ 56 crores) with respect to fixed deposit excluding deposits held as lien by banks against bank guarantees. These fixed deposits can be encashed by the Group at any time without any major penalties.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year and previous year.

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

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Note 46: Fair Values

a) Financial Instruments by Category

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values as of the year end:

	31 March 2026			31 March 2025		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
Equity instruments	-	85	-	-	85	-
Mutual funds	382	-	-	5	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,066	-	-	826
Loans	-	-	23	-	-	0
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	298	-	-	396
Other bank balances	-	-	25	-	-	72
Derivative financial assets	14	21	-	5	2	-
Other financials assets	-	-	111	-	-	82
Total financial assets	**396**	**106**	**1,523**	**10**	**87**	**1,376**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	1,827	-	-	1,818
Advances received under advance payment and sales agreement (APSA)	-	-	167	-	-	181
Acceptances	-	-	271	-	-	305
Trade Payables	-	-	1,065	-	-	723
Derivative financial liabilities	18	43	-	8	5	-
Payables for purchase of Property, plant and equipment	-	-	53	-	-	30
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	88	-	-	53
Total financial liabilities	**18**	**43**	**3,472**	**8**	**5**	**3,110**

b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Amount	Fair value measurement using: Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investments in Mutual funds				
As at 31 March 2026	382	382	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	5	5	-	-
Investments in equity shares of ASOCS				
As at 31 March 2026	85	-	-	85
As at 31 March 2025	85	-	-	85
Derivative financial assets - Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts				
As at 31 March 2026	15	-	15	-
As at 31 March 2025	7	-	7	-
Derivative financial assets - Foreign Exchange Option Contracts				
As at 31 March 2026	20	-	20	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial Liabilities - Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts				
As at 31 March 2026	61	-	61	-
As at 31 March 2025	13	-	13	-

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV. These instruments are included in level 1

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.

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

c) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair values of mutual funds are based on NAV at the reporting date.
The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The foreign currency forwards - the present value of the future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date

The fair value of investment in ASOCS Limited is based on the valuation exercise performed based on the latest funding round.

d) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	**Investments in Equity Shares of Associate**
As at 31 March 2024	**88**
Fair Value through OCI	(3)
As at 31 March 2025	**85**
Fair Value through OCI	-
As at 31 March 2026	**85**

e) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The fair value of investment in ASOCS Ltd (start-up) as on March 31, 2026 was assessed as Rs. 85 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 85) as per the valuation exercise performed based on the latest funding round.

The Group holds investments which are convertible instruments issued by private early-stage companies. These investments are classified as financial assets and are measured at fair value through OCI (FVOCI) in accordance with Ind-AS 109 and Ind-AS 113

The fair value of these investments is determined using unobservable inputs reflecting assumptions that market participants would use. These are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

f) Valuation processes

The finance department of the Group includes a team that oversees the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financials assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the valuation team. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Valuation team decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case

The management assessed that the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, acceptances, trade payables, other current assets and liabilities approximate their fair value largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments The management has further assessed that carrying value of borrowings availed approximate their fair value largely due to the interest rates being variable or in case of fixed rate borrowings/loans, movements in interest rates from the recognition of such financial instrument till period end not being material.

Note 47: Related Party Transactions

(A) Name of related party and nature of its relationship:

(a) Related parties where control exists

(i) Holding company
Twin Star Overseas Limited, Mauritius (Immediate holding company)
Vedanta Incorporated, Bahamas (Ultimate holding company)

(ii) Ultimate Controling Party
Sterlite Technologies Limited is a subsidiary of Twin Star Overeas Limited (Twin Star) Vedanta Incorporated, Bahanmas (Vedanta) (formerly known as Volcan Investments Limited ('Volcan')) holds 100 % of the share capital and 100 % of the voting rights of Twin Star Vedanta is 100 % beneficially owned and controlled by the Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust ('Trust') Mr Anil Agarwal is the protector and the one of the beneficiaries of the Trust Twin Star Overeas Limited, Vedanta, and Anil Agarwal Discretionary Trust do not produce Group financial statements

