



LafargeHolcim

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd.

*A company of  **HOLCIM** and  **Molins***

CIN No. U14107ML 1999PTC005707

Correspondence Office: 3rd Floor, Goenka Towers, Morello Compound, Keating Road, Shillong – 793001, Meghalaya, India
Regd. Office: Nongtraï Limestone Mine, Nongtraï - Shella, P.O. Shella Bazar – 793112 East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, India
Mines Office: Nongtraï – Shella, PO: Shella Bazar – 793112, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India
Tel (+91 364) 2501115, Fax Tel (+91 364) 2505519



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Mr. Rajesh Kumar Surana, Chairman
- Mr. Amitav Singh, Director
- Mr. George Chacko, Director
- Mr. Kazi Mizanur Rahman, Director
- Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Chowdhury, Director
- Mr. Tarek Samir Ahmed Elba, Director

STATUTORY AUDITORS

P. Gaggar & Associates, Chartered Accountants

REGISTERED OFFICE

Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited
Nongtraï Limestone Mine, Nongtraï-Shella,
P.O. Shella Bazar – 793112, East Khasi Hills District
Meghalaya, India
Tel (+91 364) 2501115, Fax Tel (+91 364) 2505519

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**NOTICE OF THE 26TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED**

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th Annual General Meeting (the "AGM") of the Shareholders of Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited (the "Company") will be held through Video Conferencing Systems or other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) on Monday, the 16th Day of March, 2026 at 3 PM to transact the following Ordinary and Special Businesses:

A. Ordinary Business:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2025 and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
2. Appointment of Statutory Auditors.

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to provisions of Section 139, 142 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, if any, read with the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014, the Company hereby ratifies the appointment of M/s P. Gaggar and Associates, Chartered Accountants, having Firm Registration No 318074E, as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2027."

B. Special Business:

3. Appointment of Mr. Rajesh Kumar Surana (DIN: 07740722) as a Director

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT Mr. Rajesh Kumar Surana (DIN: 07740722), who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company by the Board of Directors with effect from May 27, 2025 and whose term of office expires at the Annual General Meeting, be and is hereby, appointed as a Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation."

By order of the Board
Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited

Priyatama Devi

Priyatama Devi

Place: Shillong
Date: March 6, 2026

Company Secretary
Membership No. 48267

NOTES:

- 1.** In Compliance with the provisions of the Companies act, 2013 ('Act') and MCA Circulars, the AGM of the Company will be held through VC / OAVM. The deemed venue for the 26th AGM shall be at 3rd Floor, Goenka Towers, Morello Compound, Keating Road, Shillong – 793001, Meghalaya, India.
- 2.** Since the meeting will be held through VC or OAVM as per MCA circulars, physical attendance of the Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of Proxies will not be available. Hence, Proxy Form, Attendance Slip are not annexed to the Notice.
- 3.** Corporate Members intending to appoint their authorised representatives pursuant to Sections 113 of the Act, as the case may be, are requested to send the signed copy of the nomination letter in advance.
- 4.** The Explanatory Statement setting out the material facts pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), concerning the Special Business in the Notice is annexed hereto and forms part of this Notice.
- 5.** Members are encouraged to log into the system fifteen (15) minutes before the scheduled commencement time of the AGM.

**EXPLANATORY STATEMENT
(Pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013)**

The Following Explanatory Statement sets out all the material facts relating to the Special Business under item no. 3 of the accompanying Notice

IN RESPECT OF ITEM NO. 3

The Board of Directors through resolution by circulation unanimously on May 27, 2025 appointed Mr. Rajesh Kumar Surana (DIN: 07740722) as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from May 27, 2025. In terms of Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 Mr. Rajesh Kumar Surana holds office as an Additional Director only up to the date of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Board considers that the appointment of Mr. Rajesh Surana would be of immense benefit to the Company. Accordingly, the Board of Directors recommends appointment as a Director of the Company whose period of office is not liable to determination by retirement by rotation.

Mr. Rajesh Kumar Surana does not hold by himself or for any other person on a beneficial basis, any shares in the Company.

Except Mr. Rajesh Kumar Surana, being an appointee, none of the Directors/ officials of the Company and their relatives are concerned or interested, financial or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item no.2.

By order of the Board
Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited

Priyatama Devi

Priyatama Devi
Company Secretary
Membership No. 48267

Place: Shillong
Date: March 6, 2026

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

The Directors of Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited (the “Company”) take pleasure in presenting their report together with audited financial statements of your Company for the year ended on December 31, 2025.

State of Affairs of the Company

Operational Progress and Strategic Focus for Long-Term Success

In 2025, your Company marked the strongest and operational performance, strengthening its capabilities while advancing its long term sustainability agenda. The Company continue its track record of outstanding return to its shareholders. The Company made tangible progress in Environment stewardship, Sustainability initiatives, De-carbonisation efforts, Waste Management optimization and Power efficiency. The focus areas were integrated into core operations, enabling improved resource utilization, enhanced compliance and reduced environmental footprint. The Company continued to align its business decisions with sustainable development objectives, reinforcing its commitment to responsible growth, stakeholder value creation and long term resilience.

Production and Financial Performance

Your Company delivered another strong year in 2025 by exporting highest production of 4.238 million Tonne of limestone to the Chhatak Plant of LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC. (LHB), the parent company of the Company. This represents 13.19% increase in production as compared to the previous year reflecting our ability to scale up and meet market demand efficiently. Total export sales were INR 3,779.12 million, 10.04 % higher as compared to the previous year. This strong performance directly contributed to our financial results. Net profit of your Company in 2025 was INR 1,174.60 million, 28.99 % higher as compared to the previous year.

Sustainable Growth and Operational Performance

During the year, the Company continued its journey towards sustainable and resilient growth by strengthening operational efficiency and maximizing value from existing assets and resources. A focused approach on productivity enhancement, cost optimisation and process improvement has enabled the Company to maintain stable operations in a dynamic business environment.

Sustainability remains a core principle guiding our strategic and operational decisions. The Company is actively integrating environmental, social and economic considerations into its business framework, with emphasis on responsible resource utilization, energy efficiency and adoption of innovative and environmentally conscious technologies. These initiatives are aimed at reducing environmental impact while enhancing operational effectiveness and long-term value creation.

Your Company achieved a significant milestone towards sustainable operations by taking initiatives to introduce Electric Mining Trucks in the Quarry. Your Company procured two electric dumpers in 2025. This set a new standard for innovation, sustainability and operational excellence, significantly reducing our carbon footprint.

The progress achieved during the year is a result of the collective commitment and collaboration of our employees, stakeholders, suppliers, financial institutions, government authorities and the Board of Directors. Their continued support has enabled the Company to advance its sustainability objectives while maintaining operational stability and growth. With

this shared vision, the Company remains committed to building a responsible, future-ready organization that creates enduring value for all stakeholders and the communities in which it operates.

Financial results:

| Particulars | In million INR | |
|--|---|---|
| | Year ended 31 st December 2025 | Year ended 31 st December 2024 |
| Revenue from operations | 3,779.12 | 3,434.24 |
| Expenditure | 2,213.23 | 2,017.71 |
| EBITDA | 1,565.89 | 1,416.53 |
| Interest and finance charges | 3.87 | 3.17 |
| Interest and other income | 269.24 | 100.31 |
| Depreciation | 270.14 | 228.28 |
| Profit / (Loss) before Taxation | 1,561.12 | 1,285.39 |
| Provision for tax | 386.50 | 374.66 |
| Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) | (0.02) | (0.10) |
| Profit / (Loss) After Taxation | 1174.60 | 910.63 |
| Earnings /(loss) per Share : | 28.56 | 22.14 |

Your Company dispatched 4.24 million tones. EBITDA performance is 10.54 % higher as compared to 2024. The Profit Before Tax is 21.45 % more than 2024. With 28.99 % higher than previous year Profit After Tax, reserve and surplus stood at INR 3,177.74 million as compared to INR 2,961.14 million in 2024. There were several factors contributing to these achievements, namely the export of higher quantity limestone in a year, cost optimization initiatives – variable costs and fixed costs, reduction in interest cost, and fluctuation in foreign exchange.

Change in the nature of business:

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company during the financial year.

Dividend:

On October 27, 2025, the Board of Directors declared interim dividend of 233 percent (233%), in cash, on the paid-up capital of the Company amounting to INR 958 Million (Rupees Nine Hundred and Fifty-Eight Million). The said interim dividend was declared and paid out of nine (9) months profit of financial year 2025 (from January 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025) as per provisional accounts and from undistributed profits for the previous financial years.

Transfer to reserves:

The Company did not transfer any amount to the Reserves for the financial year ended on December 31, 2025.

Share capital:

During the year under review, the Company did not issue any shares or convertible securities. The Company does not have any scheme for the issue of shares, including sweat equity to its employees or Directors.

Health Safety and Environment:

Health, Safety, and Environment (HS&E) is the core value of your Company. Our uncompromised goal – “ZERO Harm” to people, communities and environment. Strong

leadership and individual accountability for HS&E are embedded across all levels to reinforce a robust safety culture.

During the year under review, your Company operated with zero harm. There were no fatalities, Lost Time Injuries or Medical Injuries. Your Company is committed to continuous improvements of HS&E standards of the Company to ensure wellbeing of employees and local communities.

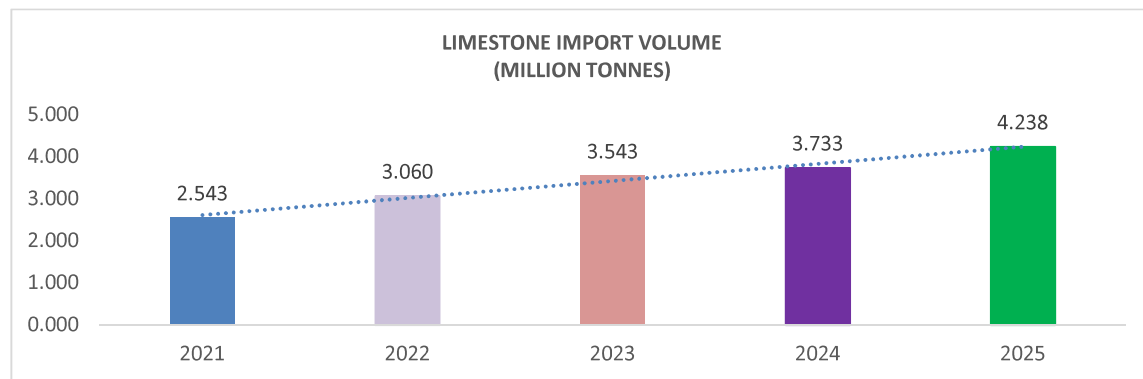
Production Performance:

2025 Strategic Overview:

Your Company stands as a pivotal operation, serving as a captive mine, with the Surma Plant at Chhatak, Bangladesh, as its sole customer. To support the growth objectives of the Surma Plant, including its business expansion and product portfolio diversification, the demand for limestone exports from LUMPL is increasing constantly. To meet this growing demand, your Company is strategically preparing to enhance production and export capacities in 2026. Your Company is undertaking several important initiatives to ensure operational efficiency and sustainability in the years ahead.

Performance milestones and Growth:

In 2025, your Company achieved a significant milestone by exporting 4.238 million tonnes of limestone, a notable 13.55 % increase from the 3.733 million tonnes exported in 2024. This growth was complemented by a corresponding 4% increase in the Gross Availability Index, underscoring the Company's robust performance and operational effectiveness.



Recognition and Excellence:

Your Company achieved national recognition for its commitment to excellence in sustainable mining practices. For the performance year 2023-24, the mine was awarded a prestigious 5-Star Rating by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), placing it in an elite category. Only 95 mines out of 1,250 assessed mines across the country received this honor. This achievement is a testament to the mine's commitment to operational integrity and sustainable mining practices, as it has consistently maintained its 5-Star rating from IBM for seven (7) consecutive years since 2017-18.



Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

Your Company continues to implement inclusive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs and activities for the development of the communities, planned with close engagement of the local communities based on their identified needs with focus on Education, Health, Skill Development, Infrastructure and Social, Cultural and Youth Development.

Since the establishment of the Nongtrai Secondary School in 2010, the children of Nongtrai village have gained access to quality secondary education. Students from the local communities benefit from educational support schemes like felicitations for meritorious student, tuition centers, school bus, and financial aid for teachers etc. along with career counselling and ICT training.

The Company operates in remote communities with limited access to health care. In 2025, a second ambulance was donated to improve emergency medical access. Regular CSR doctor visits, free distribution of medicines and community health programme including early childhood intervention, water management, hygiene and health screenings using digital tools were conducted. The Company also facilitates access to safe drinking water, waste management and village cleanliness initiatives.

Skill development initiatives were undertaken for weaver trainees and through the livelihood sensitization program in piggery, poultry and composting. The communities have also benefitted from the CSR infrastructure programs for footpaths, retaining walls, water tanks, development of community halls which improve the quality of life in the remote villages.

The Company also contributes INR 90/- per tonne of limestone mined to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), a body set-up as per the order dated April 22, 2010 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. As of December 31, 2025 your Company has deposited INR 3539.28 million to the SPV. With this fund, the SPV undertakes various development programs for the benefit of the communities.

The Company has in place a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee (the "Committee") which is a sub-committee of the Board of Directors. The Committee currently comprises of three (3) members.

The composition of the Committee is mentioned in **Annexure "A"**.

The CSR Policy of the Company is uploaded on the Company's website at www.lumpl.com.

During the year, the Company's Budget was INR 22.51 million on CSR activities. Your Company has deposited INR 2.92 million in the CSR unspent account for the year 2025 pertaining to the ongoing projects.

In 2025, the Company has contributed INR 102.22 million towards the District Mineral Foundation, bringing the total contribution to INR 645.66 million since 2015. This contribution by the Company are to be spent by the Foundation in the Host District of East Khasi Hills.



Internal Control Systems and their Adequacy:

The Company has in place necessary internal financial controls and systems with regard to adherence to Company policies, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial information. The system includes policies and procedures, delegation of authority, internal audit and review framework etc.

The Company periodically assesses design as well as operational effectiveness of its internal controls across multiple functions and locations through extensive internal audit exercises. Based on the assessment of internal audit function of the parent Company, LHB, process owners undertake corrective action in their respective areas, and thereby strengthen the controls.

The Company believes that these systems provide reasonable assurance and are operating effectively as intended.

Directors:

The Company has six (6) Directors on the Board. The Directors are not liable to retire by rotation.

Appointments & Resignations of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel in 2025:

Appointments:

Mr. Rajesh Kumar Surana was appointed as an Additional Director and Chairman on the Board of the Company effective from May 27, 2025 (nominated by LHB). His presence on the Board would be beneficial for the Company.

Resignations:

Ms. Claudia Iris Albertini has resigned from the Board with effect from May 9, 2025. The Board of Directors of the Company thanks Ms. Claudia for her contribution, excellent leadership and guidance provided during her tenure as Director and Chairman of the Company.

Directors' Responsibility Statement:

In accordance with Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors, to the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanation obtained by them, confirm that:

1. in preparation of the annual accounts for the year ending on December 31, 2025, the applicable Accounting Standards have been followed along with proper explanations provided for material departures, if any;
2. the accounting policies selected have been applied consistently and judgments and estimates are made, that are reasonable and prudent to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as on December 31, 2025, and of the profit of your Company for the year ended on that date;
3. proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of your Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
4. the annual accounts for the year ended on December 31, 2025, have been prepared on a going concern basis;
5. that proper internal financial controls were in place and that the financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively; and
6. that the directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

Explanations or comments on every qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by Auditors:

No observations were noted in the Auditor's Report and the notes to the accounts are self-explanatory, thus requiring no further comments. The Auditors' Report is enclosed with the financial statements in this Annual Report. The Company has not obtained a Secretarial Audit Report as it is not applicable.

Reporting of fraud:

The Auditors of the Company have not reported any fraud as specified under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, no case of Fraud has been reported to the Management from any other sources.

Statutory Auditors:

M/s P. Gaggar & Associates, with Firm Registration No. 322473E, were appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company at the 23rd Annual General Meeting held on March 21, 2023. They were assigned with the responsibility to serve office from the conclusion of the said meeting until the conclusion of 28th Annual General Meeting subject to ratification at every Annual General Meeting.

Compliance with Secretarial Standards on Board and Annual General Meetings:

The Company has complied with Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Board meetings and Annual General Meetings.

Cost Records:

The Company has maintained cost records in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014.

Number of Board meetings conducted during the year under review:

Four (4) meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year ended December 31, 2025 viz. on February 13, 2025, April 28, 2025, July 21, 2025 and October 27, 2025.

Particulars of loans, Guarantees and investments under section 186:

The particulars of loans, guarantees, and investments have been disclosed in the financial statements.

Disclosures under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013:

The Company has zero tolerance towards sexual harassment at the workplace. A policy has been adopted in line with the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules there under. The Company has in place an Internal Complaints Committee for dealing with complaints of sexual harassment. In 2025, no complaints of sexual harassment were received by the Company.

Compliance with Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

The Company provides all the benefits to its female employees as per the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

The details of application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year along with their status as at the end of the financial year.

There are no proceedings, either filed by LUMPL or filed against LUMPL, pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 as amended, before National Company Law Tribunal or other courts during the year 2025.

The details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof.

During the year under review, there were no such transactions.

The names of companies which have become or ceased to be its Subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year.

The Company does not have any Subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate Company.

Details of significant and material orders passed by regulators or courts or tribunals.

During the year under review, there were no material and significant orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

Annual Return:

As per the provisions of section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Return of the Company for the financial year ended 31st December 2025 is available on our website www.lumpl.com.

Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The MCA vide its notification No G.S.R. 111(E) dated February 16, 2015, has made the application of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (the "2015 Rules"), effective for certain categories of companies from accounting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2016.

The audited financial statements of the Company drawn up for the financial year ending December 31, 2025 are in compliance with Clause III of Sub – Rule – 1 of Rule 4 of the 2015 Rules. Figures for the previous year have also been re-stated in line with the requirements of the 2015 Rules.

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption:

The Company is taking effective steps at energy level of its activities for conservation of energy.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

During the year under review, Foreign Exchange and Earnings was INR 3,779.12 million and the Foreign Exchange Outgo was INR 3.01 million.

Related Party Transactions:

All the transactions/contracts/arrangements of the nature as specified in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 entered by the Company during the year under review with related party(ies) are in ordinary course of business and on arm's length. The details of such transactions/contracts/arrangements which are material (i.e., satisfying the criteria provided in first provision of section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013) in nature are contained in form AOC-2 annexed hereto and forms part of this report as **Annexure "B"**.

Risk management policy:

The Company has formulated a risk management policy and has in place a mechanism to inform the Board Members about risk assessment and minimization procedures. The Board periodically reviews the risk to ensure that executive management controls risk by means of a properly designed framework.

Public Deposits:

During the year under review, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public.


Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report:

No material changes or commitments have occurred between the end of the financial year and the date of this Report, which affect the Financial Statements of the Company with respect to the reporting year.

Acknowledgements:

Your Directors take this opportunity to place on record their sincere appreciation of the efforts and dedicated service of all employees, whose commitment has contributed to the Company's growth and performance and look forward to their continued support in the years ahead. The Directors also express their gratitude for the valuable assistance and cooperation extended to the Company by the Central Government of India, State Government of Meghalaya, Government of Bangladesh, the Durbars of Nongtraï and Shella villages, LHB, banks, and project consultants.

For and on Behalf of the Board



Rajesh Kumar Surana
Chairman
DIN: 07740722

Place: Switzerland
Date: February 26, 2026

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES OF LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PVT LTD FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25

1. Brief Outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

The Company's Corporate Social Responsibility Policy has been formulated as per the policies, strategies and goals in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the same has been placed on the Company's website. The web link of the same is as below:

<http://www.lumpl.com/sustainable-development/corporate-social-responsibility-policy/>

INTRODUCTION: Lafarge Umiyam Mining Private Limited (LUMPL) under the Corporate Social Responsibility approach to contribute to sustainable development by delivering economic, social & environmental benefits for all stakeholders. LUMPL is deeply invested in the welfare of society, its impact on employees, stakeholders, communities and the environment. We are committed to operating ethically and contributing to society at large.

VISION: LUMPL's CSR activities follow the Sustainable Vision 2030 of Lafargeholcim to build for tomorrow by improving the quality of life of our employees, contractors, their families, and communities impacted by our operations.

MISSION: LUMPL's CSR mission is to achieve sustainability for us and our community partners and us by the year 2030. Through engagement with these communities, various need-based CSR projects are identified and taken forward.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

| Sl. No. | Name of Director | Designation/Nature of Directorship | Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year | Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year |
|---------|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. | Mr. Kazi Mizanur Rehman | Chairperson of CSR Committee/ Non-Executive Director | 3 | 3 |
| 2. | Mr. George Chacko | Chairperson of CSR Committee/ Non-Executive Director | 3 | 3 |
| 3. | Mr. Amitav Singh | Member/ Non-Executive Director | 3 | 3 |

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company: <http://www.lumpl.com/sustainable-development/corporate-social-responsibility-policy/>

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report): The Company voluntarily conducted an Impact Assessment. The report is attached.

5. Average Net Profit of the Company as per section 135 (5): Rs. 1,12,57,36,231

6. a) Two-percent of Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5): Rs.2,25,14,725
 b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of previous financial year: NIL
 c) Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any: NIL
 d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (b+c-d): 2,25,14,725

7. a) Amount spent on CSR projects (both ongoing projects and other than ongoing projects): 19,296,493

- b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: 139,845
 c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment: 160,000
 d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (a+b+c): 19,596,338
 e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year: 2,920,172:

| Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (Rs. in Lakhs) | Amount Unspent (in Rs. Lakhs) | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|--|--------|------------------|
| | Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6). | | Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5). | | |
| | Amount | Date of Transfer | Name of Fund | Amount | Date of Transfer |
| 22,516,510 | 2,920,172 | 16 January 2026 | | | |

f) Excess amount for set-off, if any: 1,785

8. (a) Details of Unspent CSR Amount for the preceding three financial years:

| Sl. No | Preceding Financial Year | Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) (Rs. in Crore) | Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) | Amount Spent in the Financial Year (Rs. in Crore) | Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any. | | Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (Rs. in Crore) | Deficiency, if any |
|--------|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | | | Amount (in Rs) | Date of Transfer | | |
| 1 | 2021-22 | - | - | NIL (No Unspent Amount in 2020-21) | NA | NA | NA | NIL |
| 2 | 2022-23 | - | - | NIL (No Unspent Amount in 2021-22) | NA | NA | NA | NIL |
| 3 | 2023-24 | - | - | NIL (No unspent amount in 2022-23) | NA | NA | NA | NIL |

9. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility, amount spent in the Financial Year: No

10. Specify the reason(s) if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): INR 2,920,172 remained unspent out of the mandatory CSR obligation due to allocation to ongoing multi-year CSR projects. In accordance with the provisions of Section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 the unspent amount has been transferred to the Unspent CSR Account within 30 days from the end of the financial year.

FORM NO. AOC – 2

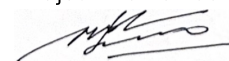
[Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/ arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Act including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto:

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: Nil
2. Details of materials contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis:

| Sl | Particulars | Details |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1: | | |
| a) | Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship | LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC. (Holding Company) registered under the Bangladesh Companies Act 1994 |
| b) | Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction | Long Term Limestone and Shale purchase Agreement |
| c) | Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction | 35 years |
| d) | Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any | LUMPL is a Company incorporated in India as a 100% subsidiary of LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC. of Bangladesh, has been operating a limestone & shale mine in Meghalaya, India for the purpose of extraction and export of limestone & shale to a cross-border cement manufacturing plant of LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC. in Bangladesh. The project was set up under the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh. |
| e) | Date of approval by the Board | May 2, 2002 |
| f) | Amount paid as advances, if any | NIL |
| 2: | | |
| a) | Name(s) of the related party & nature of relationship | Holcim Services (South Asia) Limited, India ("HSSA"). It is a Holcim entity. |
| b) | Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction | a) IT Enabled Services which includes Business application and support services, Technical Services and IT Service Quality for the year 2025. b) Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing Services (VAPT) c) Data migration related support service from on premises to Cloud |
| c) | Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction | 1 year |
| d) | Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any | HSSA & LUMPL a) INR 1,54,89,810 for the year 2025 b) INR 674,025 for the Reliaquest Endpoint protection. c) INR 369,366 for the year 2025 E office SAP integration HGS & LUMPL 21,272 CHF For the all group applications licenses like Gmail, SAP, Knowledge Plaza, Global Network Services, Zoom, Pegasus, Projects, etc. |
| e) | Date of approval by the Board | October 27, 2025 |
| f) | Amount paid as advances, if any | NIL |

For and on Behalf of the Board
Rajesh Kumar Surana



Chairman
DIN: 07740722

Place: Switzerland
Date: February 26, 2026

LAFARGE IMPACT

(2006 – 2025)

Shella & Nongtraï Villages

East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya



**A Comprehensive Assessment of Socio-Economic,
Environmental and Community Impacts of
Lafarge Operations**

Prepared for:

Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd.

A company of  **HOLCIM** and **Molins**[®]

Prepared by:

Bethany Society

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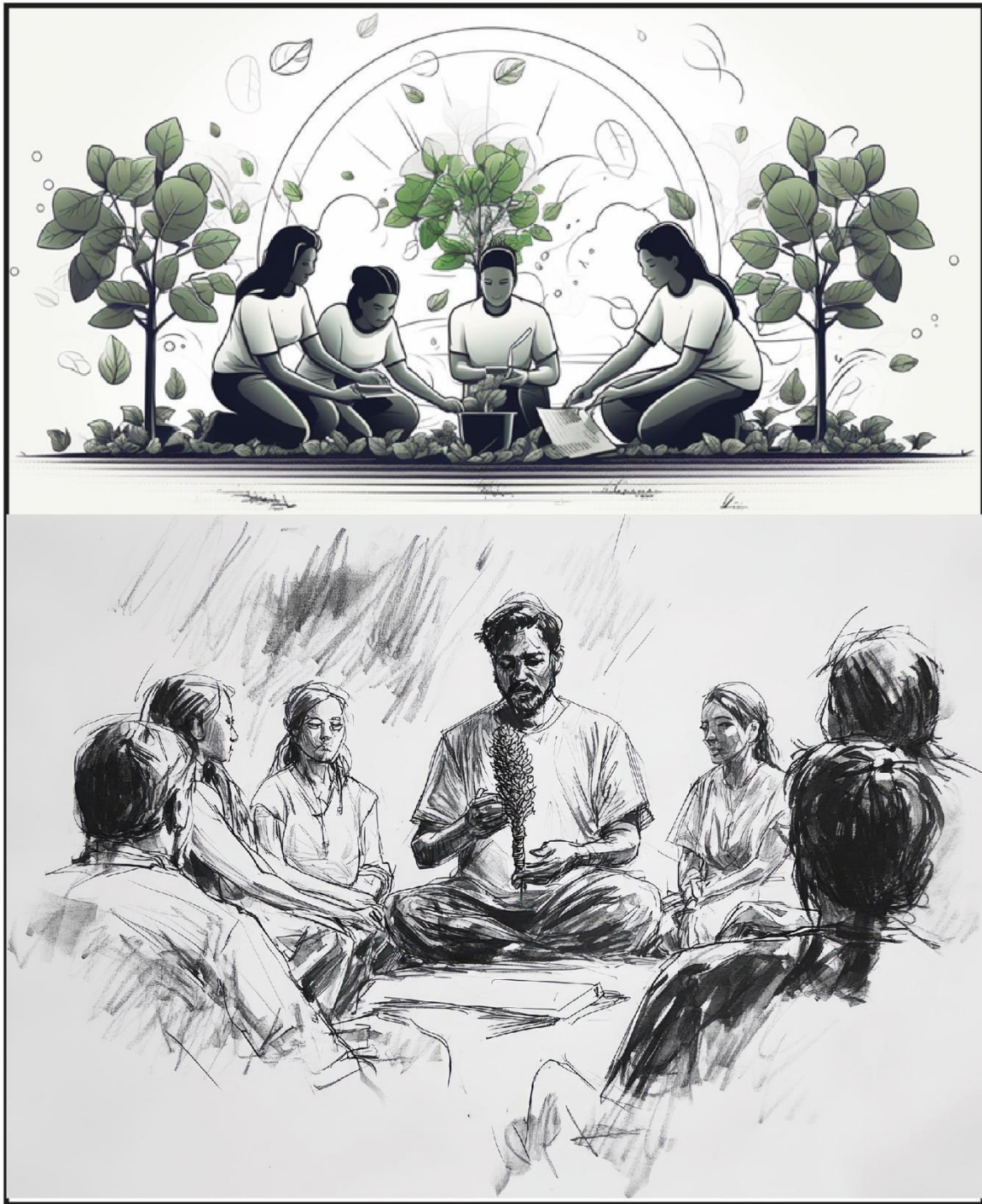


▣ **Study Area:** Shella & Nongtraï Villages, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya

▣ **Reporting Period:** 2006 – 2025

▣ **Date of Submission:** 18th February, 2025





“Assessing Development, Challenges, and Community Wellbeing Over Two Decades”

Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL) – Impact Assessment Report for Shella & Nongtraï

Executive Summary

Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL) has been implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives in its host communities of Shella and Nongtraï in the East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya since 2006. This Impact Assessment Report (IAR) assesses the relevance, scale, outcomes, and long-term impact of CSR interventions undertaken over the period 2006–2025, with a focus on transparency, accountability, and evidence-based learning.

LUMPL's CSR strategy is guided by the principle of creating shared value, linking business sustainability with the socio-economic development of host communities. CSR planning and implementation are carried out in close collaboration with traditional Village Durbars through the Joint Committee on Community Development (JCCD), ensuring participatory decision-making, cultural relevance, and community ownership.

Between 2006 and 2025, LUMPL invested a cumulative ₹16.34 crore in CSR initiatives across five thematic pillars Education, Health, Skill Development & Livelihoods, Infrastructure Development, and Socio-cultural & Youth Development aligned with Schedule VII of the Companies Act and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Education and Health accounted for the largest share of investments, reflecting a sustained focus on human development.

Education Interventions emphasised long-term institutional support through teacher salary assistance, school grants, scholarships, transport support, tuition centres, and learning infrastructure. These initiatives contributed to improved teacher retention, academic continuity, higher student motivation, and better retention at secondary levels. The programme evolved from welfare-oriented support to systemic strengthening of local education institutions.

Health Interventions followed a comprehensive preventive-to-curative model, including fixed and mobile clinics, qualified medical personnel, free medicines, ASHA worker support, sanitation initiatives, emergency ambulance services, and COVID-19 response measures. These efforts improved access to primary healthcare, reduced out-of-pocket expenditure, strengthened emergency response, and enhanced community resilience.

Skills Development and Livelihood initiatives focused on income diversification and employability through training in weaving, piggery, beekeeping, hospitality, and food processing. While short-term outcomes included enhanced skills and confidence building, the long-term sustainability was uneven due to weak market linkages and limited enterprise handholding. Weaving and piggery initiatives demonstrated relatively stronger continuity and community ownership, indicating the need for value-chain-based livelihood models.

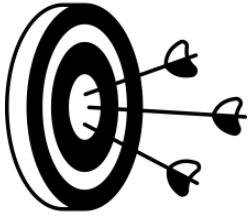
Infrastructure Development addressed critical gaps in mobility, water supply, sanitation, electricity, community spaces, and sports facilities. These investments improved safety, access to basic services, water security, and youth engagement, with strong community ownership ensured through demand-driven planning.

Socio-Cultural and Youth Development Interventions supported cultural events, sports training, and cleanliness drives, strengthening social cohesion, cultural identity, youth talent development, and environmental hygiene. Several supported youth progressed to state and national-level sporting platforms.

The assessment recognises methodological limitations, particularly for the period 2006–2010, due to the absence of baseline data and incomplete archival records. As a result, early findings rely more on qualitative evidence, with transparent disclosure of attribution and recall constraints. Documentation and monitoring improved in later years, though challenges in isolating CSR impact from external development factors remain.

The report also presents the role of the Special Purpose Vehicle Society (SPVS) for contextual understanding. SPVS operates independently under the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and implements large-scale, area-based development programmes that complement but are distinct from LUMPL's CSR initiatives.

Overall, LUMPL's CSR interventions have made meaningful contributions to education, healthcare access, basic infrastructure, and social well-being in Shella and Nongtraï. Going forward, the report recommends strengthening outcome monitoring, institutionalising baseline and annual data systems, deepening convergence with government programmes, and redesigning livelihood interventions using market-driven and value-chain-oriented approaches to enhance long-term impact and sustainability.



1. Introduction:

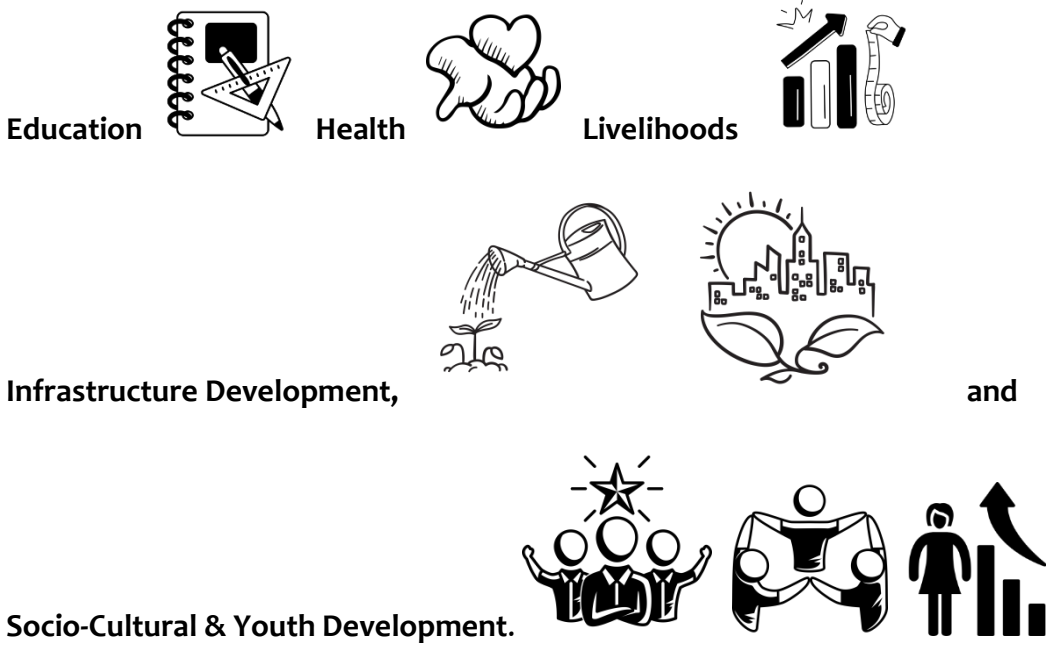
Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL) is committed to conducting its operations in a manner that not only ensures responsible mining practices, but also contributes meaningfully to the long-term well-being and development of its host communities. LUMPL's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) approach is firmly rooted in the philosophy of **creating shared value**, where the growth and success of the company is directly linked to the social and economic progress of the communities living in its operational area.

This CSR report presents LUMPL's sustained commitment and strategic interventions in the villages of **Shella and Nongtraï**, located in the East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya. Over the years, LUMPL has consistently invested in community development initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life of the local population through need-based programs and inclusive development planning. The report has been prepared to transparently highlight the company's CSR vision, financial investments, governance mechanisms, and the measurable impact of its interventions on the people of these villages.

LUMPL envisions itself as a long-term development partner in the region, supporting holistic socio-economic progress through structured and sustainable community initiatives. The company works in close coordination with local institutions, particularly the **traditional Village Durbars**, which play a central role in decision-making and community governance. This participatory and collaborative approach ensures that CSR initiatives are culturally appropriate, locally relevant, and aligned with the genuine needs and priorities identified by the communities themselves. Such partnerships also strengthen community ownership, accountability, and long-term sustainability of implemented projects.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of LUMPL's CSR engagement in Shella and Nongtraï, beginning with a brief profile of the host communities, followed by an outline of CSR governance structures and financial commitments.

It further details the company’s CSR interventions under **FIVE CORE THEMATIC PILLARS**—



The report concludes by highlighting LUMPL’s alignment with broader sustainability frameworks and presents an outlook on future priorities to ensure continued positive community impact.

Through this report, LUMPL reaffirms its commitment to responsible corporate citizenship and its continued efforts to foster inclusive, resilient, and sustainable futures for the people of Shella and Nongtraï.



1.1 Host Communities: Shella and Nongtraï

A deep understanding of the unique socio-economic context of the host communities is the bedrock of the CSR strategy. LUMPL’s initiatives are not one-size-fits-all; they are carefully tailored to address the specific needs, challenges, and aspirations of the people of Shella and Nongtraï village. This localised approach ensures that investments are relevant, effective, and create lasting positive change.

| Community Profile | Shella | Nongtraï |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Location | Shella–Bholaganj C &RD. Block, East Khasi Hills | Mawsynram C.D. Block, East Khasi Hills |
| Population | 3,500 Residents | 1,500 Residents |
| Households | +600 Households | +400 Households |
| Key Economic Activities | Orange plantations, Limestone quarrying, Agriculture (betelnut, bay leaf, paddy cultivation, cereals), Lime making using traditional kilns | Limestone quarrying, Agriculture (oranges, betelnut, black pepper, broom stick, bay leaf, Jack fruit), Weaving |



| Community Profile | Shella | Nongtraï |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Unique Characteristics | Vital administrative and commercial hub on the Indo-Bangladesh border | Primary limestone source for LafargeHolcim Bangladesh ; renowned for high-quality honey, considered one of the best variety in Meghalaya and for piggery |
| Governance | Managed through a traditional Village Dorbar | Managed through a traditional Village Dorbar |

The distinct profiles of these vibrant communities guide the programmatic focus and financial investments, ensuring partnership contributes meaningfully to their sustainable development journey.



1.2 Governance and Financial Commitment

LUMPL's CSR governance is founded on the principles of collaboration, transparency, and community participation.

They believe that local communities are the most effective agents of their own development. Therefore, all the CSR activities are coordinated through a Joint Committee on Community Development (JCCD), an authorized body nominated by the Village Durbars. with LUMPL representatives to discuss community needs, decide on priority projects, and ensure seamless implementation.

The total CSR expenditure since 2006 demonstrates a deep-seated dedication to improving the quality of life, with an investment of over ₹31 lakhs in the foundational year of 2006 alone. This substantial and sustained financial commitment to the development of Shella and Nongtraï village reflects to resolve and to foster resilience within the host communities.

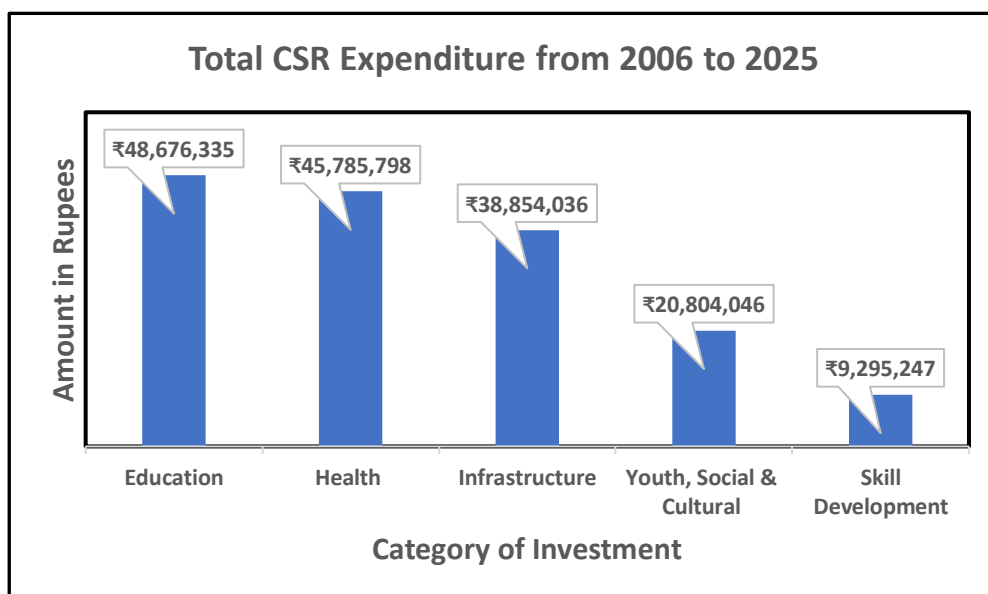
The Total Investment as part of CSR has been INR. 16,34,15,462. The breakup of expenditure category wise is indicated in the table below.

| Category of Investment (2006-2025) | Total Investment (INR) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Education | ₹ 4,86,76,335 |
| 2. Health | ₹ 4,57,85,798 |
| 3. Infrastructure | ₹ 3,88,54,036 |
| 4. Youth, Social & Cultural | ₹ 2,08,04,046 |
| 5. Skill Development | ₹ 92,95,247 |
| Total | ₹ 16,34,15,462 |

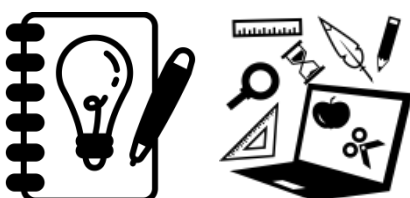
The graphical comparison among the various category of investment across key development pillars for the most programmatic period (2006-2025), illustrating the ongoing investment in the region's future.

Overall CSR Investment Trends (2006–2025)

The graphs depicting cumulative and year-wise CSR expenditure reflect a steady and sustained commitment by LUMPL towards community development in Shella and Nongtraï. The early years (2006–2010) represent a foundational phase, with investments focused on establishing basic services and institutional relationships. From 2011 onwards, expenditure levels increased and stabilised, indicating a transition from ad-hoc support to structured, sector-driven programming. Periodic fluctuations correspond to the nature of interventions capital-intensive infrastructure projects and emergency responses (such as COVID-19) resulted in temporary spikes, while consolidation phases show moderated spending.



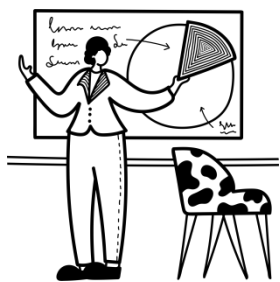
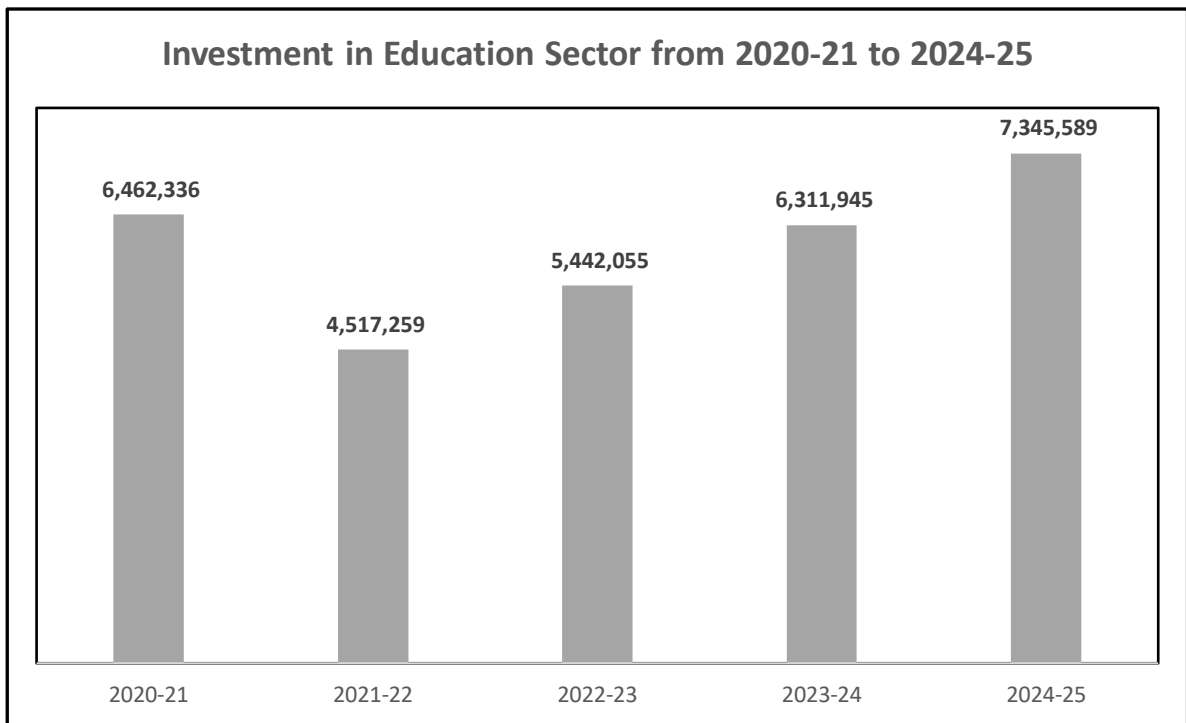
This significant financial investment serves as the foundation for the diverse programmatic interventions detailed in the following sections, which collectively aim to build a more prosperous and sustainable future for all.