(b) Other related parties under IND AS-24 "Related party disclosures" with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(i) Fellow Subsidiaries
Cairn India Holdings Ltd
Sterlite Electric Limited (Formerly known as Sterlite Power Transmission Limited)
Vedanta Limited
STL Networks Limited
Hindustan Zinc Limited
Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited (FACOR)
ESL Steel limited
Talwandi Sabo Power Limited
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited
Fujairah Gold FZC
Malco Energy Limited
Sterlite Convergence Limited
Meenakshi energy Limited
Vizag General Cargo Berth
Konkola Copper Mines Plc
Runaya Private Limited
Runaya Refining LLP
Vedanta Medical Research Foundation
Runaya Eckart Aluminium Powders Private Limited
V-Spark Deeptech Ventures Private Limited
Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Ltd

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 47: Related Party Transactions

(ii) Joint ventures
Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda (50:50 joint venture between Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Limited and Conduspar Condutores Eletricos Limiteda) (till March 31, 2025 as transferred pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16))

(iii) Key management personnel (KMP)
Mr. Anil Agarwal (Chairman)
Mr. Pravin Agarwal (Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director)
Mr. Sandip Das (Non executive & Independent Director) (till October 15, 2024)
Ms. Kumud Srinivasan (Non executive & Independent Director) (till May 21, 2025)
Mr. B. J Arun (Non executive & Independent Director)
Mr. S Madhavan (Non executive & Independent Director) (till January 19, 2026)
Mr. Ankit Agarwal (Managing Director)
Mr. Venkatesh Murthy
Mrs. Amrita Gangotri (Independent Director w.e.f August 05, 2024)
Mr. Rajiv Agarwal (Independent Director w.e.f May 22, 2025)
Mr. Sathia Jeeva Krishnan Chidambara (w.e.f. January 14, 2026)

(iv) Relative of key management personnel (KMP)
Mrs. Jyoti Agarwal
Mrs. Shweta Ankit Agarwal
Mrs. Ruchira Agarwal
Mrs. Sonakshi Agarwal
Mr. Navin Agarwal
Mr. Rahool Arun

(v) Entities where key management personnel or relatives of key management personnel have significant influence (EKMP)
Universal Floritech LLP (EKMP)
Sterlite Tech Foundation (EKMP)
Pravin Agarwal Family Trust (EKMP)
Anil Agarwal Foundation

(c) Additional related parties as per Companies Act, 2013 with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Key management personnel (KMP)
Mr. Tushar Shroff (Chief Financial Officer till March 31, 2025)
Mr. Amit Deshpande (Company Secretary till January 31, 2025)
Ms. Mrunal Asawadekar (Company Secretary from February 01, 2025)
Mr. Ajay Jhanjhari (Chief Financial Officer w.e.f May 16, 2025)

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 47: Related Party Transactions

(B) The transactions with related parties during the year and their outstanding balances are as follows:-

S. No.	Particulars	Joint Ventures		Holding Company		KMP		Relatives of KMP		Fellow Subsidiaries/EKMP		Total	Total
I	**Transactions (including continuing and discontinued operations)**	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
1	Remuneration $	-	-	-	-	16	14	1	0	-	-	17	14
2	Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
3	Commission	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
4	Management fees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	7	0
5	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
6	Purchase of goods & services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	241	295	241
7	Sale of goods & services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	198	350	198
8	Contributions made for CSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	5
9	Rental income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
10	Corporate Guarantee given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	-	347	-
11	Loans and advances given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	-
12	Interest charged on loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
13	Pass through transactions - STL Networks (refer note "F" below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,434	-	3,434	-
II	**Outstanding Balances**												
1	Loans/advance receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	-
2	Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	59	105	59
3	Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-
4	Trade payables (refer note "H" below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
5	Other financial liabilities (refer note "F" below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
6	Corporate and bank guarantees received and given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114^	114^	114^	114^
7	Corporate Guarantee given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	-	347	-

^ Refer note 39 (6) for details

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Sterlite Technologies Limited

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 47: Related Party Transactions

(C) **Disclosure in respect of material related party transaction during the year:**

S. No.	Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
1	**Remuneration $**			
	Mr Pravin Agarwal	KMP	9	5
	Mr Ankit Agarwal	KMP	4	3
	Mr Tushar Shroff	KMP	-	3
	Mr Amit Deshpande	KMP	-	1
	Mr Venkatesh Murthy	KMP	2	1
	Mrs Shweta Ankit Agarwal	Relatives of KMP	0	-
	Mr Ajay Jhanjhari	KMP	1	-
	Mrs Mrunal Vasant Dixit	KMP	0	-
	Mr Rahool Arun	Relatives of KMP	0	0
			17	**14**
2	**Sitting Fees**			
	Mr Sandip Das	KMP	-	0
	Ms Kumud Srinivasan	KMP	0	0
	Mr S. Madhavan	KMP	0	0
	Mr Rajiv Agarwal	KMP	0	-
	Mr Sathia Jeeva Krishnan Chidambara	KMP	0	-
	Mr B J Arun	KMP	0	0
	Ms Amrita Gangotra	KMP	0	0
			0	**0**
3	**Commission**			
	Ms Kumud Srinivasan	KMP	0	0
	Mr S Madhavan	KMP	0	0
	Mr B J Arun	KMP	0	0
	Ms Amrita Gangotra	KMP	0	-
	Mr Sandip Das	KMP	0	0
			2	**1**
4	**Management fees received**			
	Cairn India Holdings Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0
	STL Networks Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	7	-
			7	**0**