2. Education:



The education graphs show a gradual upward trend in investment, with an approximate 6% increase during the last five years (2020–21 to 2025–26). This trend reflects LUMPL’s continued prioritisation of education as a core CSR pillar. Stable year-on-year expenditure indicates long-term commitments such as teacher salary support, scholarships, and tuition centres rather than short-term projects. Minor variations across years are attributable to changes in scholarship coverage, expansion of tuition centres, and infrastructure-related support. Overall, the graphs demonstrate consistency and predictability in education funding, which is critical for institutional stability and academic continuity.



2.1 Teacher and School Support

Intervention Overview

Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL) has consistently invested in strengthening school-level human resources and institutional stability in its core operational areas of Shella and Nongtrai.

Since 2008, the focus has been on ensuring continuity of quality teaching—particularly in critical subjects such as Mathematics and Science—by providing salary support, institutional grants, and infrastructure-linked assistance.

Key Outputs

- Long-term salary enhancement for Mathematics and Science teachers at RKM Shella and Wahadadar Rubyson Memorial Secondary School has ensured uninterrupted subject teaching for over a decade.
- Sustained salary support to 11 staff at Nongtraï Secondary School since 2010 has stabilized school administration and reduced teacher turnover, and also support the rent for 3 outstation teachers.
- Annual institutional grants (₹40,000 per school) to 11 schools in Nongtraï and Shella in 2025 strengthened school operations, teaching aids procurement, and minor maintenance, subject to utilisation certificates (UCs).
- Continuous annual support to Nongtraï Upper Primary School since 2008 for books, uniforms and financial aid reflects long-term institutional commitment rather than ad-hoc assistance. In 2025 it was Rs 1,36,447.

Outcomes and Impact

- **Improved Teacher Retention:** Regular salary support reduced attrition of qualified teachers in remote and semi-remote areas, especially in STEM subjects where shortages are common.
- **Academic Continuity:** Students experienced consistent teaching without frequent disruptions caused by staff shortages.
- **Institutional Stability:** Headmistress and teachers at Nongtraï Secondary School strengthened governance, discipline, and academic planning.
- **Community Trust:** Long-term engagement enhanced trust between schools, communities, and LUMPL, positioning education as a reliable CSR pillar.

Sustainability Assessment

The emphasis on salary-linked support, backed by utilisation certificates, promotes accountability and ensures that resources directly translate into educational outcomes. However, gradual transition strategies with the Education Department could further institutionalise these gains.



2.2 Scholarships and Student Support

Intervention Overview

LUMPL's scholarship and student support programme has evolved from small merit incentives to a structured, multi-tiered education support system covering primary

to higher education. The programme addresses financial barriers, rewards academic excellence, and promotes retention and progression in schooling.

Key Outputs

- Between 2007 and 2023, over **1,450 students** benefited from merit scholarships across Classes I–IX.
- From 2024 onwards, a clearly differentiated scholarship structure was introduced, with amounts increasing by grade level, incentivising higher retention at secondary and senior secondary stages.
- In 2025 alone, **₹13.36 lakh** was disbursed to **261 students** as merit and felicitation awards.
- Matriculation felicitation supported approximately **1,220 students (2011–2016)** and continues to support around **400 students** at an enhanced rate since 2017.
- Support for higher and technical education since 2010 enabled approximately 4 students per year to pursue professional courses outside Meghalaya.
- Transport support benefitted about **100 students annually**, reducing dropout risk due to distance and examination logistics.

Outcomes and Impact

- **Increased Retention and Attendance:** Financial incentives and transport support reduced dropout rates, particularly among economically vulnerable families.
- **Improved Academic Motivation:** Merit-based rewards fostered a culture of academic competition and aspiration among students.
- **Enhanced Transition Rates:** Matriculation and post-matric support encouraged students to complete secondary education and consider higher or technical studies.
- **Equity and Inclusion:** Support reached students from remote villages who otherwise faced structural disadvantages related to distance and affordability.

Quantitative Impact Snapshot

- Total beneficiaries (2007–2025): ~3,000+ cumulative instances of support (scholarships, felicitation, transport, and higher education combined).

- Financial scale: Progressive increase in per-student investment, signalling a shift from symbolic assistance to outcome-oriented support.

Sustainability and Viability

The graded scholarship model is financially predictable and socially scalable. Linking future support to attendance, learning outcomes, or career tracking could further strengthen long-term impact measurement.



2.3 Academic Infrastructure and Tuition Support

Intervention Overview

To address learning gaps—especially in Mathematics and Science—LUMPL invested in tuition centres, teaching manpower, and learning infrastructure beyond regular school hours. Complementary investments in school facilities and learning materials were made to improve the overall learning environment.

Key Outputs

- Tuition centres for Classes IX–X in Shella (2017–2024) achieved a **100% pass rate**, with qualified teachers supported at ₹16,000 per month.
- Expansion in 2025 to **five additional tuition centres** for Classes IV–VIII reflects a preventive, early-intervention approach.
- Deployment of trained teachers across multiple villages (Sohlap, Disong, Mawryngkhong, Pyrkan, Laikher) ensured geographic equity.
- Provision of uniforms, shoes, books, bags, umbrellas, and laboratory and library facilities significantly improved school readiness and learning conditions.

Outcomes and Impact

- **Learning Achievement:** Consistent pass rates and improved subject comprehension, particularly in Maths and Science.

- **Early Learning Support:** Extending tuition to Classes IV–VIII addresses foundational learning gaps before secondary-level pressure.
- **Improved School Environment:** Infrastructure and material support enhanced student dignity, attendance, and engagement.
- **Capacity Building:** Science laboratory and library facilities strengthened practical and self-directed learning.

Qualitative Impact (Community Feedback – Indicative)

- Parents report reduced dependence on private tuition outside the village.
- Teachers note improved classroom participation and confidence among supported students.
- Students demonstrate higher aspirations toward completing matriculation and pursuing higher education.

Sustainability and Long-term Impact

By combining remedial education, material support, and infrastructure development, LUMPL’s education interventions address both access and quality dimensions. The model is replicable, cost-effective, and aligned with SDG 4 (Quality Education).

Overall Assessment – Education Sector

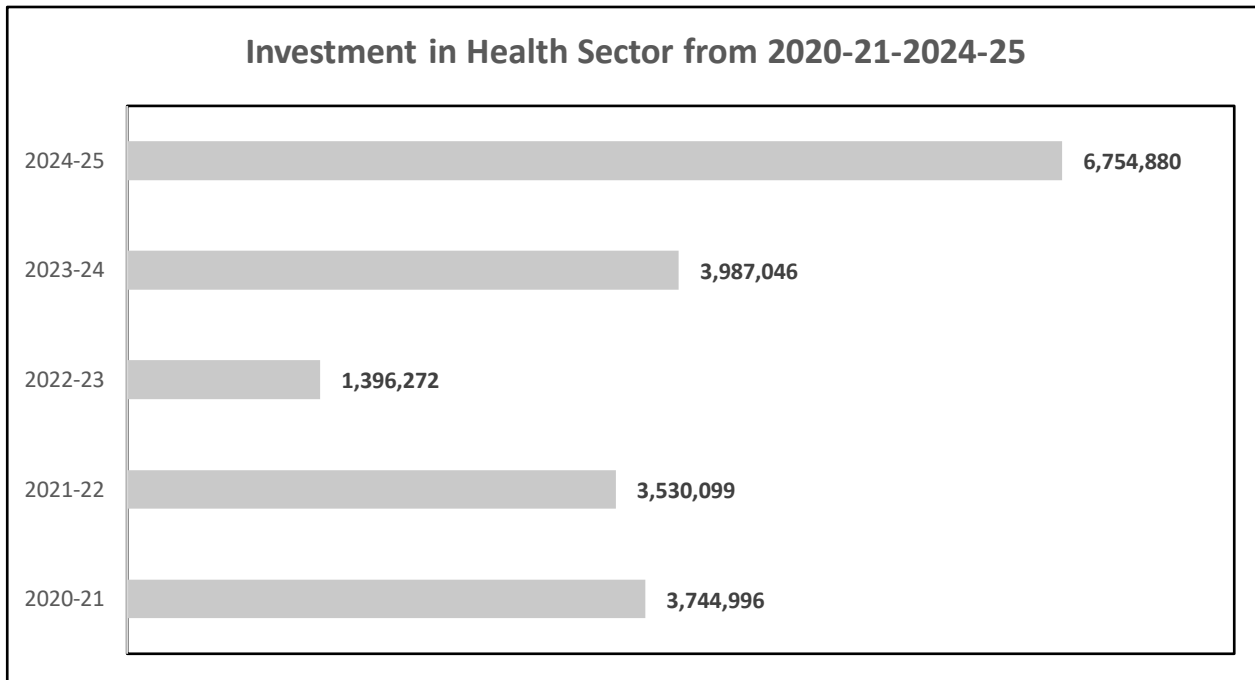
LUMPL’s education-focused CSR interventions demonstrate **depth (long-term engagement), breadth (multi-level support), and effectiveness (measurable academic outcomes)**. The programme has moved beyond welfare to systemic educational strengthening in Shella and Nongtraï. With improved monitoring indicators—such as learning outcomes, dropout tracking, and alumni progression—the education programme has strong potential for sustained and scalable social impact.



3. HEALTH:

The health sector graphs indicate a comparatively higher growth rate of approximately 14% during the last five years. This increase corresponds with the strengthening of medical services, expansion of mobile clinics, sanitation initiatives, and emergency health infrastructure, including COVID-19 response measures. The upward trend highlights a strategic shift towards comprehensive healthcare delivery and preparedness. Years

showing sharper increases align with periods of heightened health needs, reinforcing the responsiveness of CSR investments to community risk and vulnerability.



3.1 Medical Services Intervention Overview



Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL) has implemented a long-term, community-based healthcare delivery system in its core operational areas of Shella and Nongtraï. Recognising limited access to public health facilities in remote and semi-remote villages, the programme prioritised primary healthcare access, affordability, and continuity of care through clinics, mobile medical services, and qualified health personnel.

Key Inputs and Outputs

- Engagement of qualified doctor from 2007–2017 and again from 2025 onwards ensured continuity of professional medical services.
- A part-time doctor served Nongtraï from 2018–2024, attending three days per week, addressing local healthcare gaps during the transition period.

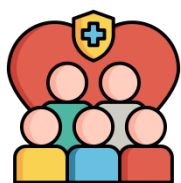
- Appointment of a trained nurse since 2017, supported by a clinic helper, strengthened day-to-day patient care and follow-up services.
- Establishment and operation of a permanent clinic in Nongtrai, with doctors visiting twice a week and attending approximately 30 **patients per visit**.
- Mobile clinics covering the ten hamlets of **Shella**, serving an average of **30 patients per day**, including home visits for elderly and immobile patients.
- Provision of free medicines based on prescriptions, addressing common ailments such as diarrhoea, fever, gastritis, arthritis, and seasonal illnesses.

Outcomes and Impact

- **Improved Access to Healthcare:** Regular availability of doctors and mobile clinics significantly reduced dependence on distant government hospitals and private practitioners.
- **Early Diagnosis and Treatment:** Timely medical intervention reduced complications from preventable and treatable illnesses.
- **Reduced Financial Burden:** Free consultations and medicines lowered out-of-pocket health expenditure for vulnerable households.
- **Continuity of Care:** Presence of a nurse enabled follow-ups, medication adherence, and basic health monitoring.

Sustainability Assessment

The combination of fixed clinics, mobile outreach, and trained support staff ensures service continuity. Strengthening referral linkages with government PHCs could further institutionalise the impact.



3.2 Community Health Support

Intervention Overview

To strengthen grassroots health systems, LUMPL extended support to frontline health workers and essential service providers who play a critical role in preventive and community health.

Key Inputs and Outputs

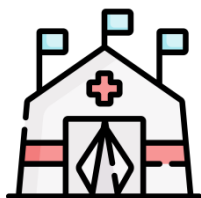
- Annual financial support of **₹14,000 each** to **eight ASHA workers in Shella and one in Nongtraï**, recognising their role in maternal, child health, immunisation, and awareness generation.
- Deployment of **two plumbers in Nongtraï**, paid **₹8,000 per month each**, to ensure uninterrupted water supply and maintenance of community water infrastructure.

Outcomes and Impact

- **Strengthened Preventive Healthcare:** ASHA worker support improved outreach for immunisation, antenatal care, and health awareness at the household level.
- **Improved Water and Sanitation Reliability:** Regular maintenance of water systems reduced breakdowns, contributing to better hygiene and reduced incidence of water-borne diseases.
- **Community Ownership:** Supporting local workers enhanced community participation and trust in CSR-led health interventions.

Sustainability and Viability

Low-cost, high-impact support to ASHAs and local plumbers ensures long-term preventive benefits and complements public health infrastructure.



3.3 Health Camps and Medical Infrastructure

Intervention Overview

Periodic health camps and emergency infrastructure investments were undertaken to address specialised health needs and emergency response gaps.

Key Inputs and Outputs

- Eye camps conducted in the early years.
- Screening of approximately **500 patients**, with **41 cataract surgeries supported**, while others received medicines and corrective spectacles.
- Donation of fully equipped **ambulances (Bolero with life support)** to Shella in 2024 and Nongtraï in 2025.
- Emergency medical transportation support provided **in Shella and Nongtraï** since 2010.

Outcomes and Impact

- **Restoration of Vision and Productivity:** Cataract surgeries significantly improved quality of life and economic independence for elderly beneficiaries.
- **Enhanced Emergency Response:** Availability of ambulances reduced response time during medical emergencies, accidents, and childbirth complications.
- **Lives Saved:** Timely transportation to referral hospitals proved critical in several emergency cases.

Sustainability Assessment

The transfer of assets to community institutions (Dorbars) promotes shared ownership and long-term utilisation of health infrastructure.



3.4 Sanitation, Waste Management and COVID-19 Response

Intervention Overview

Recognising the strong link between sanitation and public health, LUMPL integrated waste management, cleanliness drives, and emergency health responses into its CSR health strategy.

Key Inputs and Outputs

- Waste management initiatives initiated in 2017, including deployment of women cleaners in Shella market and structured household waste collection in Nongtraí.
- Annual community cleaning drives conducted since 2015. In 2025, expenditure amounted to **₹4.9 lakh in Shella** and **₹2.5 lakh in Nongtraí**.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, provision of oxygen cylinders, essential medicines, quarantine beds, and relief food materials to PHCs and communities.

Outcomes and Impact

- **Improved Environmental Hygiene:** Cleaner public spaces and systematic waste disposal reduced health risks and improved community well-being.
- **Women's Livelihood Support:** Engagement of women cleaners provided supplementary income and dignity of work.

- **Crisis Resilience:** COVID-19 interventions strengthened community resilience and supported overstretched public health systems during emergencies.

Sustainability and Long-term Impact

Integration of sanitation with health programming ensures preventive health benefits. Community participation in cleanliness drives enhances behavioural change and long-term impact.

Overall Assessment – Health Sector

LUMPL’s CSR interventions in the health sector demonstrate a **comprehensive, preventive-to-curative healthcare model**, combining primary medical services, community health support, emergency response, and sanitation initiatives. The programme has resulted in **improved healthcare access, reduced morbidity, enhanced emergency preparedness, and strengthened community resilience** in Shella and Nongtraï. With systematic monitoring of health indicators and closer convergence with government health systems, the programme is well-positioned for sustained and scalable impact, aligned with **Schedule VII of the Companies Act and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)**.



4. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOOD: Impact Assessment Report (LUMPL CSR)

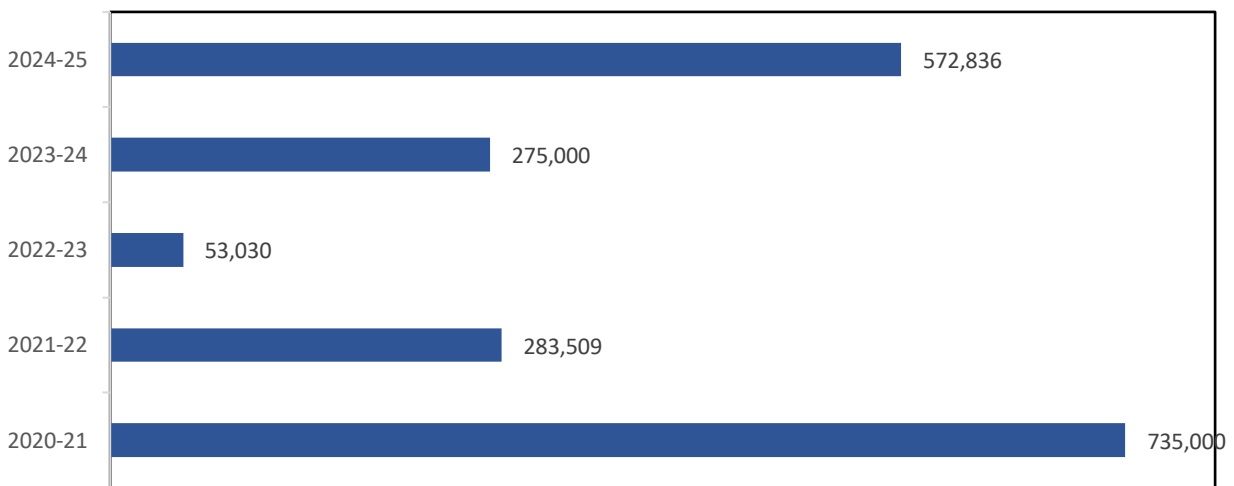
4.1 Overview and Rationale

Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL) initiated Skill Development and Livelihood interventions with the objective of diversifying household income sources, enhancing employability of youth and women, and reducing economic vulnerability in its core operational areas of Shella and Nongtraï. The CSR strategy in this sector was designed to promote sustainable livelihoods by strengthening traditional skills, supporting agri-allied activities, encouraging small-scale enterprise development, and improving employability through professional training programmes.

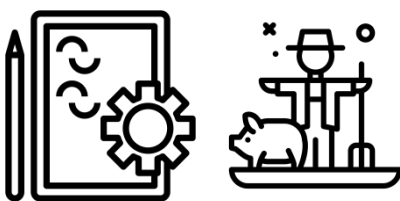
These interventions were implemented through short-term capacity-building initiatives, skill exposure visits, structured training programmes, and institutional partnerships. The focus areas included weaving, piggery, beekeeping, food and fruit processing, and hospitality-based training. The overall rationale was to enable communities—particularly women and youth—to build alternative sources of income, reduce dependence on seasonal or limited employment opportunities, and create self-sustaining livelihood models over time.

In contrast to education and health, the graphs for skill development and livelihood interventions show a marginal decline of around 5% in investment during the recent five-year period. This downward trend reflects a cautious scaling back of standalone training programmes following mixed sustainability outcomes observed in earlier phases. The graphs support the assessment’s finding that while skill training was effective in building capacity, limited market integration constrained long-term impact. The trend underscores the need for strategic redesign rather than discontinuation of livelihood investments

Investment in Skill Training Program from 2020-21 to 2024-25




Given to the important of Skill Training for sustainable growth, it is suggested that the investment in the sector may be reviewed to see that the community’s growth in livelihood



4.2 Skill Training and Livelihood Interventions

The key skill development and livelihood interventions implemented under LUMPL CSR included both traditional livelihood support and new income-generation opportunities. The initiatives were primarily designed to strengthen household-based production and promote community-based micro-enterprises.

Key Inputs and Outputs

- 

Weaving Centre, Nongtraï (Since 2010)
The Nongtraï Weaving Centre was established in 2010 to preserve indigenous weaving traditions while supporting income generation for women. Continuous support was

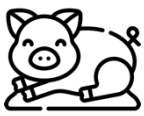


provided to six women weavers through a monthly stipend of ₹1,000 each, along with raw material assistance. Over the years, more than 60 women have been trained through this initiative. A notable outcome is that at least ten women have successfully established their own weaving production centres.



2. Beekeeping Training (2015–2016)

In order to promote honey production as an alternative livelihood option, ten local farmers from Nongtraï were trained in beekeeping. Following the training, the beneficiaries were organised into a Self-Help Group (SHG) to strengthen collective production and income opportunities.



3. Piggery Training (2010)

Recognising piggery farming as a culturally accepted and economically viable livelihood in Nongtraï, ten farmers were trained at RRTC Umran. In addition to technical training, a cumulative start-up fund of ₹1.05 lakh was provided to initiate piggery-based income generation. This intervention aimed to improve pig rearing practices, enhance productivity, and support income security for rural households.



4. Hospitality Training (2017)

To enhance youth employability in the service and hospitality sector, ten youth were trained at RRTC Umran. The programme included stipend support to encourage participation and enable youth to complete training without financial burden. The initiative was designed to increase job readiness and expand employment opportunities beyond agriculture-based livelihoods.

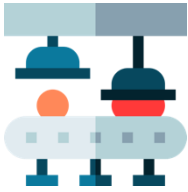


5. Food and Fruit Processing Training (2022)

Ten women from Shella were trained to develop basic food and fruit processing skills. The programme focused on value addition, household-level enterprise development, and basic processing techniques that could support supplementary income generation.

6. Basic Food Processing Programme (2024)

In 2024, LUMPL expanded its food processing initiative by training thirty women in Shella. This programme was implemented in partnership with the Shella Tourism Society, linking food processing



skills with emerging tourism opportunities in the region. The objective was to connect local women's skills with growing market demand for local products, snacks, and processed food items.



4.3 Outputs and Immediate Outcomes

The Skill Development and Livelihood programmes generated significant participation and short-term outcomes, particularly in building community confidence and enhancing basic technical skills.



Key Outputs and Outcomes

Skill Exposure and Capacity Building

Over 70 beneficiaries including women, youth, and farmers received structured training in multiple livelihood domains such as weaving, piggery, beekeeping, hospitality, and food processing. The training programmes created awareness on income diversification and encouraged beneficiaries to explore alternative livelihood options.



Income Supplementation Support

Several interventions included stipend-based assistance and start-up funds which provided temporary income relief during training and early implementation phases. This support reduced financial burden on beneficiaries and improved participation rates.



Institutional Partnerships and Linkages

The programmes were strengthened through partnerships with RRTC Umran and local institutions. These linkages enabled beneficiaries to receive structured professional training, exposure to improved practices, and technical guidance from established resource centres.



Women's Participation and Empowerment

Women played a strong role in weaving and food processing programmes. Participation contributed to improved confidence, enhanced skills, social engagement, and greater involvement in household decision-making. Women beneficiaries also gained recognition as contributors to household income.

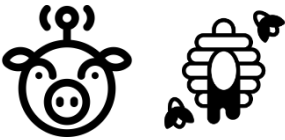


4.4 Impact Assessment and Sustainability Analysis

Positive Impact (Initial Phase)

During the initial phase of implementation, the programmes generated enthusiasm, strong participation, and visible outcomes. Beneficiaries demonstrated increased motivation and willingness to adopt new livelihood options. Many activities resulted in pilot enterprises, small production trials, and short-term income generation.

Traditional weaving received renewed importance, contributing not only to livelihood improvement but also to preservation of cultural heritage. The hospitality training improved youth exposure to service-sector work culture, creating better understanding of employment opportunities beyond the local village environment.



The piggy and beekeeping initiatives also showed early potential due to existing community familiarity with livestock-based livelihoods and availability of natural resources.



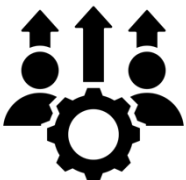
LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED:

Despite early progress, most of the skill development initiatives did not achieve long-term sustainability at scale. Several challenges limited the transition from training to viable enterprise models:



Weak Market Linkages

Beneficiaries lacked access to assured markets, buyers, and aggregation systems for products such as honey, woven cloth, processed foods, and livestock. Without structured marketing platforms, production remained limited and could not generate consistent income.



Limited Skill Upgradation and Follow-up Support

Training programmes were largely one-time in nature, with limited refresher courses or advanced training modules. Beneficiaries did not receive continuous mentoring to improve product quality, enhance production efficiency, or meet evolving market standards.



Enterprise Development Gaps

Most beneficiaries had limited understanding of enterprise management including costing, pricing, record keeping, branding, packaging, and regulatory compliance. This prevented scaling up from household-level production to structured income-generating micro-enterprises.



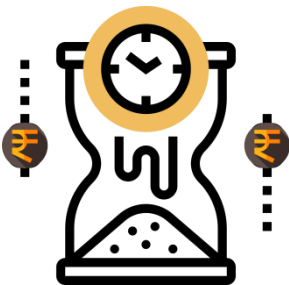
Scale Constraints

Many livelihood activities remained at pilot or subsistence levels. Lack of expansion capital, limited market confidence, and weak institutional support prevented activities from becoming stable community enterprises.



Employment Absorption Challenges for Youth

Hospitality-trained youth faced challenges in obtaining sustained employment due to limited job opportunities locally and constraints related to migration, placement support, and long-term job retention.



As a result, while the programmes were effective in skills enhancement and short-term livelihood support, the long-term economic impact remained modest for most beneficiaries.

4.5 Overall Outcomes

Short-term Outcomes

- Enhanced technical skills among women, youth, and farmers.
- Increased confidence and motivation to explore livelihood activities.
- Temporary income support through stipends and start-up assistance.



Medium-term Outcomes

- Partial adoption of skills by beneficiaries, mainly for household-level production.

- Some livelihood activities continued informally, but remained small-scale.
- A few beneficiaries demonstrated potential for enterprise development, especially in weaving and piggery.

Long-term Outcomes

- Limited sustained livelihood generation in most interventions due to weak market integration.
- Lack of structured enterprise handholding reduced the possibility of scaling up.
- Some successful initiatives such as weaving and piggery showed better continuity due to cultural acceptance and community participation.



4.6 Lessons Learnt

The impact assessment highlights that skill development programmes require a broader ecosystem approach beyond training delivery.

Key lessons learnt include:

- Skill training alone is not sufficient unless supported by market linkages and enterprise development systems.
- Livelihood initiatives require longer gestation periods, continuous mentoring, and follow-up handholding.
- Demand-driven approaches and value-chain integration are essential for sustainability.
- Formation of SHGs and collective enterprises significantly improves continuity and participation.
- Livelihood models must integrate production support, marketing access, and capacity building simultaneously.

4.7 Recommendations for Future Programming

Based on the assessment findings, future livelihood programming under LUMPL CSR should be redesigned to



ensure

sustainability and measurable long-term impact.

Key recommendations include:

- Shift from standalone training programmes to end-to-end livelihood development models covering production, aggregation, branding, packaging, and market access.
- Introduce refresher training and advanced skill upgradation aligned with market demand and product quality standards.
- Strengthen partnerships with cooperatives, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), tourism value chains, and digital marketplaces.
- Provide enterprise development support in bookkeeping, costing, branding, packaging, compliance, and product certification.
- Establish performance-based support mechanisms instead of uniform stipends to encourage productivity and long-term motivation.
- Integrate placement support and employment linkages for youth training programmes to improve job absorption outcomes.

Overall Assessment – Skill Development and Livelihood

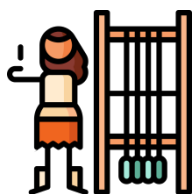


LUMPL's CSR interventions in skill development and livelihood creation demonstrate strong intent and effective early-stage capacity building, particularly among women and youth. The programmes successfully created awareness, built confidence, and generated short-term livelihood support through training, stipends, and start-up assistance.

However, the absence of sustained market linkage mechanisms, enterprise development support, continuous mentoring, and advanced skill upgradation limited long-term livelihood outcomes. While some initiatives such as weaving and piggery continued with community participation, many activities remained at pilot or household-level adoption rather than developing into viable micro-enterprises.

Future CSR strategies in this sector should adopt a value-chain-oriented, market-driven, and incubation-based approach to ensure sustainable income generation and durable community impact.

Success Stories in Social Leadership



Success Story 1: Nongtraï Weavers – Strengthening Traditional Skills and Women’s Livelihood

The Nongtraï Weaving Centre was established in 2010 with the objective of promoting traditional weaving skills and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for local women. Initially, a total of eight women received training at the Nongtraï Weaving Centre. After completing the training, they began practicing weaving independently from their homes using their own looms.

Over time, these women came together and successfully formed their own Self Help Group (SHG), strengthening cooperation, collective growth, and economic self-reliance. This collective approach enhanced unity among members and helped them work together as a group rather than as individuals.

During the training period, the weavers received continuous support through CSR initiatives and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). As part of this support system, they were provided with a stipend as

an honorarium, which encouraged regular participation and consistent skill enhancement. The training enabled them to improve both the quality and quantity of their woven products.

At present, the weavers produce their own handwoven cloths either individually from their homes or collectively at a common weaving production centre. The members shared that the training benefited them significantly by improving their skills, boosting their confidence, and creating a reliable source of income generation that supports their households. The initiative also contributed to the preservation of indigenous weaving traditions and cultural identity of the community.

The active members of the Nongtraï Weavers Group include:

- **Bindaris Borwan (56 years)**
- **Phlen Rapmai (47 years)**
- **Lily Gidon (47 years)**
- **Shida Rapmai (43 years)**
- **Santi Burwan (43 years)**
- **Elimerian Shabong (45 years)**
- **Rida Nohwir**

This weaving initiative stands as an example of how skill development interventions can empower women, preserve traditional practices, and build long-term livelihood opportunities when supported consistently.



Success Story 2: Nongtraï Piggery – A Sustainable and Expanding Livelihood Model

The Nongtraï Piggery initiative was started in the year 2011 and has been continuing successfully till date. The programme has expanded significantly and has become one of the strongest livelihood interventions in Nongtraï. At present, a total of **151 individuals** are actively engaged in piggery farming under this initiative.

Initially, beneficiaries received support through CSR interventions, and later through SPVs. This support was provided in the form of awareness programmes, technical training, and assistance for

construction of pigsties. These interventions enabled community members to adopt improved piggery practices and strengthen their capacity to manage pig rearing as a stable livelihood source.

In 2023, the beneficiaries further strengthened their efforts by forming Self Help Groups (SHGs). A total of **30 members were organized into three groups**, with **10 members in each group**. The initiative has remained inclusive, with both men and women from different age groups actively involved in piggery farming. This reflects the community-driven nature of the programme and the growing interest among households.

The piggery programme has contributed significantly to income generation for beneficiaries and their families. For many participants, piggery farming has become a primary livelihood source, particularly for individuals who do not have access to regular employment. The expansion from a small-scale training-based initiative to a widely adopted livelihood activity demonstrates the sustainability potential of livestock-based livelihood interventions when supported with technical guidance, infrastructure support, and community mobilization.

The Nongtraï Piggery initiative is therefore a successful model of long-term livelihood development under LUMPL CSR, showing strong community ownership, scalability, and sustained economic benefit.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: Impact Assessment Report (LUMPL CSR)



5.1 Overview and Context





Lafarge

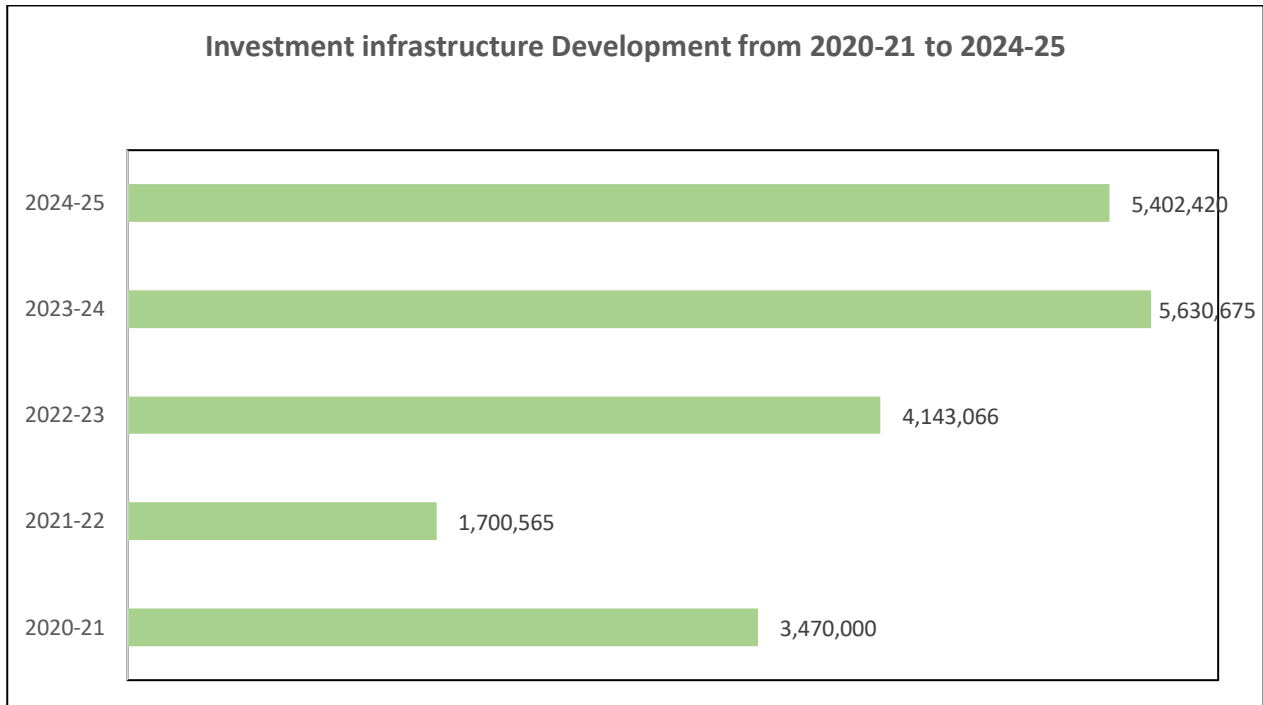
Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL) has undertaken infrastructure development initiatives as a key component of its CSR strategy to improve basic amenities, safety, mobility, water security, and community spaces in its core operational villages of Shella and Nongtra. These interventions were largely **need-based**, implemented **from time to time upon requests from village headmen and community institutions**, ensuring local relevance and community ownership.

The infrastructure projects focused on **public utility, safety, sanitation, water supply, education support, and sports development**, directly contributing to improved quality of life and social well-being.



Infrastructure graphs demonstrate a strong growth trend of approximately 23% in the last five years. This increase is largely driven by demand-based community infrastructure such as water supply systems, footpaths, footbridges, community halls, sports facilities, and safety-related assets. Higher expenditure levels during specific years correspond to capital-intensive projects, indicating LUMPL's

role in addressing durable and visible development gaps. The trend reflects growing community trust and increasing demand for infrastructure support.



5.2 Key Infrastructure Interventions

Community and Public Infrastructure



- Construction of **footpaths and retaining walls in Shella** to improve pedestrian safety and prevent soil erosion.
- Construction of **three footbridges in Shella**, improving connectivity across streams and difficult terrain.
- Renovation of **community halls in Shella and Nongtra**, including partitioning and fencing to enhance usability, safety, and asset protection.

Sanitation and Environmental Infrastructure

- Construction of **ten individual household soak pits in Shella**, contributing to improved wastewater management and sanitation practices.

Sports and Youth Infrastructure

- Construction of an **artificial turf football ground in Nongtraï**, providing a safe, durable, and all-weather sports facility for youth engagement and community events.



Water Supply and Drinking Water Facilities

- Improvement, repair, and maintenance of **water sources, pipelines, and storage tanks** in Shella and Nongtraï.
- Establishment of **drinking water facilities** in Shella Pyrkan village and Duba, Disong, addressing gaps in access to safe potable water.
- Installation of **rainwater harvesting-based safe drinking water systems** in RKM Shella School and Nongtraï Secondary School, benefiting students and staff.



Electricity and Safety Infrastructure

- Erection of **iron electric poles in Nongtraï**, improving electricity access and safety for public and community areas.

5.3 Outputs and Coverage

- Multiple community-level infrastructure assets created and upgraded across Shella and Nongtraï over different phases.
- Improved access to safe water, sanitation, mobility, electricity, sports, and community gathering spaces.
- Direct beneficiaries include households, students, youth, women, elderly persons, and community institutions.

5.4 Outcomes and Impact : Improved Safety and Accessibility

- Footpaths, retaining walls, and footbridges reduced risks associated with steep terrain, slippery pathways, and seasonal flooding.

- Enhanced year-round connectivity improved access to schools, markets, health services, and community spaces.

Enhanced Community Assets and Social Cohesion

- Renovated community halls strengthened platforms for meetings, cultural events, training programmes, and emergency use.
- Fencing and partitioning improved asset longevity, management, and multipurpose utilisation.

Water Security and Public Health Benefits

- Improved water distribution systems and drinking water facilities reduced dependence on unsafe sources.
- Rainwater harvesting systems ensured safe drinking water for school children, reducing water-borne health risks and improving attendance.



Youth Development and Community Wellbeing



- The football ground in Nongtrai promoted physical fitness, youth engagement, teamwork, and positive recreational activities.
- Availability of structured sports infrastructure reduced idle time and encouraged healthy lifestyles.



Sanitation and Environmental Impact

Household soak pits improved wastewater disposal practices, reducing stagnant water and local environmental contamination.



Energy Access and Safety

- Installation of iron electric poles and wiring improved reliability and safety of electricity infrastructure, reducing hazards associated with informal connections.



5.5 Qualitative Community Impact (Indicative)

- Villagers report improved ease of movement, especially for elderly persons, women, and school-going children.
- Community leaders highlight reduced conflicts and better management of shared spaces due to improved infrastructure.
- Schools report better access to safe drinking water and improved hygiene practices among students.



5.6 Sustainability and Governance

- Projects were implemented based on **community demand and endorsement by village dorbars**, fostering local ownership.
- Infrastructure assets are largely maintained by village councils, community committees, and user groups.
- Durable materials (e.g., iron poles, artificial turf, concrete structures) were used to ensure long-term utility.

To enhance sustainability further, periodic maintenance planning and community-level asset management training may be considered.

Overall Assessment – Infrastructure Development



LUMPL's CSR interventions in infrastructure development have made **tangible and visible improvements** to living conditions in Shella and Nongtraï. By responding to locally identified needs and investing in essential public infrastructure, the programme has contributed to **improved safety, water security, sanitation, community cohesion, and youth development**. The demand-driven and participatory approach adopted by LUMPL has strengthened community trust and ensured relevance, making infrastructure development a strong and credible pillar of its CSR portfolio.

6. SOCIO-CULTURAL & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT:

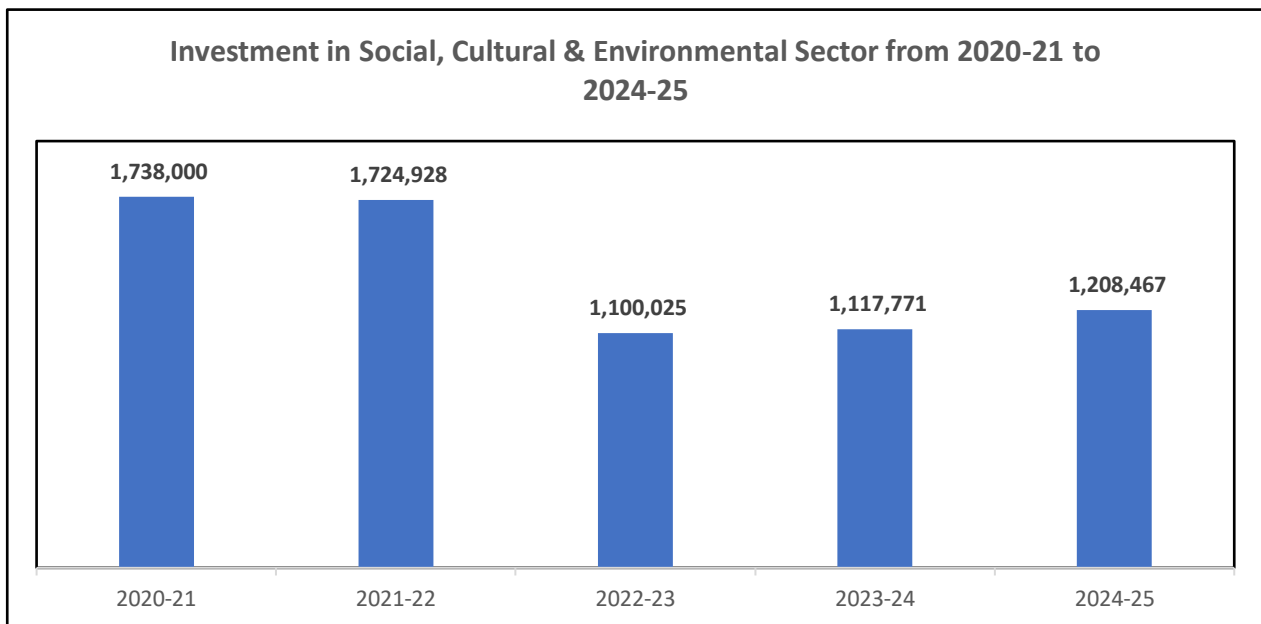
6.1 Overview and Context



Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL) has actively invested in socio-cultural and youth development initiatives in Shella and Nongtraï to promote **cultural preservation, youth engagement, sports excellence, and community pride**. Recognising the importance of holistic development,

LUMPL's interventions aim to strengthen **social cohesion, local identity, and youth talent development** alongside traditional CSR areas like education and health.

Graphs related to socio-cultural and youth development indicate a decline of approximately 11% in recent years. This reduction does not necessarily signify reduced importance but reflects rationalisation of recurring event-based expenditure and overlap with infrastructure-led youth investments (such as sports facilities). Despite lower financial outlay, outcome-oriented interventions particularly in sports training and youth talent development continued to yield visible results, suggesting improved efficiency rather than diminished impact.



6.2 Key Interventions and Outputs



Cultural and Community Events

- Financial support for **Youth Week and Village Week celebrations** since 2006, with annual assistance up to **₹2 lakh**, fostering local participation, cultural expression, and community identity.
- Procurement of **50 chairs for Sohlap Community Hall in 2025** to improve functionality for cultural and community events.



Sports and Youth Talent Development

- **Swimming training camps in Shella** supported over the last

- four years (~₹70,000), enabling local youth to participate at **national competitions**.
- **Football coaching programmes** in Shella and Nongtraï nurtured youth to compete at **state and national levels**, including selection in the **FIFA Talent Academy** and **Shillong Premier League**.
- Support of **₹34,000 to Mr. Skhemborlan Marwein** for Muaythai Championship participation led to **national-level selection**.

Community Hygiene and Environmental Aesthetics

- Annual cleaning drives supported financially:
 - 2024: Shella – ₹3,50,000; Nongtraï – ₹2,50,000
 - 2025: Shella – ₹4,90,000; Nongtraï – ₹2,50,000
- These initiatives resulted in **clean, well-maintained, and visually appealing villages**, fostering community pride and public health benefits.