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 47: Related Party Transactions

S. No.	Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
5	**Reimbursement of expenses**			
	Cairn India Holdings Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0
			-	**0**
6	**Purchase of goods & services**			
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	265	211
	Sterlite Electric Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-
	Universal Floritech LLP	EKMP	0	0
	Runaya Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	30	31
			295	**241**
7	**Sale of goods & services**			
	Sterlite Electric Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	5	4
	Hindustan Zinc Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	57	47
	Vedanta Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	176	116
	Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	5	3
	ESL Steel limited	Fellow subsidiary	18	9
	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	Fellow subsidiary	22	11
	Talwandi Sabo Power Limited	Fellow subsidiary	3	1
	MALCO Energy Limited	Fellow subsidiary	1	1
	The Anil Agarwal Foundation	EKMP	1	-
	Sterlite Convergence Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0	0
	Fujairah Gold FZC	Fellow Subsidiary	0	0
	Meenakshi energy Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1	0
	Vizag General Cargo Berth	Fellow Subsidiary	1	0
	Konkola Copper Mines Plc	Fellow Subsidiary	4	3
	Runaya Refining LLP	Fellow Subsidiary	0	-
	Vedanta Medical Research Foundation	Fellow Subsidiary	0	-
	Runaya Eckart Aluminium Powders Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0	-
	V-Spark Deeptech Ventures Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0	-
	STL Networks Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	56	-
	Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	0	-
			350	**198**

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

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(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 47: Related Party Transactions

S. No.	Particulars	Relationship	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
8	**Contributions made for CSR**			
	Sterlite Tech Foundation	EKMP	3	5
			3	**5**
9	**Rental income**			
	Universal Floritech LLP	EKMP	0	0
			0	**0**
10	**Corporate Guarantee given**			
	STL Networks Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	347	-
			347	-
11	**Loans and advances given**			
	STL UK Holdco Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	23	-
			23	-
12	**Interest charged on loans**			
	STL UK Holdco Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1	-
			1	-
13	**Pass through transactions - STL Networks**			
	Pass through customer collection	Fellow Subsidiary	750	-
	Pass through factoring collection	Fellow Subsidiary	813	-
	Pass through payments to financial institutions	Fellow Subsidiary	1,317	-
	Pass through customer invoicing	Fellow Subsidiary	553	-
			3,434	-

Sterlite Technologies Limited

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 47: Related Party Transactions

(D) Compensation of Key management personnel of the company $

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Short term employee benefits	15	13
Long term & Post employment benefits	1	1
Share based payment transaction*	1	0
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**17**	**14**

$ The Group has paid / provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act except for managerial remuneration aggregating to ₹ 11 crores. The Holding company and its subsidiary proposes to seek necessary approval of the shareholders by way of a special resolution at their respective ensuing Annual General Meeting

*Share-based payments include the perquisite value of stock incentives excercised during the year,determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act,1961.

(E) Terms and Conditions

a) Transactions relating to dividends for equity shares were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.
b) All outstanding balances are unsecured and repayable in cash
c) The transactions with the related parties disclosed above are net of goods and services tax (as applicable)
d) The outstanding balances of related parties disclosed above are gross of goods and services tax (as applicable)

(F) Consequent to the Scheme of Arrangement referred in Note 16, the Company (STL) and STL Networks Limited (STNL) have been in process for separation of banking limits and other factoring arrangements for STNL. Pending such separation, as per the Scheme referred to in Note 16, STL is temporarily facilitating banking transactions on behalf of the STNL on a passthrough basis. Also, pending novation of certain customer contracts in favour of STNL, the Company raises invoices and makes collections on behalf of STNL. These are administrative arrangements and do not alter the primary rights and obligation for assets and liabilities that have been transferred to STNL under the Scheme. Amounts paid, received or facilities utilized by the Company on behalf of STNL are recorded as balances receivable from/payable to STNL and are recoverable/settled in the ordinary course of business.