6.3 Outcomes and Impact

Cultural Preservation and Community Cohesion

- Regular support for Youth and Village Weeks strengthened **local traditions, inter-generational participation, and social cohesion**.
- Upgraded community hall facilities improved the **quality and accessibility of communal spaces** for meetings, cultural events, and training programmes.

Youth Engagement and Talent Development

- Swimming and football programmes provided structured **sporting opportunities**, resulting in youth representing the state and nation, demonstrating measurable outcomes in talent identification and performance.
- Support for martial arts competition enabled **specialised skill development**, with national selection reflecting effectiveness of targeted interventions.
- Youth engagement programmes helped **reduce idleness, promote discipline, and instil teamwork and leadership skills**.

Environmental and Health Benefits

- Systematic financial support for annual cleaning drives improved **village sanitation, hygiene, and environmental aesthetics**.
- Visible improvements in cleanliness fostered **community pride and positive behavioural change** in waste management.

6.4 Sustainability and Community Ownership

- Interventions are **community-driven**, with activities coordinated through village councils and youth committees, ensuring ownership.
- Sporting facilities and events encourage **repeated participation**, while skill training and competitions create pathways for sustained youth engagement.
- Cleaning drives and hall infrastructure improvements promote **long-term maintenance culture** and community stewardship.

6.5 Overall Assessment – Socio-Cultural & Youth Development





LUMPL's CSR interventions in socio-cultural and youth development have yielded **tangible community and individual outcomes**. The programmes have successfully combined **cultural promotion, youth talent development, sports excellence, and community hygiene**, contributing to **holistic rural development**. Sustained financial support, coupled with local leadership and structured training, has strengthened **community pride, youth empowerment, and social cohesion**, making this sector a **strategically effective pillar** of LUMPL's CSR portfolio.

7. Key Challenges in Preparing a Credible CSR Impact Assessment Report (2006–2025)

(Bethany Society Perspective)

Bethany Society, while undertaking the CSR Impact Assessment for Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. covering the period **2006–2025**, has identified several challenges that affect the availability of evidence, the reliability of findings, and the ability to quantify measurable long-term impact. These challenges are primarily linked to the early phase of CSR implementation (2006–2010), limited documentation, methodological constraints, and complexities in attribution over a 20-year period.



7. LACK OF PRIMARY DATA AND BASELINE EVIDENCE (2006–2010)



7.1 Absence of Baseline Information

A major limitation faced during the assessment is the non-availability of baseline data for the initial CSR period (2006–2010). Baseline information related to socio-economic conditions, education status, health indicators, livelihood patterns, and existing infrastructure is essential for establishing the “pre-intervention” situation.



In the absence of such baseline indicators, Bethany Society faces difficulty in scientifically measuring the magnitude of change achieved through CSR interventions. Consequently, the assessment for the early period relies largely on qualitative narratives and recollections gathered from respondents rather than quantitative evidence. This affects the overall strength, credibility, and integrity of early impact findings.

7.2 Non-availability of Archived Documentation





Bethany Society has observed that supporting documents from 2006–2010 such as photographs, surveys, monitoring reports, meeting minutes, beneficiary records, and official documentation are either unavailable or incomplete. This creates a major evidence gap and restricts the ability to validate claims related to:

- Activities conducted
- Infrastructure created
- Beneficiaries reached
- Community outcomes and changes

As a result, verified evidence-backed conclusions for the early phase remain limited.

7.2. Heavy Reliance on Oral Testimonies (Word-of-Mouth Evidence)



7.2.1 Recall Bias

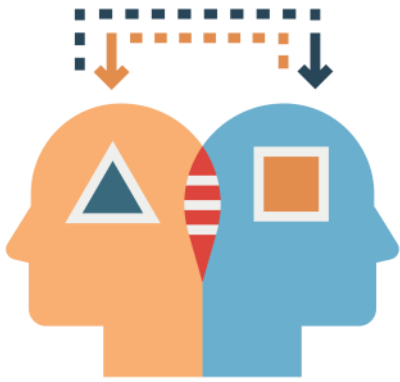
Due to limited documentation for 2006–2010, the assessment relies heavily on interviews with senior Lafarge staff and long-serving community members. Over time, human memory naturally fades, and details related to timelines, scale of interventions, and outcomes may be unintentionally distorted. This increases the risk of recall bias.

7.2.2 Subjectivity and Inconsistent Narratives

Different respondents have provided varying accounts of events, implementation timelines, and project outcomes. Inconsistencies are particularly observed in areas such as:

- Year of initiation of specific interventions
- Level of financial assistance provided
- Beneficiary coverage and distribution
- Effectiveness or limitations of activities

Such inconsistencies make it challenging to develop a consistent historical narrative across all CSR sectors.



7.2.3 Selective Memory and Perception Bias

Respondents may unintentionally highlight positive outcomes while overlooking limitations or challenges. Community respondents may provide responses influenced by expectations of continued CSR support, while institutional respondents may emphasize achievements due to organisational association. This may contribute to biased reporting if not carefully triangulated.

7.3. Limited Documentary Evidence (2011–2025)

7.3.1 Incomplete or Fragmented Records

While CSR-related documentation is available from 2011 onwards, Bethany Society notes that records may not comprehensively capture all activities implemented. Certain interventions may have been conducted informally or recorded partially, resulting in gaps in documentation.

7.3.2 Lack of Standardised Reporting Framework

Over the years, reporting formats, indicators, and monitoring systems have not always remained uniform. This limits the ability to conduct consistent year-to-year comparison and trend analysis. It also affects the reliability of long-term impact measurement and may result in misleading interpretations if not addressed methodologically.

7.3.3 Selective Availability of Supporting Evidence

Even where reports are available, supporting evidence such as photographs, beneficiary lists, outcome indicators, and measurable monitoring data are not consistently available for all years. This limits the development of a complete evidence base across all CSR sectors.



7.4.

Attribution Challenges (CSR Impact vs External Development Factors)

7.4.1 Difficulty in Establishing Direct Causality

A major challenge in impact assessment is distinguishing improvements caused directly by Lafarge CSR interventions from changes resulting from other external development factors such as:

- Government schemes and infrastructure programmes
- NGO interventions and donor-supported projects
- Private remittances and household income growth
- Market development and economic expansion

Without baseline and counterfactual comparisons, it becomes difficult to attribute improvements solely to CSR initiatives with high confidence.

7.4.2 Influence of Multiple External Variables Over Two Decades

Between 2006 and 2025, the region has experienced significant socio-economic and environmental changes such as education expansion, migration trends, inflation, policy changes, and climate-related impacts. These factors may have influenced community development outcomes, making attribution of CSR impact complex.

7.5. Changes in Human Resources and Community Demographics

7.5.1 Staff Turnover and Institutional Memory Loss



Over a 20-year period, several Lafarge personnel associated with early CSR implementation may no longer be available. This reduces access to institutional memory regarding early CSR planning processes, implementation mechanisms, and decision-making documentation.

7.5.2 Community Turnover and Generational Gaps

Many community members who were active beneficiaries during 2006–2010 may have relocated, passed away, or may no longer recall project details accurately. Younger community members may not possess first-hand knowledge of early CSR interventions, thereby limiting reliable community-level information.

7.6. Limitations in Verification and Triangulation

Limitations in verifying data and applying triangulation in rural communities often stem from low literacy, lack of documentation, and logistical barriers. Challenges include reliance on self-reported data, potential for socially desirable answers in interviews, and high costs of conducting thorough research. Additionally, data can be inconsistent, contradictory, or difficult to cross-verify across diverse sources.

7.6.1 Limited Cross-Checking Mechanisms

Due to the absence of third-party evaluations, independent datasets, and structured monitoring documentation during the initial CSR phase, Bethany Society faces difficulty in validating early-stage claims and testimonies.

7.6.2 Weak Triangulation of Evidence

A strong impact assessment requires triangulation through multiple evidence sources such as:

- Baseline surveys

- Official documentation
- Photographs
- Financial records
- Community verification
- Independent datasets and studies

The absence of such early-stage evidence weakens triangulation and reduces the strength of conclusions.

7.7. Risk of Biased or Incomplete Historical Narrative

Bias is an inclination or outlook to present or hold a partial perspective, often accompanied by a refusal to consider the possible merits of alternative points of view. Regardless of whether conscious or learned implicitly within cultural contexts, biases have been part of historical investigation since the ancient beginnings of the discipline. As such, history provides an excellent example of how biases change, evolve, and even disappear.

7.7.1 Corporate Reporting Bias

Available CSR reports may focus more on achievements and outputs (activities conducted, funds utilised) rather than challenges, failures, or unintended outcomes. Without balanced reporting and critical review, this can lead to an overly positive historical narrative.

7.7.2 Lack of Local Institutional Records

Village Dorbar Shnong records, community registers, and local administrative documentation are often unavailable or incomplete. This limits the ability to reconstruct accurate timelines and verify intervention history.

7.8. Ethical and Consent-Related Concerns

Ethical and consent-related concerns in rural communities often stem from limited resources, cultural, language, and power differentials, alongside overlapping professional-personal relationships. Key challenges include ensuring truly informed, autonomous consent despite potential

reliance on community leaders, maintaining confidentiality in close-knit communities, and navigating dual roles for providers.

7.8.1 Ethical Interviewing Challenges

As the assessment relies significantly on interviews, ensuring informed consent, confidentiality, and voluntary participation remains essential. Some villagers may hesitate to provide critical feedback due to fear that it may affect future CSR support. Community mental health centres in rural areas are often underserved due to shortages of mental health providers and limited resources. Individuals living in rural areas are at increased risk of developing mental health conditions, with limited access to mental health clinicians and healthcare facilities. These access to care issues are often exacerbated by geographical barriers as well as social, cultural, and economic challenges. A rural mental health professional may encounter several barriers to providing adequate care to individuals living in rural areas. For example, limited services and resources, geographic barriers, conflict between professional guidelines and community values, managing dual relationships, and challenges pertaining to confidentiality and privacy are several barriers to providing adequate care in rural areas.

7.8.2 Social Desirability Bias

Respondents may provide responses that they believe are expected by Lafarge or the assessment team rather than expressing neutral opinions. This can result in overstated positive impacts and under-reporting of limitations.

7.9. Technical Limitations in Assessment Methodology

Technical limitations in rural assessment methodologies stem from poor digital infrastructure, limited data availability, and geographical isolation, which compromise data accuracy and representativeness. Key constraints include unreliable electricity/internet, high costs of field, low literacy rates, and reliance on top-down, non-contextual tools. These issues lead to small, unstable sample sizes, data gaps, and difficulty applying standardized, complex assessment tools.

7.9.1 Requirement for Retrospective Reconstruction

Due to the absence of baseline data, Bethany Society has been required to use retrospective tools such as recall-based surveys, participatory timelines, and proxy indicators. These methods require strong technical expertise and careful validation to avoid inaccuracies.

7.9.2 Risk of Descriptive Reporting Instead of Impact Measurement

In the absence of measurable indicators, the report risks becoming descriptive in nature (listing CSR activities and outputs) rather than analytical (measuring outcomes, changes, and long-term impact). This reduces the strategic usefulness of the report for evidence-based CSR decision-making.

7.10. Challenges in Transparent Reporting of Uncertainty

Transparently reporting uncertainty in rural communities is challenged by poor digital infrastructure, low literacy, and linguistic diversity, making technical data hard to communicate. Limited access to information, combined with distrust of top-down technocratic solutions, hinders effective risk management. Furthermore, top-down approaches to climate or health uncertainty often exclude marginalised groups, and a lack of local, real-time data makes accurate, context-specific communication difficult.

7.10.1 Disclosure of Data Gaps

Bethany Society acknowledges the importance of clearly disclosing limitations in data availability, particularly for the period 2006–2010. However, overemphasis on limitations may reduce stakeholder confidence, while insufficient disclosure may affect credibility.

7.10.2 Balancing Narrative and Evidence

A key challenge is maintaining a balance between qualitative community narratives and evidence-based reporting. Excessive dependence on storytelling may appear subjective, while heavy emphasis on missing evidence may weaken the perceived value of the assessment.

Summary: Core Difficulties in Preparing a Strong Impact Assessment Report

| Challenge Area | Significance |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Missing baseline data (2006–2010) | Limits accurate measurement of change and progress |
| Reliance on oral testimonies | Creates risk of recall bias and subjectivity |
| Sparse archival documentation | Weakens evidence-based validation |
| Attribution complexity | Difficult to isolate CSR impact from other influences |
| Weak verification mechanisms | Limits triangulation and reliability |
| Inconsistent reporting formats | Restricts trend analysis and comparison |
| Ethical and social desirability risks | Responses may be influenced by expectations or fear |

Implications of These Challenges on Report Quality

Bethany Society recognizes that the above limitations have direct implications on the overall quality and strength of the impact assessment report:

- **Validity:** Absence of baseline indicators limits the ability to scientifically establish measurable impact.
- **Reliability:** Findings may not be fully repeatable or verifiable due to reliance on memory-based evidence.
- **Credibility:** Stakeholders may question conclusions in the absence of supporting documentary proof.
- **Utility:** Limited evidence may reduce the report's usefulness for benchmarking, long-term CSR planning, and strategic decision-making.



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Conclusion and Forward Recommendation

(Bethany Society)

Despite the above constraints, Bethany Society has made sincere efforts to compile and validate information through available records, stakeholder consultations, and community-based



verification mechanisms. The findings presented in this report have been developed with transparency, ethical responsibility, and methodological caution.

Bethany Society recommends that future CSR programmes include a standardized documentation and monitoring framework, including baseline surveys, annual outcome tracking, and systematic archival of reports, photographs, beneficiary registers, and financial documentation. Such measures will strengthen future CSR evaluations and support more robust evidence-based planning and decision-making for Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd.

8. Contribution by Special Purpose Vehicle Society (SPVS) of Lafarge

The Special Purpose Vehicle Society (SPVS) stands as a beacon of sustainable development in the Umiam Basin region of Meghalaya, born from the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to mitigate the impacts of mining activities by Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL). Established on March 1, 2012, and registered under the Meghalaya Societies Registration Act XII of 1983 (Registration No. SR/SPVS-2/12 of 2012), the SPVS serves as the apex body for integrated development in the affected areas. Its mission is to foster progress in health, education, economy, irrigation, agriculture, and other vital sectors, ensuring that the communities around the mining site not only recover but thrive amidst challenging terrains and remoteness.

The SPVS's operational scope encompasses a 50-kilometer linear distance around the mining site, translating to a geometrical radius of 8 kilometers or approximately 200 square kilometers. This area includes 55 villages and hamlets across 21 traditional Elakas (local administrative units), such as Nongtraï Elaka, Nonglait Elaka, Mawdon-Mawkhan Elaka, Lawbah Elaka, Sinai Mawshynrut Elaka, Dew saw Elaka, Tyngnger Elaka, Lyngkhom Elaka, Synnei Elaka, Umtlang Elaka, Tynrong (Rumnong) Elaka, Tynrong Mawrap Elaka, Nonglyngkien Elaka, Ramdait Elaka, Mynteng Elaka, Tyrna Elaka, Nongkroh Elaka, Laitkynsew Elaka, Nongwar Elaka, Mustoh Elaka, Shella Elaka.

An Elaka means the traditional administrative area of a village and includes other villages or hamlets located within its traditional administrative boundary.

Priority is given to core affected villages like Shella, Nongtraï, Dew saw, and Tyngnger, as identified in the SPV Committee's proceedings on May 31, 2012. The region, largely coinciding with the Umiam

River basin bordering Bangladesh, is known for its inaccessibility and rugged landscape, making development efforts both essential and arduous.

Organisational Setup and Governance

The SPVS is governed by a General Body and Board of Directors, with a Chief Executive Officer overseeing daily operations. Its bye-laws and rules outline powers, functions, and terms, ensuring transparent and accountable management. To embody a bottom-up approach, Local Project Implementation Committees (LPICs) have been formed in each village. Each LPIC, consisting of a Chairman, Secretary, and three members (including a woman and youth), is selected by village authorities and approved by the SPVS. These committees bridge the gap between the SPVS and local communities, scrutinizing applications for schemes, recommending community projects, and monitoring implementation. The SPVS's final decision on beneficiaries and projects is binding, but the LPICs play a crucial role in ensuring grassroots participation and oversight.

Area of Operation and Priority Focus

Following the Supreme Court's order, the SPV Committee interpreted the "project area of 50 kms" as a linear distance, encompassing a circular perimeter that covers the listed Elakas and their hamlets. The area is one of the state's most challenging for development, characterized by remoteness and unfriendly terrains. Core areas affected by LUMPL's mining activities receive priority, with development guided by an approach paper that aligns with the Court's spirit for holistic improvement. The SPVS began operations after the first deposit by LUMPL, with annual reports submitted to the Supreme Court.

The SPVS has invested significantly in Shella and Nongtraï villages, two of the core affected areas. Based on the detailed Statement of Expenditure (SOE) up to December 2025, the total expenditures for schemes in these villages across key sectors are summarized below. These figures reflect the cumulative total expenditure (in Indian Rupees) up to December 2025, derived from the implemented projects.

Sector-Wise Expenditures for Shella and Nongtraï Villages

The SPVS has allocated resources across multiple key sectors to address the socio-economic needs of the region. Below is a table highlighting the total expenditures for Shella and Nongtraï villages in these sectors, drawn from the provided SOE data. Note that expenditures are cumulative and include all completed, ongoing, and pending projects up to December 2025.

| Sector | Description of Key Initiatives | Total Expenditure (₹) |
|--|--|---|
| Health | Up-gradation of sub-centres, sanitation facilities, domestic latrines, Anganwadi centres, nutrition programmes, health camps, medical equipment, ambulance procurement, waste management. | Nongtraï Village 44,29,13,631 |
| Education | Construction of school buildings (LP, UP, secondary, higher secondary), furniture, financial assistance for students and teachers, playgrounds, hostels, kitchen sheds, smart classrooms, solar installations. | |
| Agriculture | Financial assistance for cultivation, tomato projects, tea plantation, mushroom cultivation, boro paddy, world environment day celebrations. | Shella Village 84,80,15,858 |
| Horticulture | Horticulture plantations, nursery projects for Khasi mandarin and other crops, medicinal plant gardens, multiple cropping systems, coffee beans processing, seasonal vegetables, mandarin rejuvenation. | |
| Animal Husbandry | Veterinary support, piggery farming (water tanks, approach roads), cattle rearing for milk and meat. | |
| Bee Keeping | Bee keeping initiatives for SHGs and co-operatives, honey processing units. | |
| Fishery | Eco-hatchery setup. | |
| Irrigation | Flood protection, anti-erosion works, river bank protection, retaining walls. | |
| General Economy | Tourism promotion, rubber plantation, stationery shops, mini tea processing, fruit processing, weaving centres, arecanut soakage tanks, warehouses, livelihood activities (hair salons, bakeries, workshops), crematorium, centenary celebrations. | |
| Community Infrastructure | Water supply schemes, multi-purpose community halls, playgrounds, infrastructure development (parking, bathrooms, bus sheds), footpaths, footbridges, drains, solar street lighting, community buses, swimming pools, farmer's market complexes. | |
| Roads and Connectivity Infrastructure | Construction and improvement of roads, approach roads, motorable footpaths, rehabilitation of pavements, drains, culverts, bridges. | |

Note: Approximations are used for sectors with numerous sub-projects; exact figures are derived from aggregated SOE data. The total expenditure across all sectors for the entire SPVS mandate area is approximately ₹297,85,92,182 up to December 2025. Expenditures for Shella and Nongtraï represent a significant portion, focusing on core mining-affected villages. Balances and pending projects are tracked for ongoing progress.



Through these investments, the SPVS has transformed the landscape of the Umiam Basin, empowering communities with improved health facilities, educational opportunities, agricultural productivity, and infrastructure. By prioritizing local involvement through LPICs and focusing on sustainable practices, the SPVS not only complies with the Supreme Court's mandate but also paints a vibrant picture of resilience and growth in one of Meghalaya's most challenging regions. As of February 2026, the SPVS continues to monitor and expand its efforts, ensuring long-term benefits for generations to come.





Dominant Investment Areas

The highest allocation is observed in Roads and Connectivity Infrastructure (₹75 crore), followed by Community Infrastructure (₹65.30 crore). This clearly reflects SPVS's strategic emphasis on addressing structural and accessibility challenges in the region. Given the difficult terrain, remoteness, and limited connectivity of the Umiyam Basin, these investments are critical enablers for access to markets, healthcare, education, and public services. The scale of investment also indicates that SPVS interventions are capital-intensive and long-term in nature.

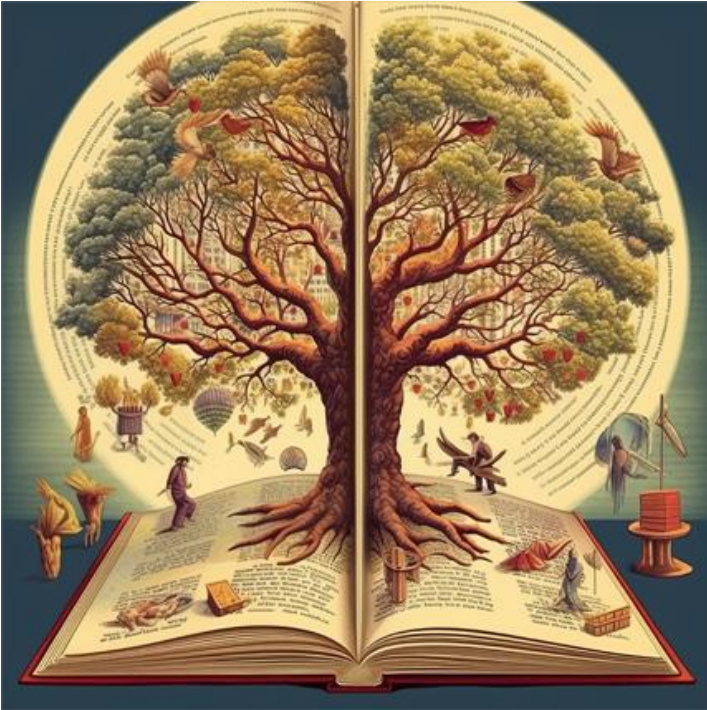
Strong Focus on Human Development and Natural Resource-Based Livelihoods
Significant investments are visible in Horticulture (₹38.30 crore), Education (₹32.90 crore), and Health (₹13.76 crore). Horticulture emerges as a key livelihood-focused sector, aligning with the agro-climatic potential of the region and the need for sustainable income generation. Education and health investments demonstrate SPVS's role in strengthening social infrastructure through school construction, medical facilities, sanitation, and public health services.

Support to Livelihood Diversification and Rural Economy

Moderate but meaningful investments have been made in Animal Husbandry (₹10.46 crore), General Economy (₹9.53 crore), and Irrigation (₹6.17 crore). These sectors support income diversification, agricultural productivity, and rural enterprise development, complementing core infrastructure investments. Smaller allocations to Agriculture, Fisheries, and Beekeeping indicate targeted interventions rather than large-scale programmes, often aimed at specific community groups or pilot initiatives.

Development Approach

The expenditure levels across Shella and Nongtraï suggest that SPVS follows an area-based, mandate-driven development model, rather than a demand- or performance-differentiated approach. This is consistent with SPVS's role as a Supreme Court-mandated institution focused on mitigating mining impacts and ensuring uniform regional development.



It is important to note that SPVS expenditures operate independently of LUMPL's CSR framework and should not be interpreted as CSR spending. The magnitude of SPVS investments particularly in roads, connectivity, and community infrastructure far exceeds annual CSR allocations and serves a complementary but distinct developmental function.

Overall, SPVS has played a transformative role in building large-scale physical, social, and economic infrastructure in Shella and Nongtraï. The investment pattern underscores a strong focus on connectivity, public infrastructure, and long-term livelihood support, providing a robust developmental foundation that complements LUMPL's CSR interventions, which are more community- and service-oriented in nature.





Photographs of Activities



Weaving Centre at Nongtrai



Training on Bee-keeping at RRTC



Infrastructure Work in Shella



IGA: Piggery-cum-Pigsty Support

59



CSR Doctor Visits to Shella & Nongtraï



Nongtraï Secondary School Infrastructure/Support



18th State Aquatic Championship 2024



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED
SHILLONG

Report on the standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at December 31 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Statement), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at December 31, 2025, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



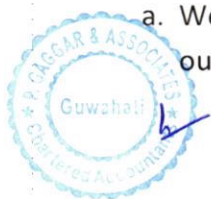
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure-A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.



- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind As specified under section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st December, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st December, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
- g. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable only to public companies. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- 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 Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 45 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that were 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. As stated in Note 48(a) to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, the company has declared and paid interim dividend during the financial year 2025 for financial year 2025. The amount of dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.



PLACE : GUWAHATI
DATE : 02.03.2026

UDIN : 26040259QZCAYR7948

For P. GAGGAR & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 318074E

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "P. Gaggar".

(P. GAGGAR)
PARTNER (M.NO.040259)

Annexure – ‘A’ to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- 1 (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- 1 (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the record, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- 1 (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lease and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company), as disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- 1 (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets during the year ended December 31, 2025.
- 1 (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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.
- 2 (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. As per records produced before us, there were no discrepancies noticed, of 10% or more, in aggregate for each class of inventory, on such physical verification.



- 2 (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. Five Crores in aggregate from Banks and/or Financials Institution during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirements to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 3 According to the information and explanation given to us the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in nature of loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or any other parties **during the year** and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- 4 There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 5 The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 6 As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.
- 7 (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Mining Royalties, Mineral Cess, Income-Tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues including provident fund, goods & services tax, cess and other material statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for as mentioned below:

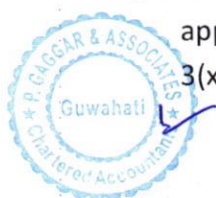


| Name of the Statute | Nature of the Dues | Period to which the amount relates | Amount (INR in Lacs) | Forum where dispute is pending |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| The Income Tax Act, 1961 | Order under section 143(3) and 270A | FY 2021-22 | 976.50 Lacs | CIT(A) |
| The Income Tax Act, 1961 | Order under section 143(3) and 270A | FY 2022-23 | 135.19 Lacs | CIT(A) |

- 8 The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 9 (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not obtained any loans from financial Institutions, Banks or government and has not issued any debentures.
- 9 (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- 9 (c) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 9 (d) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of short term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 9 (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- 9 (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, joint ventures or associate companies.



- 10 (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 10 (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 11 (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- 11 (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by [cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us] in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- 11 (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- 12 The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 13 Based on the audit procedures performed and information & explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- 14 (a) The Company has implemented internal audit system which is commensurate with the size of the Company and nature of its business.
- 14 (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- 15 The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 16 The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) to 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- 17 The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and the immediately preceding financial year.
- 18 There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 19 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- 20 (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 41 to the financial statements.
- 20 (b) All amounts that are unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance of with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 41 to the financial statements.
- 21 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.



PLACE : GUWAHATI
DATE : 02.03.2026

UDIN : 26040259QZCAYR7948

For P. GAGGAR & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 318074E

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "P.G.", with a horizontal line through it.

(P. GAGGAR)
PARTNER(M.NO.040259)

Annexure – ‘B’ to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

Report on the internal financial controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the companies act, 2013 (“the act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of 31st December 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

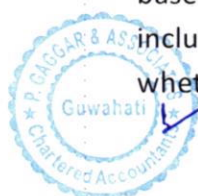
Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India(‘ICAI’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st December 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



PLACE : GUWAHATI
DATE : 02.03.2026

UDIN : 26040259QZCAYR7948

For P. GAGGAR & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 318074E

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "P.G.", written over a horizontal line.

(P. GAGGAR)
PARTNER(M.NO.040259)

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Note No. | As at 31st Dec 2025 | As at 31st Dec 2024 |
|---|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| I ASSETS | | | |
| 1 Non-Current Assets | | | |
| (a) Property Plant & Equipment | 2 | 7,989.24 | 8,632.42 |
| (b) Right of Use Assets | 3 | 230.49 | 110.91 |
| (c) Intangible Assets | 2 | 6,029.92 | 6,306.12 |
| (d) Capital Work-in-Progress | 4 | 951.25 | 793.92 |
| (e) Financial Assets | | | |
| (i) Other Financial Assets | 5 | 182.49 | 33.44 |
| (f) Other Non- Current Assets | 6 | 185.63 | 458.96 |
| Total Non-Current Assets | | 15,569.02 | 16,335.77 |
| 2 Current Assets | | | |
| (a) Inventories | 7 | 1,433.83 | 1,498.97 |
| (b) Financial Assets | | | |
| (i) Trade Receivables | 8 | 15,343.82 | 14,303.31 |
| (ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents | 9 | 7,609.41 | 10,458.79 |
| (iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above | 9 | - | 71.30 |
| (iv) Others Financial Assets | 10 | - | 80.03 |
| (c) Other Current Assets | 11 | 7,949.24 | 5,072.53 |
| Total Current Assets | | 32,336.30 | 31,484.93 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 47,905.32 | 47,820.70 |
| II EQUITY & LIABILITIES | | | |
| 1 Equity | | | |
| (a) Equity Share Capital | 12 | 4,113.31 | 4,113.31 |
| (b) Other Equity | 13 | 31,777.40 | 29,611.39 |
| Total Equity | | 35,890.71 | 33,724.70 |
| 2 Non-Current Liabilities | | | |
| (a) Financial Liabilities | | | |
| (i) Lease Liabilities | 14 | 119.93 | - |
| (ii) Other Financial Liabilities | | - | - |
| (b) Provisions | 15 | 1,010.41 | 924.98 |
| (c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) | 16 | 889.76 | 1,348.11 |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | | 2,020.10 | 2,273.09 |



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LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Note No. | As at 31st Dec 2025 | As at 31st Dec 2024 |
|---|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3 Current Liabilities | | | |
| (a) Financial Liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | | - | - |
| (ii) Lease Liabilities | 17 | 13.38 | - |
| (iii) Trade Payables | 18 | | |
| (A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises | | 166.33 | 59.41 |
| (B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises | | 2,578.23 | 5,231.22 |
| (iv) Other Financial Liabilities | 19 | 425.77 | 353.34 |
| (b) Other Current Liabilities | 20 | 4,947.58 | 4,949.15 |
| (c) Provisions | 21 | 1,863.22 | 1,229.79 |
| Total Current Liabilities | | 9,994.51 | 11,822.91 |
| Total Liabilities | | 12,014.61 | 14,096.00 |
| TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES | | 47,905.32 | 47,820.70 |

Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For P Gaggar & Associates
Chartered AccountantsFor & On behalf of board of directors
Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd.
CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707(Purshotam Gaggar)
Partner
Membership No. : 040259
FRN. : 318074E(Mohammad Iqbal Chowdhury)
Director
DIN: 07977063(George Chacko)
Director
DIN: 08696541
(Laurembam Priyatama Devi)
Company Secretary
ACS 48267Place : Guwahati
Date : 02.03.26
UDIN : 26040259QZCA7R7948Place : Shillong
Date : 02-03-2026

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Note No. | For the year ended 31 st Dec 2025 | For the year ended 31 st Dec 2024 |
|---|----------|--|--|
| I INCOME | | | |
| Revenue from Operations | 22 | 37,791.20 | 34,342.43 |
| Other Income | 23 | 2,692.38 | 1,003.06 |
| Total Income | | 40,483.58 | 35,345.49 |
| II EXPENSES | | | |
| Cost of Extracted Limestone | 24 | 4,095.96 | 3,679.50 |
| Employee Benefits Expenses | 25 | 1,415.27 | 1,250.05 |
| Finance Cost | 26 | 38.67 | 31.69 |
| Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses | 27 | 2,701.35 | 2,282.83 |
| Other Expenses | 28 | 16,621.09 | 15,247.55 |
| Total Expenses | | 24,872.34 | 22,491.62 |
| III Profit before exceptional Items and Tax (I-II) | | 15,611.24 | 12,853.87 |
| IV Exceptional Items | | - | - |
| V Profit before Tax | | 15,611.24 | 12,853.87 |
| VI Tax Expenses | | | |
| Current Tax | | 4,210.65 | 4,046.05 |
| Deferred Tax | | (458.27) | (299.45) |
| Earlier Year Taxes | | 112.62 | - |
| VII Profit for the year | | 11,746.24 | 9,107.27 |
| VIII Other Comprehensive Income(OCI) | | | |
| I. Items that will not be re-classified to Profit-Loss Account | | | |
| -Remeasurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans | | (0.31) | (1.43) |
| -Deferred tax on defined benefit plans | | 0.08 | 0.42 |
| IX Total Comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII) | | 11,746.01 | 9,106.26 |
| X Earnings per Equity Share | | | |
| Basic (Rs.) | 29 | 28.56 | 22.14 |
| Diluted (Rs.) | 29 | 28.56 | 22.14 |
| Significant Accounting Policies | 1 | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For P Gaggar & Associates
Chartered Accountants



(Purshotam Gaggar)
Partner
Membership No.: 040259
FRN.: 318074E

For & On behalf of board of directors
Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd.
CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

(Mohammad Iqbal Chowdhury)
Director
DIN: 07977063

(George Chacko)
Director
DIN: 08696541

(Priyatama Devi)
(Lauren/bam Priyatama Devi)
Company Secretary
ACS 48267

Place : Guwahati
Date : 02.03.26
UDIN : 26040259Q2CA4R7948

Place : Shillong
Date : 02.03.2026

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 st Dec 2025 | For the year ended 31 st Dec 2024 |
|--|--|--|
| A Cash Flow From Operating Activities | | |
| Net Profit Before Tax | 15,610.93 | 12,852.44 |
| Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation & Amortisation | 2,701.35 | 2,282.83 |
| Interest Income | (106.45) | (42.87) |
| Finance Cost | 38.67 | 31.69 |
| Property Plant & Equipment written off | - | 456.46 |
| Net (Gain) / Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuations | 774.72 | 494.26 |
| Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital | 19,019.22 | 16,074.81 |
| Adjustment for changes in Operating Assets & Liabilities: | | |
| Decrease/(Increase) in Trade and Other Receivable | (1,040.51) | 7,509.84 |
| Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories | 65.14 | (78.96) |
| Decrease/(Increase) in Other Non Current Assets | 273.33 | (269.14) |
| Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Assets | (2,876.71) | (1,538.98) |
| Decrease/(Increase) in Other Financial Assets (Current & Non-Current) | (69.02) | 48.71 |
| Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities (Current & Non-Current) | (702.29) | (901.39) |
| Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables | (2,546.07) | 68.04 |
| Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities | (1.57) | 2,514.94 |
| Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions | 718.86 | 107.37 |
| Cash Generated from Operations | 12,840.38 | 23,535.24 |
| Income Tax Paid (net of refunds) | (4,323.27) | (4,046.05) |
| Net Cash Flow From/(Used In) Operating Activities | 8,517.11 | 19,489.19 |
| B Cash Flow From Investing Activities | | |
| Capital expenditure on PPE & intangible assets | (1,901.55) | (3,851.79) |
| Capital Expenditure on Capital Work in Progress | (157.33) | (322.84) |
| Deposits (placed)/matured (Net) | 71.30 | (56.85) |
| Interest received | 106.45 | 42.87 |
| Net Cash Flow From/(Used In) Investing Activities | (1,881.13) | (4,188.61) |



J. Charles

C Cash Flow From Financing Activities

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Finance Cost | (38.67) | (31.69) |
| Dividend Payment | (9,580.00) | (7,320.00) |
| Repayment of Lease Liabilities | 133.31 | (2.68) |
| Net Cash Flow From/(Used In) Financing Activities | (9,485.36) | (7,354.37) |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Net Increase In Cash & Cash Equivalents | (2,849.38) | 7,946.21 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year | 10,458.79 | 2,512.58 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year | 7,609.41 | 10,458.79 |

COMPONENTS OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Cash on Hand | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Balances with Banks | | |
| On Current accounts | 7,608.51 | 3,189.27 |
| In Deposits with Original maturity < 3 months | - | 7,268.62 |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| Cash & Cash equivalents for statements of cash flows | 7,609.41 | 10,458.79 |
|---|-----------------|------------------|

| | | | |
|--|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Significant Accounting Policies | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|--|----------|-------------|-------------|

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For P Gaggar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Purshotam Gaggar)
Partner
Membership No. : 040259
FRN. : 318074E



For & On behalf of board of directors
Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd.
CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

(Mohammad Iqbal Chowdhury)
Director
DIN: 07977063

(George Chacko)
Director
DIN: 08696541

(Laurenbam Priyatama Devi)
Company Secretary
ACS 48267

Place : Guwahati
Date : 02.03.26
UDIN : 26040259QZCA4R7948

Place : Shillong
Date : 02.03.2026

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025**A. Equity Share Capital**

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Note No | Amount |
|---|---------|-----------------|
| As at January 1, 2024 | | 4,113.31 |
| Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors | | - |
| Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period | | - |
| Changes in equity share capital during the year | 12 | - |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 4,113.31 |
| Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors | | - |
| Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period | | - |
| Changes in equity share capital during the year | 12 | - |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 4,113.31 |

B. Other Equity :

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Reserve and Surplus | | Items of Other Comprehensive Income | Total |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| | General Reserve | Retained Earnings | | |
| Balance as at January 1, 2024 | - | 27,862.80 | (37.67) | 27,825.13 |
| Additions during the year | - | 9,107.27 | (1.01) | 9,106.26 |
| Transfer to General Reserve | - | - | - | - |
| Dividend paid | - | (7,320.00) | - | (7,320.00) |
| Balance as at December 31, 2024 | - | 29,650.07 | (38.68) | 29,611.39 |
| Balance as at January 1, 2025 | - | 29,650.07 | (38.68) | 29,611.39 |
| Additions during the year | - | 11,746.24 | (0.23) | 11,746.01 |
| Transfer to General Reserve | - | - | - | - |
| Dividend paid | - | (9,580.00) | - | (9,580.00) |
| Balance as at December 31, 2025 | - | 31,816.31 | (38.91) | 31,777.40 |

Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For P Gaggar & Associates
Chartered Accountants(Purshotam Gaggar)
Partner
Membership No. : 040259
FRN. : 318074EFor & On behalf of board of directors
Lafarge Umiyam Mining Pvt. Ltd.
CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707(Mohammad Iqbal Chowdhury)
Director
DIN: 07977063(George Chacko)
Director
DIN: 08696541
(Laurembam Priyatama Devi)
Company Secretary
ACS 48267Place : Guwahati
Date : 02.03.26

UDIN : 26040259Q2CA7R7948

Place : Shillong
Date : 02.03.2026

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

01. Significant Accounting Policies:

Note A: Corporate information

Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Ltd ("LUMPL"), a private limited company incorporated under the laws of India, having its registered office in Shillong, Meghalaya, is a 100% subsidiary company of LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC ("LHB"), a public limited company incorporated under the laws of Bangladesh.

LUMPL owns and operates the limestone and shale mine located at Nongtraï and Shella area of East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. The project involves supply of crushed limestone and shale from the mines located in the State of Meghalaya through a continuous cross border elevated belt conveyor to the plant at Chattak in Bangladesh promoted by Lafarge SA of France and Cementos Molins of Spain for the manufacture of clinker, cement and building materials by LHB.

Note B: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B.1 Compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements of Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Ltd ("The Company") 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.

B.2 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements include Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and comparative information in respect of the preceding period. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount like certain other financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

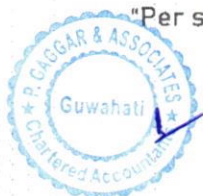
Further, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also considered. Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy used previously.

B.3 Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements (except for Statement of Cash Flow) are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in Division II - Ind AS Schedule III ("Schedule III") to the Companies Act, 2013. The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flows".

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in Lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III.

"Per share" data is presented in Indian Rupees upto two decimals places.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Chack".

Current versus Non-current classification:

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

Ø **An asset is treated as current when it is:**

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in 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.

Ø **A Liability is treated as current when:**

- It is expected to be settled in 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
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

B.4 Revenue Recognition

a. Sale of Products

Revenue from customers is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on dispatch of the goods.

b. Interest Income

Interest on deposits is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.



J. Charles

B.5 Financial instruments

Initial Recognition

Financial instruments i.e. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments (other than financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial instruments, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial instruments assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

a. Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets, other than equity instruments, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of:

- i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost, if it is held under "the hold to collect business model" i.e. held with an objective of holding the assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The losses arising from impairment of these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of these assets, gain or loss, if any, is recognised to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI, if it is held under "the hold to collect and sell business model" i.e. held with an objective to collect contractual cash flows and selling such financial asset, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

It is subsequently measured at fair value with fair value movements recognised in the OCI, except for interest income which is recognised using EIR method.

The losses arising from impairment of these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of these assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investment in financial asset other than equity instrument, not measured at either amortised cost or FVTOCI is measured at FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income, if any, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



J. Choudhary

b. De-recognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a passthrough arrangement; and with that a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

c. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financial assets in FVTPL category.

As per Ind AS 109, for financial assets other than trade receivables, the Company recognises 12 months expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. The Company's trade receivables do not contain significant financing component, and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities

a. Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured using EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

B.6 Fair Value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:



Jy Chakraborty

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorized as below based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

B.7 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

PPE is recognized 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. All items of PPE are stated at cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and installation of such assets, if any. Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced 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 repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Items such as spare parts and servicing equipment are recognised as PPE if they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment and are expected to be used for more than one year. All other items of spares and servicing equipment's are classified as item of Inventories.



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Decommissioning cost, if any, on Property Plant and Equipment are estimated at their present value and capitalized as part of such assets.

B.8 Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation has been provided on the straight line basis over the useful life of assets, as per the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on the estimate made by the company. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The details of estimated useful life for each category of assets are as under:

Buildings - 30 to 60 years

Plant and Machinery used in Crushing and Long Belt Conveyor - 21 years *

Capital Spares for above Plant & Machinery - 5 years *

Other Plant & Machinery - 15 years

Furniture and Fixtures - 10 years

Office & Household Equipments - 5 years

Electronic Data Processing Equipment - 3 to 6 years

Computer Softwares - 3 years

Vehicles - 8 years

Leasehold Land is amortised over the remaining tenure of the lease.

Development of property - Tangible and In-Tangible pertaining to Limestone and Shalestone quarry is amortised over the remaining tenure of legal rights or useful period of the mine whichever is less.

* For Crusher, Long Belt Conveyor Plant & Machinery and HEMM and related capital spare for the same, the Company believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which Company expects to use these assets which is based on the Company's Group Company estimate followed. Hence the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of the Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

B.9 Development of Quarry

Cost as listed below incurred in relation to quarry where the future economic benefits associated with those cost flows are capitalized and amortized over the mining lease rights period.

- (a) Costs associated with the development of the quarry for commercial exploration.
- (b) Cost for obtaining definite extraction permit which includes amongst others environmental clearance as per statutory rules and regulations in force from time to time and as imposed by regulatory authorities. Cost to expand the capacity of the quarry.

B.10 Inventories

Extracted Limestone and Shalestone are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Spare parts, oil & fuel and other supplies are valued at/ under cost.

Cost includes all non-refundable taxes and expenses incurred to bring the inventory to present location. Cost is determined using weighted average method of valuation.

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



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B.11 Foreign Exchange Transaction:

- (a) Foreign currency transactions entered during the year are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transactions.
- (b) Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are restated at year end rates. Non monetary foreign currency items are carried at cost . Any income or expense on account of exchange difference either on settlement or on translation is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- (c) In case of forward exchange contracts which are entered into to hedge the foreign exchange risks in respect of existing assets/liabilities, the premium or discount on such contracts is recognized over the life of the contract. In case of forward exchange contracts entered into to hedge the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment or a highly probable future forecast transactions, mark to market loss, if any, arising in respect of such outstanding forward contracts at the balance sheet date is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B.12 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. These are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(b) Post-employment obligations : Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution to provident fund are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense as they fall due based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employee.

(c) Unfunded Benefit plans obligations : Gratuity

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The Company accounts for the liability for the gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out using Projected Unit Credit Method.

Defined benefit costs in the nature of current and past service cost and net interest expense or income are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of changes to the asset ceiling excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which it occurs. Re-measurements are not classified to profit and loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in Statement of profit and loss in the period of plan amendment.