(G) During the current year, a guarantee of ₹ 347 crores was given on behalf of STL Networks Limited, fellow subsidiary, consequent to the scheme of arrangement for demerger, for the purpose of counter guarantees for certain banking arrangements

(H) Excludes payables disclosed under Acceptances (Note 21)

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 48: Borrowings secured against Current Assets

List of banks to which stock statements are submitted by the Group:

Sr No	Bank Name
1	ICICI Bank Ltd.
2	State Bank of India
3	Yes Bank Ltd
4	Axis Bank Ltd
5	IDFC FIRST Bank Ltd
6	Indusind Bank Limited
7	Bank of Baroda
8	RBL Bank Ltd.
9	The Federal Bank Limited
10	IDBI Bank Limited
11	Deutsche Bank AG
12	Union Bank of India
13	HDFC Bank Ltd.
14	Export-Import Bank of India
15	Citi Bank

The Group has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns of statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 49: Interests in Joint Venture

Joint Venture - Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda

Set out below are the details of Joint venture of the Group. During the previous year and until March 31, 2025 the Group had a 50.00% interest in Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda, a joint venture engaged in the manufacturing of optical fibre cables of some of the Group's main product lines in Brazil. As on March 31, 2025 Investment in Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda has been transferred to STL Networks pursuant to scheme of arrangement for demerger (refer note 16). The Group's interest in Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda ('Joint Venture') is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its unaudited financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	31 March 2025
Current assets	5
Non-current assets	6
Total Assets (A)	**11**
Current liabilities	14
Non-current liabilities	35
Total Liabilities (B)	**49**
Net Assets (A+B)	**(38)**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	0.00%
Carrying amount of the investment	-

Summarised statement of profit and loss of the Joint Venture:

	31 March 2025
Revenue	-
Other Income	-
Cost of raw material and components consumed	-
Depreciation & amortization	-
Finance cost	-
Employee benefit	-
Other expense	-
Loss before tax	-
Income tax expense	-
Loss for the year	-
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-
Group's share of loss for the year	-
Unrecognised share of profit / (loss) of joint venture	-

As per paragraph 39 of Ind AS 28, the group has not recongnised further share of loss of joint venture, as the equity investment in joint venture is reduced to zero.

The Group has initiated the liquidation process of the jointly controlled entity and appointed the liquidator, which was approved by both the jointly controlled entity partners vide meeting dated December 12, 2024 and was approved by the Local Authorities on April 16, 2025.

The Group had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments relating to its interest in joint venture as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

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Sterlite Technologies Limited

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in ₹ crores, unless otherwise stated)

Note 50: Advances under Advance payment and Sales Agreement (APSA)

During the prior years, the Group had received an interest-bearing advance of ₹ 207 crores under an Advance Payment and Sales Agreement (APSA). The advance received is recongnized as a current financial liability in accordance with the terms of the agreement and requirements of Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments). The outstanding balance as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 167 crores (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 181 crores).

Note 51: Exceptional items includes:

(i) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has assessed and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes on the basis of best information available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Group has presented such incremental impact as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under "Exceptional Items" in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. The incremental impact consisting of gratuity of ₹ 12 crores and long-term compensated absences of ₹ 3 crores primarily arises due to change in wages definition. The Group continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

(ii) Reversal of impairment charge of ₹ 31 crores during the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026 relating to assets of Jiangsu Sterlite Fiber Technology Co. Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) based on assessment of recoverable value of assets performed by management.

Note 52: Outstanding undisputed statutory dues

There is an outstanding provident fund balance amounting to ₹ 1.94 lacs as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than 6 months, due to technical issues on portal with respect to KYC of an employee of Sterlite Tech Cable Solutions Limited (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 0.85 lacs). The company is in the process of resolving the same.

Note 53: Rounding Off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest crores as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Amounts below rounding off norm followed by the Company are disclosed as "0".

Note 54: Previous Year Figures

Previous year figures have been reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N/N500016

Sachin Parekh
Partner
Membership Number : 107038

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Limited

Pravin Agarwal
Vice Chairman & Whole-time Director
DIN: 00022096

Ankit Agarwal
Managing Director
DIN: 03344202

Ajay Jhanjhari
Chief Financial Officer

Mrunal Asawadekar
Company Secretary
Membership No. : A24346

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2026