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for Charles

B.13 Leases

- (a) Ind AS 116, "Leases" (notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) from reporting period 1 April 2019), introduces a single lease accounting model for lessee and requires the lessee to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for all leases which is not a short-term lease, unless the underlying asset is low value in nature. As per Ind AS 116, the lessee needs to recognize depreciation on rights of use assets and finance costs on lease liabilities in the statement of profit and loss. The lease payments made by the lessee under the lease arrangement will be adjusted against the lease liabilities.
- (b) On transition, the Company recognized a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the average of incremental borrowing rates.
- (c) The right-of-use asset is recognized at an amount equal to lease liability. It is depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is less.
- (d) For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.
- (e) The company has some of its premises under operating lease. The lease agreements generally have an escalation clause and are structured to increase necessarily in line with expected general inflation and hence operating lease receipts are recognised as revenue in the Statement of Profit and Loss on actual basis over the lease term.

B.14 Borrowing Cost:

Borrowing costs to the extent / attributed to the acquisition / construction of qualifying assets are capitalized up to the date when such assets are ready for its intended use and all other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

B.15 Taxes

Income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences. The current income tax charge is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and brought forward losses only if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to realise the temporary differences.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred 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.



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B.16 Provisions & Contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated as at the balance sheet date. Provisions are measured based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and are discounted using a rate that reflects the time value of money. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

B.17 Significant accounting judgments, estimates & assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported values of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods.

Estimates and assumptions.

The key assumptions concerning future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



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Charles

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

02. Property, Plant and Equipment as at 31st December 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | GROSS BLOCK - AT COST | | | | DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION | | | | NET BLOCK | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | As at 1st January, 2025 | Additions/ (Deletions) during the year | Adjustments during the year | As at 31st December, 2025 | As at 1st January, 2025 | For the Year | Adjustments during the year | As at 31st December, 2025 | As at 31st December, 2025 | As at 1st January, 2025 |
| 02 A. Tangible Assets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freehold Land | 204.90 | - | - | 204.90 | - | - | - | - | 204.90 | 204.90 |
| Building | 2,390.25 | - | - | 2,390.25 | 691.37 | 80.81 | - | 772.18 | 1,618.07 | 1,698.88 |
| Plant and Machinery | 20,164.70 | 1,664.41 | - | 21,829.11 | 14,012.13 | 2,159.40 | - | 16,171.53 | 5,657.58 | 6,152.57 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 119.76 | - | - | 119.76 | 74.84 | 6.23 | - | 81.07 | 38.69 | 44.92 |
| Office & Household Equipments | 98.65 | - | - | 98.65 | 95.22 | - | - | 95.22 | 3.43 | 3.43 |
| Electronic Data Processing Equipment | 55.50 | - | - | 55.50 | 53.13 | - | - | 53.13 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Vehicles | 488.10 | - | - | 488.10 | 357.61 | 26.55 | - | 384.16 | 103.94 | 130.49 |
| Development of property | 1,073.62 | - | - | 1,073.62 | 678.76 | 34.60 | - | 713.36 | 360.26 | 394.86 |
| Total | 24,595.48 | 1,664.41 | - | 26,259.89 | 15,963.06 | 2,307.59 | - | 18,270.65 | 7,989.24 | 8,632.42 |
| Previous year | 26,541.87 | 1,152.13 | 3,098.52 | 24,595.48 | 16,575.10 | 2,030.03 | 2,642.07 | 15,963.06 | 8,632.42 | 9,966.77 |
| 02 B. Intangible Assets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Software (acquired) | 27.75 | 83.00 | - | 110.75 | 27.75 | 20.92 | - | 48.67 | 62.08 | - |
| Development of property | 10,359.36 | 9.10 | - | 10,368.46 | 4,053.24 | 347.38 | - | 4,400.62 | 5,967.84 | 6,306.12 |
| Total | 10,387.11 | 92.10 | - | 10,479.21 | 4,080.99 | 368.30 | - | 4,449.29 | 6,029.92 | 6,306.12 |
| Previous year | 7,696.76 | 2,699.65 | 9.30 | 10,387.11 | 3,842.85 | 247.44 | 9.30 | 4,080.99 | 6,306.12 | 3,853.91 |



J. Choudhary

02. Property, Plant and Equipment as at 31st December 2024

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | GROSS BLOCK - AT COST | | | | DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION | | | | NET BLOCK | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | As at 1st January, 2024 | Additions/ (Deletions) during the year | Adjustments during the year | As at 31st December, 2024 | As at 1st January, 2024 | For the Year | Adjustments during the year | As at 31st December, 2024 | As at 31st December, 2024 | As at 1st January, 2024 |
| 02 A. Tangible Assets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freehold Land | 204.90 | - | - | 204.90 | - | - | - | - | 204.90 | 204.90 |
| Building | 2,333.11 | 59.64 | 2.50 | 2,390.25 | 613.61 | 80.13 | 2.38 | 691.36 | 1,698.89 | 1,719.50 |
| Plant and Machinery | 22,160.97 | 1,015.35 | 3,011.62 | 20,164.70 | 14,682.50 | 1,886.39 | 2,556.76 | 14,012.13 | 6,152.57 | 7,478.47 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 119.76 | - | - | 119.76 | 68.56 | 6.28 | - | 74.84 | 44.92 | 51.20 |
| Office & Household Equipments | 117.13 | - | 18.48 | 98.65 | 110.99 | 2.32 | 18.09 | 95.22 | 3.43 | 6.14 |
| Electronic Data Processing Equipment | 121.42 | - | 65.92 | 55.50 | 117.97 | - | 64.84 | 53.13 | 2.37 | 3.45 |
| Vehicles | 410.96 | 77.14 | - | 488.10 | 337.30 | 20.31 | - | 357.61 | 130.49 | 73.66 |
| Development of property | 1,073.62 | - | - | 1,073.62 | 644.17 | 34.60 | - | 678.77 | 394.85 | 429.45 |
| Total | 26,541.87 | 1,152.13 | 3,098.52 | 24,595.48 | 16,575.10 | 2,030.03 | 2,642.07 | 15,963.06 | 8,632.42 | 9,966.77 |
| Previous year | 25,431.33 | 1,110.54 | - | 26,541.87 | 14,934.51 | 1,640.59 | - | 16,575.10 | 9,966.77 | 10,496.82 |
| 02 B. Intangible Assets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Software (acquired) | 37.05 | - | 9.30 | 27.75 | 37.05 | - | 9.30 | 27.75 | - | - |
| Development of property | 7,659.71 | 2,699.65 | - | 10,359.36 | 3,805.80 | 247.44 | - | 4,053.24 | 6,306.12 | 3,853.91 |
| Total | 7,696.76 | 2,699.65 | 9.30 | 10,387.11 | 3,842.85 | 247.44 | 9.30 | 4,080.99 | 6,306.12 | 3,853.91 |
| Previous year | 7,470.95 | 225.81 | - | 7,696.76 | 3,705.54 | 137.31 | - | 3,842.84 | 3,853.91 | 3,765.41 |



J. Chacko

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

03. Right of Use (Assets) as at 31st December 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | GROSS BLOCK | | | | ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION | | | | NET BLOCK | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | As at 1st January, 2025 | Additions/ (Deletions) during the year | Adjustments during the year | As at 31st December, 2025 | As at 1st January, 2025 | For the Year | Deducted during the year | As at 31st December, 2025 | As at 31st December, 2025 | As at 1st January, 2025 |
| Leases- Land | 214.75 | - | - | 214.75 | 103.84 | 3.99 | - | 107.83 | 106.92 | 110.91 |
| Leases -Building | 137.44 | 145.04 | 137.44 | 145.04 | 137.44 | 21.47 | 137.44 | 21.47 | 123.57 | - |
| Total | 352.19 | 145.04 | 137.44 | 359.79 | 241.28 | 25.46 | 137.44 | 129.30 | 230.49 | 110.91 |
| Previous year | 352.19 | - | - | 352.19 | 211.63 | 24.29 | - | 235.92 | 116.27 | 140.56 |

03. Right of Use (Assets) as at 31st December 2024

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | GROSS BLOCK | | | | ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION | | | | NET BLOCK | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | As at 1st January, 2024 | Additions/ (Deletions) during the year | Adjustments during the year | As at 31st December, 2024 | As at 1st January, 2024 | For the Year | Deducted during the year | As at 31st December, 2024 | As at 31st December, 2024 | As at 1st January, 2024 |
| Leases- Land | 214.75 | - | - | 214.75 | 99.85 | 3.99 | - | 103.84 | 110.91 | 114.90 |
| Leases -Building | 137.44 | - | - | 137.44 | 136.07 | 1.37 | - | 137.44 | - | 1.37 |
| Total | 352.19 | - | - | 352.19 | 235.92 | 5.36 | - | 241.28 | 110.91 | 116.27 |
| Previous year | 352.19 | - | - | 352.19 | 211.63 | 24.29 | - | 235.92 | 116.27 | 140.56 |



J. Chakraborty

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| PARTICULARS | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 Capital Work-in-Progress | | |
| a. Building | 116.09 | 87.84 |
| b. Plant & Machinery | 517.04 | 599.34 |
| c. Others | 318.12 | 106.74 |
| | <u>951.25</u> | <u>793.92</u> |

4.1 Ageing of Capital Work in Progress as at December 31, 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Less than 1 Year | 1 - 2 Years | 2 - 3 Years | More than 3 Years | As on 31.12.2025 |
| a. Projects in progress | 416.28 | 87.84 | 268.24 | 178.89 | 951.25 |
| b. Projects temporarily suspended | - | - | - | - | - |

4.2 Ageing of Capital Work in Progress as at December 31, 2024

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Less than 1 Year | 1 - 2 Years | 2 - 3 Years | More than 3 Years | As on 31.12.2024 |
| a. Projects in progress | 322.83 | 283.10 | 178.89 | 9.10 | 793.92 |
| b. Projects temporarily suspended | - | - | - | - | - |

4.3 There are no projects where the completion is overdue or cost has exceeded when compared to its original plan

5 Other Non-Current Financial Assets

Unsecured, Considerd Good

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| a. Security deposits | 14.78 | 13.28 |
| b. Interest accrued on deposits | 5.02 | 0.70 |
| c. Fixed deposits with banks (maturity > 12 months) | 162.69 | 19.46 |

182.49 33.44

6 Other Non- Current Non-Financial Assets

Unsecured, Considerd Good

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| a. Advances to Suppliers | 24.92 | 24.65 |
| b. Prepayments | - | 9.17 |
| c. Capital Advances | 160.71 | 425.14 |

185.63 458.96



J. Choudhary

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| PARTICULARS | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7 Inventories | | |
| a. Extracted Limestone | - | 60.54 |
| b. Oil and Fuel | 26.97 | 65.00 |
| c. Stores, Spares and Explosive | 1,406.86 | 1,373.43 |
| | <u>1,433.83</u> | <u>1,498.97</u> |

Method of valuation : Refer Note No. 1 (B.10) - Significant Accounting Policies on "Inventories".

8 Trade Receivables

Current, Unsecured & Considered Good

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| a. Trade Receivables | 15,343.82 | 14,303.31 |
| | <u>15,343.82</u> | <u>14,303.31</u> |
| 8.1 Additional Information : | | |
| Receivable from Related Parties | | |
| a. Dues from Group Companies | 15,343.82 | 14,303.31 |
| | <u>15,343.82</u> | <u>14,303.31</u> |

8.2 Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.12.2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date | | | | | Total |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | < 6 Months | 6 months to 1 Year | 1 - 2 Years | 2 - 3 Years | More than 3 Years | As on 31.12.2025 |
| Undisputed : | | | | | | |
| a. Considered Good | 15,343.82 | - | - | - | - | 15,343.82 |
| b. Having Significant increase in Credit Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| c. Credit Impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed : | | | | | | |
| a. Considered Good | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| b. Having Significant increase in Credit Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| c. Credit Impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - |



J. Choudhary

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| PARTICULARS | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

8.3 Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.12.2024

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date | | | | | Total |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | < 6 Months | 6 months to 1 Year | 1 - 2 Years | 2 - 3 Years | More than 3 Years | As on 31.12.2024 |
| Undisputed : | | | | | | |
| a. Considered Good | 13,320.95 | 982.36 | - | - | - | 14,303.31 |
| b. Having Significant increase in Credit Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| c. Credit Impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disputed : | | | | | | |
| a. Considered Good | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| b. Having Significant increase in Credit Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| c. Credit Impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - |

8.4 Note : The Company has not identified any credit impairment loss as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Refer Note - 32.1

9 A Cash & Cash Equivalents

| | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| a. Cash on Hand | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| b. Balances with Banks | | |
| - In Current account | 7,608.51 | 3,189.27 |
| - In Deposits with Original maturity < 3 months | - | 7,268.62 |
| | <u>7,609.41</u> | <u>10,458.79</u> |

B Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents

| | | |
|--|----------|--------------|
| a. Deposits with Remaining maturity (more than 3 months and less than 12 months) | - | 71.30 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>71.30</u> |

10 Others Current Financial Assets

Unsecured, Considered Good

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| a. Interest accrued on deposits | - | 80.03 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>80.03</u> |



G. Charles

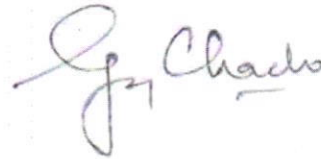
LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| PARTICULARS | As at 31st Dec 2025 | As at 31st Dec 2024 |
|--|---|---|
| 11 Other Current Non-Financial Assets | | |
| A Advances other than Capital Advances | | |
| a. Advances to suppliers | 327.73 | 498.27 |
| B Others | | |
| a. Balances with Revenue Authorities | 7,386.86 | 4,303.98 |
| b. Prepayments | 32.16 | 29.29 |
| c. Pre-deposit against Tax Appeal/ Tax under Dispute | 195.30 | 231.65 |
| d. Others | 7.19 | 9.34 |
| | 7,949.24 | 5,072.53 |



LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| PARTICULARS | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 12 Equity Share Capital | | | |
| A Authorised Share Capital | | | |
| a. No. of Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each. (in No's) | 42,000,000 | 42,000,000 | |
| b. Total Amount of Equity Shares (In Lakhs) | 4,200.00 | 4,200.00 | |
| B Issued, subscribed & fully paid up | | | |
| a. No. of Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each. (in No's) | 41,133,099 | 41,133,099 | |
| b. Total Amount of Equity Shares (In Lakhs) | 4,113.31 | 4,113.31 | |
| C Terms/rights attached to equity shares | | | |
| The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. | | | |
| D Reconciliation of Number of shares outstanding (in No's) | | | |
| a. Outstanding at the beginning of the period | 41,133,099 | 41,133,099 | |
| b. Addition during the period | - | - | |
| c. Outstanding at the end of the period | 41,133,099 | 41,133,099 | |
| E List of Shareholders holding more than 5% of total No. of Shares issued by the Company | | | |
| Name of Share holders as on December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 | Nos. of shares held | Nos. of shares held | |
| a. LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC, the holding company | 41,133,098 | 100.00% | |
| F List of Promoter Shareholders and % change during the year | | | |
| Name of Promoter Shareholder as on December 31, 2025 | Nos. of shares held | % of shares held | % Change during the year |
| a. LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC, the holding company | 41,133,098 | 100.00% | - |
| b. Surma Holding BV | 1 | 0.00% | - |
| 13 Other Equity | | | |
| A Surplus / Retained Earnings | | | |
| a. Outstanding at the beginning of the period ** | 29,611.39 | 27,825.13 | |
| b. Profit/(loss) during the period | 11,746.24 | 9,107.27 | |
| c. Other Comprehensive Income/(expense) during the year | (0.23) | (1.01) | |
| | 41,357.40 | 36,931.39 | |
| d. Appropriations: | | | |
| - Final Equity Dividend | - | - | |
| - Interim Equity Dividend | 9,580.00 | 7,320.00 | |
| e. Outstanding at the end of the period | 31,777.40 | 29,611.39 | |
| Total Other Equity | 31,777.40 | 29,611.39 | |



P. Chatterjee

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| PARTICULARS | As at 31st Dec 2025 | As at 31st Dec 2024 |
|--|---|---|
| 14 Lease Liabilities | | |
| Non Current | | |
| a. Lease Liabilities | 119.93 | - |
| | <u>119.93</u> | <u>-</u> |
| 15 Provisions - Long Term | | |
| a. Provision for Employee Benefit Obligations (Gratuity) [Refer Note- 40] | 236.63 | 232.04 |
| b. Provision for Site Restoration [Refer Note- 37] | 773.78 | 692.94 |
| | <u>1,010.41</u> | <u>924.98</u> |
| 16 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) | | |
| A Deferred Tax Liability | | |
| Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipments | 957.30 | 1,420.89 |
| Right of Use Assets | 31.10 | - |
| | <u>988.40</u> | <u>1,420.89</u> |
| B Deferred Tax Assets | | |
| On Gratuity | 65.09 | 72.78 |
| On Lease Obligations | 33.55 | - |
| | <u>98.64</u> | <u>72.78</u> |
| | <u>889.76</u> | <u>1,348.11</u> |
| 17 Lease Liabilities | | |
| Current | | |
| a. Lease Liabilities | 13.38 | - |
| | <u>13.38</u> | <u>-</u> |
| 18 Trade Payables | | |
| Current | | |
| a. Dues to micro and small enterprises | 166.33 | 59.41 |
| b. Dues to others | 2,578.23 | 5,231.22 |
| | <u>2,744.56</u> | <u>5,290.63</u> |



J. Choudhary

18.1 Trade Payable ageing schedule as at December 31, 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date | | | | Total |
|----------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Less than 1 Year | 1 - 2 Years | 2 - 3 Years | More than 3 Years | As on 31.12.2025 |
| a. MSME | 166.33 | - | - | - | 166.33 |
| b. Others | 2,519.59 | 19.05 | 10.80 | 28.79 | 2,578.23 |
| c. Disputed - MSME | - | - | - | - | - |
| d. Disputed - Others | - | - | - | - | - |

18.2 Trade Payable ageing schedule as at December 31, 2024

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date | | | | Total |
|----------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Less than 1 Year | 1 - 2 Years | 2 - 3 Years | More than 3 Years | As on 31.12.2024 |
| a. MSME | 59.41 | - | - | - | 59.41 |
| b. Others | 5,123.88 | 68.68 | 28.38 | 10.28 | 5,231.22 |
| c. Disputed - MSME | - | - | - | - | - |
| d. Disputed - Others | - | - | - | - | - |

18.3 Refer Note- 39 for disclosures under section 22 of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

19 Other Financial Liabilities

Current

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| a. Creditors for Capital Assets | 288.30 | 170.45 |
| b. Employee Related Liability | 125.87 | 136.52 |
| c. Others | | |
| - Derivatives | 11.60 | 46.37 |
| | 425.77 | 353.34 |

20 Other Current Liabilities

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Statutory remittances (Contribution to PF, TDS etc.) | 4,918.38 | 4,949.15 |
| b. Unspent CSR Expenditure [Refer Note- 41] | 29.20 | - |
| | 4,947.58 | 4,949.15 |

21 Provisions - Short Term

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Provision for Employee Benefit Obligations (Gratuity) [Refer Note- 40] | 21.99 | 17.90 |
| b. Provision for Tax (Net of Advance Tax/TDS/TCS) | 1,841.23 | 1,211.89 |
| | 1,863.22 | 1,229.79 |



Jy Chakraborty

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | For the Year ended 31 st Dec 2025 | For the Year ended 31 st Dec 2024 |
|---|--|--|
| 22 Revenue from Operations | | |
| A Sale of Goods: | | |
| - Sale of crushed limestone | 37,791.20 | 34,342.43 |
| | 37,791.20 | 34,342.43 |
| Additional information: | | |
| Sales of crushed limestone represent 100% export sales to holding company, LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC, Bangladesh | | |
| 23 Other Income | | |
| (a) Interest on Bank Deposits | 106.45 | 42.87 |
| (b) Net Gains on Foreign Exchange Fluctuations | 774.72 | 494.26 |
| (c) Excess Liability Written Back | 1,807.15 | 464.39 |
| (d) Others | 4.06 | 1.54 |
| | 2,692.38 | 1,003.06 |
| 24 Cost of Extracted Limestone | | |
| (a) Changes in Inventories of Limestone | | |
| Opening Stock | 60.54 | 62.16 |
| Less: Closing Stock | - | 60.54 |
| | 60.54 | 1.62 |
| (b) Cost of Extraction | 4,035.42 | 3,677.88 |
| | 4,095.96 | 3,679.50 |
| 25 Employee Benefits Expenses | | |
| A Salary, Wages and Allowances | | |
| - Salary, Bonus & Allowance to Employees | 1,303.69 | 1,145.93 |
| B Contribution to Provident and other Funds | | |
| - Employers Contribution to P.F. | 67.27 | 62.74 |
| - Defined Benefit Plan Expenses [Refer Note-40] | 44.31 | 41.38 |
| | 1,415.27 | 1,250.05 |
| 26 Finance Cost | | |
| A Interest Expenses | | |
| - Interest on Lease Liabilities | 11.10 | 0.03 |



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LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | For the Year ended 31 st Dec 2025 | For the Year ended 31 st Dec 2024 |
|--|--|--|
| B Other Borrowing Costs | | |
| - Bank charges | 27.57 | 31.66 |
| | 38.67 | 31.69 |
| 27 Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses | | |
| - Depreciation on PPE | 2,307.59 | 2,030.03 |
| - Depreciation on ROU assets | 25.46 | 5.36 |
| - Amortization on Intangible Assets | 368.30 | 247.44 |
| | 2,701.35 | 2,282.83 |
| 28 Other Expenses | | |
| - Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| - Royalty and Cess for Limestone mining lease | 7,008.57 | 6,181.62 |
| - Contribution to Special Purpose Vehicle (1) | 3,802.65 | 3,359.52 |
| - Lease rent for limestone mining surface rights | 1,536.21 | 1,041.53 |
| - LBC and mining operation support & assistance by local bodies & others | 667.79 | 574.64 |
| - Business Promotion & Public Relations | 3.38 | 4.40 |
| - Communication charges | 2.80 | 2.28 |
| - Consumption of stores, spare parts and loose tools | 237.74 | 342.25 |
| - Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure (2) | 225.17 | 173.22 |
| - Cost of operation and maintenance of DG Sets/Grid for power generation | 21.58 | 33.11 |
| - Deputation of custom officials at site | 55.82 | 48.59 |
| - Environmental cost | 205.86 | 188.40 |
| - Fuel for power generation | 846.53 | 886.80 |
| - Gas, Water & Electricity | 5.29 | 2.24 |
| - Grid Power | 324.17 | 381.31 |
| - Insurance | 40.78 | 43.87 |
| - IT Cost | 199.96 | 197.21 |
| - Legal fees and consultation | 81.37 | 29.73 |
| - Miscellaneous expenses | 78.74 | 56.44 |
| - Rent | 21.86 | 21.99 |
| - Repairs to machinery | 173.17 | 158.49 |
| - Repairs to others | 261.62 | 249.73 |
| - Safety expense | 51.52 | 52.91 |
| - Security cost | 499.06 | 485.60 |
| - Site restoration cost | 80.85 | 82.69 |
| - Study, reports and consultancy fees | 111.22 | 119.58 |
| - Travelling and conveyance | 72.38 | 68.94 |
| - Loss on Derecognition of PPE | - | 456.46 |
| | 16,621.09 | 15,247.55 |



Jy Chakraborty

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | For the Year | For the Year |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | ended 31 st Dec 2025 | ended 31 st Dec 2024 |

Additional information:

(1) Represents the contribution payable to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) based on ₹ 90/- per tonne of limestone production from the Company's mines. The SPV was set up in terms of the directions of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India vis-à-vis Orders of the Supreme Court of India dated 12th April 2010 and the Order and Judgement dated 6th July, 2011. The amount so deposited by the Company to SPV is meant for various welfare projects mandated upon the SPV including the development of health, education, irrigation and agriculture in the mining project area (i.e 50 kms) of the Company solely for the local community and welfare of Tribals.

(2) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure ₹ 225.17 lakhs (Previous year : ₹ 173.22 lakhs) incurred by the Company represents with the requirement of the provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. [Refer note-41]

29 Earnings per Equity Share

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| a) Basic earnings per share (₹ in Lakhs) | 28.56 | 22.14 |
| b) Diluted earnings per share (₹ in Lakhs) | 28.56 | 22.14 |

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share are as follows:

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| - Profit for the year attributable to the Equity share holders of the Company (In Lakhs) | 11,746.01 | 9,106.26 |
| - Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic / diluted earnings per share (In Lakhs) | 411.33 | 411.33 |

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LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

30 Analytical Ratios

| Sl. No. | Ratio Name | UOM | Numerator | Denominator | Year 2025 | Year 2024 | Absolute Variance | Reason for Variance* |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| a. | Current ratio | Times | Current Assets | Current Liabilities | 3.24 | 2.66 | 17.69% | |
| b. | Debt-equity ratio | Times | Total Debt | Shareholder's Equity | 0.00 | 0.00 | NA | |
| c. | Debt service coverage ratio | Times | Earning available for debt service | Debt Service | 0.00 | 0.00 | NA | |
| d. | Return on equity ratio | % | Net profit after Taxes | Average shareholder equity | 33.75% | 27.74% | 17.80% | |
| e. | Inventory turnover ratio | Times | COGS | Average inventory | 2.79 | 2.52 | 9.74% | |
| f. | Trade receivables turnover ratio | Times | Sales | Average accounts receivables | 2.55 | 1.90 | 25.40% | Increase is due to higher sales coupled with improved collection efficiency |
| g. | Trade payables turnover ratio | Times | Purchases + Other Expenses | Average trade payables | 2.47 | 1.79 | 27.58% | The increase is attributable to higher purchases and faster settlement of supplier dues |
| h. | Net capital turnover ratio | Times | Sales | Average Working Capital | 1.80 | 1.75 | 3.00% | |
| i. | Net profit ratio | % | Net profit after Taxes | Sales | 31.08% | 26.52% | 14.68% | |
| j. | Return on capital employed | % | Earning before interest and taxes | Average Capital employed | 44.80% | 39.15% | 12.60% | |
| k. | Return on investment | % | Income from Trade Investment | Average Trade investment | NA | NA | NA | |

*Reason for variance in respect of aforesaid mentioned ratios, is given only in case where there is a significant change (25% or more) in Year 2025 in comparison to Year 2024



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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

31 Financial Instruments - Fair Values measurement and Fair Value Hierarchy

31.1 The financial assets and liabilities which are required to be measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss along with Fair Value Hierarchy :

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Fair Value Hierarchy | As at 31 st | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | Dec 2025 | Dec 2024 |
| (a) Other Financial Liabilities [Note-19(c)] | | | |
| - Derivative Instruments | Level 2 | 11.60 | 46.37 |
| | | 11.60 | 46.37 |

31.2 The carrying values and fair values of financials assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost along with Fair Value Hierarchy :

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Fair Value Hierarchy | Carrying & Fair Values | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
| Financial Assets : | | | |
| Measured at amortised cost - | | | |
| (a) Trade Receivable [Note-8] | Level 3 | 15,343.82 | 14,303.31 |
| (b) Cash & Cash Equivalents [Note-9] | Level 3 | 7,609.41 | 10,458.79 |
| (c) Bank Balances Other than Cash & Cash Equivalents [Note-9] | Level 3 | - | 71.30 |
| (d) Other Financial Assets [Note-5 and 10] | Level 3 | 182.49 | 113.47 |
| | | 23,135.72 | 24,946.87 |
| Financial Liabilities : | | | |
| Measured at amortised cost - | | | |
| (a) Lease Liabilities [Note-14 and 17] | Level 3 | 133.31 | - |
| (b) Trade Payables [Note-18] | Level 3 | 2,744.56 | 5,290.63 |
| (c) Other financial liabilities [Note-19] | Level 3 | 414.17 | 306.97 |
| | | 3,292.04 | 5,597.60 |

31.3 Valuation technique used to determine fair value:

- Inputs included in Level 1 of Fair Value Hierarchy are based on prices quoted in stock exchange and/or NAV declared by the Funds.
- Inputs included in Level 2 of Fair Value Hierarchy have been valued based on inputs from banks and other recognised financial institutions.
- Inputs included in Level 3 of Fair Value Hierarchy have been valued using acceptable valuation techniques such as Net Asset Value and/or Discounted Cash Flow Method.



J. Chacko

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Note:

1. All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy described as above, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.
2. The Management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.
3. The Forward Contracts have been taken by the Company for hedging its foreign currency exposures for both receivable in USD, and its fair value has been determined based on the forward rate provided by the bank for outstanding forward contracts.

32 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies 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 reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

- (A) Credit risk,
- (B) Liquidity risk, and
- (C) Market risk

32.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Receivables from customers

The revenue from operations, i.e., sale of crushed limestone represents 100% export sales to holding company, LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC ("LHB"). The Company's customer profile consists of only the holding company.

Credit risk on trade receivables is limited as the only customer of the Company, LafargeHolcim Bangladesh Limited, has a strong credit worthiness. As such the Company has not identified any credit impairment loss as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "G. Chakraborty".

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

32.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and by having access to funding through an adequate amount of committed credit lines. Management regularly monitors the position of cash and cash equivalents vis-a-vis projections. Assessment of maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities including debt financing plans and maintenance of Balance Sheet liquidity ratios are considered while reviewing the liquidity position.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted contractual cash flow, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
|---|------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| As at December 31, 2025 | | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| (a) Lease Liabilities [Note-14 and 17] | 13.38 | 119.93 | - | 133.31 |
| (b) Trade Payables [Note-18] | 2,744.56 | - | - | 2,744.56 |
| (c) Other financial liabilities [Note-19] | 425.77 | - | - | 425.77 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| (a) Lease Liabilities [Note-14 and 17] | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Trade Payables [Note-18] | 5,290.63 | - | - | 5,290.63 |
| (c) Other financial liabilities [Note-19] | 353.34 | - | - | 353.34 |

32.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Jy Chakraborty



LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**(A) Foreign Currency Risk**

The company's revenue from operations, ie, sale of crushed limestone represents 100% export sales to holding company and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk. The exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years, which has affected the results of the Company, and may fluctuate substantially in the future. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and enters into forward exchange contracts to mitigate the risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

The following table analysis foreign currency risk from material financial instruments:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | As at 31 December 2025 | | As at 31 December 2024 | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | INR | Foreign currency (USD) | INR | Foreign currency (USD) |
| Financial Assets: | | | | |
| - Trade Receivables | 15,343.82 | 170.64 | 14,303.31 | 167.05 |
| - Cash and Bank Balances | 1,976.52 | 21.98 | 1,400.41 | 16.36 |

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year:

| Particulars | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| INR / 1 USD | 89.92 | 85.62 |

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and 5% decrease against the relevant foreign currencies. Sensitivity indicates Management's assessment of the reasonable possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only material outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | As at 31 December 2025 | | As at 31 December 2024 | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | Increase | Decrease | Increase | Decrease |
| Financial Liabilities: | | | | |
| - USD | 866.00 | -866.00 | 785.00 | -785.00 |

33 Outstanding Forward Contracts

During the year the Company had entered into certain forward exchange contracts which are not intended for speculation purpose but only for hedging currency related risks. The Company has provided foreign exchange loss of Rs. 11.60 lakhs [as at 31st December 2024 Rs. 46.37 lakhs] due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rates in respect of all outstanding forward contracts at the balance sheet date not backed by any underlying existing assets/liabilities by marking them to the market.



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LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED
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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(A) Outstanding Short Term Forward Exchange Contracts entered into by the Company on account of payables:

| As at | No. of Contracts | Currency | (\$ In Lakhs) | (₹ In Lakhs) |
|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 31/Dec/2025 | 0 | USD | 0 | 0 |
| 31/Dec/2024 | 0 | USD | 0 | 0 |

(B) Outstanding Short Term Forward Exchange Contracts entered into by the Company on account of receivables:

| As at | No. of Contracts | Currency | (\$ In Lakhs) | (₹ In Lakhs) |
|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 31/Dec/2025 | 4 | USD | 18.00 | 1,612.52 |
| 31/Dec/2024 | 6 | USD | 33.00 | 2,799.51 |

Jy Chacko



NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

34 Expenditure / Earnings in foreign currency:

(A) Value of imports calculated on CIF basis:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| a) Stores and Spare parts | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| b) Capital goods | 185.99 | 449.29 |
| Total | 185.99 | 449.29 |

(B) Expenditure in foreign currency:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) Professional and Consulting fees | 30.06 | 20.30 |
| b) Interest and other Borrowing cost | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 30.06 | 20.30 |

(C) Earnings in foreign currency:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| a) FOB value of Exports | 37,791.20 | 34,342.43 |
| Total | 37,791.20 | 34,342.43 |

(D) Details of consumption of imported and indigenous items:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | | Dec-24 | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| i) Imported | | | | |
| Raw materials | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Stores and Spares | 0.37 | 0.16% | 0.29 | 0.08% |
| ii) Indigenous | | | | |
| Raw materials | 4,036.95 | 100.00% | 3,679.50 | 100.00% |
| Stores and Spares | 237.00 | 99.84% | 341.96 | 99.92% |



J. Chakraborty

- 35 The year end foreign currency exposures that are not hedged by a derivative Instrument or otherwise are given below:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Currency | As on 31-12-25 | | As on 31-12-24 | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | | Foreign Currency | INR | Foreign Currency | INR |
| a) Working Capital Loan | USD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| b) Sundry Creditors | USD | 0.31 | 27.48 | 0.31 | 26.17 |
| | Euro | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| c) Sundry Receivables | CHF | 0.65 | 73.78 | 0.51 | 48.20 |
| | USD | 152.64 | 13,725.27 | 134.05 | 11,477.74 |

- 36 Details of fees paid to statutory auditors:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| a) Statutory Audit Fees | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| b) Reimbursement of Expense | - | 0.18 |
| c) Tax Audit Fees | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| d) Any Other Matter | 0.30 | - |
| Total | 5.30 | 5.18 |

- 37 Obligation towards Site Restoration:

The Company is under a legal obligation to restore the mines in terms of final mines closure plan submitted to Indian Bureau of Mines at the end of mining operations. Based on the tenure of the current mining lease, estimated cost of site restoration has been provided during the year.

The details of provisions for site restoration cost are summarized below:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Opening Balance | 692.94 | 610.25 |
| b) Additions | 80.84 | 82.69 |
| c) Reversals | - | - |
| d) Closing Balance | 773.78 | 692.94 |



J. Chakraborty

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

38 Disclosure Pursuant to Ind As 116 - Leases

(A) Movement of Lease Liabilities

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | - | 2.68 |
| (+) Additions during the year | 145.04 | - |
| (+) Accretion of Interest during the year | 11.10 | 0.03 |
| (-) Payments made during the year | (22.83) | (2.71) |
| Balance at the end of the year | 133.31 | - |
| Current Maturities | 13.38 | - |
| Non Current Maturities | 119.93 | - |
| Total | 133.31 | - |

(B) Amounts recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Depreciation expenses of Right to Use Asset [Refer Note- 27] | 25.46 | 5.36 |
| Interest on lease liabilities [Refer Note-26] | 11.10 | 0.03 |
| Expenses related to Short term leases/low value asset lease [Refer Note-28] | 21.86 | 21.99 |
| Total Amount Recognised in the Profit and Loss account | 58.42 | 27.38 |

39 Following disclosures required for Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the company :

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year | 166.33 | 59.41 |
| b. The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year. | - | - |
| c. The amount of interest paid in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year | - | - |
| d. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act. | - | - |
| e. The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year. | - | - |
| f. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure. | - | - |



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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

The information has been compiled to the extent they could be identified as Small Scale and ancillary undertakings on the basis of information available with the company.

40 Employee Benefit Plans : Post - employment obligations

Defined Benefit Plans as per Actuarial Valuation: Gratuity benefit plan (Unfunded by the Company)

The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation. The Group has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment, of an amount equivalent to "15/26 * Monthly Salary * for each completed year of service."

Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. A minimum of 5 years' qualifying service and eligibility to receive service gratuity/ pension is essential to get this one time lump sum benefit. The gratuity payable is subject to maximum of Rs. 20 Lakhs.

The Present Value of obligation is determined on actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method as prescribed by Ind AS - 19 - "Employee Benefits", which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up final obligation.

Inherent Risk:

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the company to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, changes in demographic experience. This may results in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subjected to any longevity risk.

The amounts recognised in the financial statements and the movements in the total defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| (I) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation | As on 31 st December'25 | As on 31 st December'24 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Balance at the beginning of the year | 249.94 | 237.85 |
| (b) Current service cost | 27.19 | 24.37 |
| (c) Interest cost | 17.12 | 17.01 |
| (d) Curtailment Cost/(credit) | - | - |
| (e) Settlement Cost/(credit) | - | - |
| (f) Employee Contribution | - | - |
| (g) Past service cost | - | - |
| (h) Acquisitions | - | - |
| (i) Actuarial (gains) / loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income: | | |
| - change in demographic assumptions | (1.43) | (0.56) |
| - change in financial assumptions | (1.23) | 7.38 |
| - experience adjustments | 2.97 | (5.40) |
| (j) Benefits paid | (35.94) | (30.71) |
| Balance at the end of the year | 258.62 | 249.94 |



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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

| (II) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets | As on 31st December'25 | As on 31st December'24 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Balance at the beginning of the year | - | - |
| (b) Investment income | - | - |
| (c) Return on plan assets excluding amount recognised in Net Interest Expense | - | - |
| (d) Actual company contributions | - | - |
| (e) Fund transferred | - | - |
| (f) Employee contributions | - | - |
| (g) Benefits paid | - | - |
| (h) Return on plan assets recognised in Other Comprehensive Income | - | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | - | - |

(₹ In Lakhs)

| (III) Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet | As on 31st December'25 | As on 31st December'24 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Present value of defined benefit obligation | 258.62 | 249.94 |
| (b) Fair value of plan assets | - | - |
| Net defined benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet | 258.62 | 249.94 |
| Current and Non Current Liability Breakup as on Balance Sheet date | | |
| (a) Current Liability | 21.99 | 17.90 |
| (b) Non Current Liability | 236.63 | 232.04 |
| | 258.62 | 249.94 |

(₹ In Lakhs)

| (IV) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss | As on 31st December'25 | As on 31st December'24 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Current service cost | 27.19 | 24.37 |
| (b) Past service costs | - | - |
| (c) Loss/ (Gain) on Settlement | - | - |
| (d) Net Interest (Income) / cost on the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset) | 17.12 | 17.01 |
| Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss | 44.31 | 41.38 |

(₹ In Lakhs)

| (V) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income | As on 31st December'25 | As on 31st December'24 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation | 0.31 | 1.42 |
| (b) Return on plan asset excluding amount recognised in net interest expense | - | - |
| (c) Re-measurement arising because of change in effect of asset celling | - | - |
| Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income | 0.31 | 1.42 |



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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

| (VI) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation: | As on 31st December'25 | As on 31st December'24 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flow) | 10 years | 11 years |
| Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis): | | |
| 1 Year | 21.99 | 17.90 |
| 2 to 5 years | 64.87 | 54.32 |
| 6 to 10 years | 107.44 | 95.44 |
| More than 10 years | 374.24 | 403.47 |

| (VII) Actuarial assumptions | As on 31st December'25 | As on 31st December'24 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date : | | |
| (a) Discount rate (%) | 6.90% | 6.85% p.a. |
| (b) Rate of increase in Salaries (%) | 8.00% p.a. | 8.00% p.a. |
| (c) Normal Retirement age (years) | 60 Years | 60 Years |
| (d) Mortality Rate | 100% of IALM 2012-14 | 100% of IALM 2012-14 |
| (e) Attrition Rates, based on age (% p.a.): | | |
| Upto 30 years | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| From 31 years to 44 years | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| More than 44 years | 2.00 | 1.00 |

Note: Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government Securities as at the balance sheet date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(VIII) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonable possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, while holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown below:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Base Defined Benefit Obligation - ₹ 258.62 Lakhs | |
|---|---|------------------|
| | Decrease | Increase |
| (a) Due to change in Discount Rate (- / + 1%) : Revised Defined Benefit Obligation Liability % change compared to base | 285.20 10.28% | 235.67 -8.87% |
| (b) Due to change in Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%) : Revised Defined Benefit Obligation Liability % change compared to base | 236.22 -8.66% | 283.34 9.56% |
| (c) Due to change in Attrition Rate (- / + 50% of base assumption) : Revised Defined Benefit Obligation Liability % change compared to base | 262.24 1.40% | 255.58 -1.18% |
| (d) Due to change in Mortality Rate (- / + 10%) : Revised Defined Benefit Obligation Liability % change compared to base | 258.95 0.13% | 258.30 -0.12% |



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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(IX) Risk exposure:

Valuation are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and may vary over time. As such valuations of the Company is exposed to follow risks -

- (a) Salary Escalation risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.
- (b) Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
- (c) Demographic risk : The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
- (d) Liquidity risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non-availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

41 Corporate Social Responsibility :

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| (a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year | 225.15 | 171.41 |
| (b) Amount of expenditure incurred | 195.96 | 173.22 |
| (c) (Excess)/Shortfall at the end of the year. | 29.18 | -1.81 |
| (d) Total of previous years shortfall | Nil | Nil |
| (e) Reason for shortfall | Pertains to ongoing Infrastructure Projects | Nil |
| (f) Nature of CSR activities | Health Care Services, Education, Skills Development, Social, Environment & Youth Development and Infrastructure. | |
| (g) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard | - | - |
| (h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately. | - | - |

* The unspent amount of Rs. 29.20 Lakhs has been transferred to unspent CSR account within 30 days from the end of the financial year, in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 read with the CSR Amendment Rules. Further, excess spend of Rs.0.02 Lakhs has been lapsed



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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

42 Related Party Disclosures as per Ind AS -24:

Name of the Related Parties:

(a) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Name | Nature of relationship | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|---|------------------------|--------|--------|
| (a) Mr. Rajesh Surana (Appointed as Additional Director w.e.f 27.05.2025) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (b) Mr. Marcos Cela Rey (Ceased to be director w.e.f 18-12-24) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (c) Mr. Kazi Mizanur Rahman (Appointed as Director w.e.f 07.10.2015) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (d) Mr. Mohammed Iqbal Chowdhury (Appointed as Director w.e.f 31.10.2017) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (e) Mr. George Chacko (Appointed as Director w.e.f 24.11.2022) | Director | 87.13 | 88.16 |
| (f) Mr. Amitav Singh (Appointed as Director w.e.f 29.07.2023) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (h) Mr. Tarek Samir Ahmed Elba (Appointed as Director w.e.f 19-12-24) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (i) Laurembam Priyatama Devi (Appointed as Company secretary w.e.f 17-07-23) | Company Secretary | 10.00 | 7.82 |

(b) Holding Company: LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC ("LHB"), Bangladesh

Ultimate Holding Company: Surma Holdings B.V, Netherland

Export sales transaction: LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC ("LHB"), Bangladesh

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Closing balance of export sales receivables | 15,343.82 | 14,303.31 |
| Total value of export sales transaction | 37,791.20 | 34,342.43 |



George Chacko

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**(c) Fellow Subsidiary Company:**

Name of the related party: Lum Mawshun Minerals Pvt. Ltd.

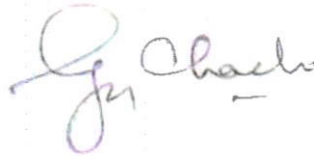
(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|---|--------|--------|
| Closing balance | 24.92 | 24.68 |
| Expense paid by the Company on behalf of the fellow subsidiary company during the year ended. | 0.24 | 6.95 |

(d) Group Company:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Name of Party | Nature of relationship | Net Transaction value during the year | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Holcim Group Services Ltd. | Intercompany services | 24.10 | 73.78 | 48.20 |
| Holcim Services (South Asia) India | Intercompany services | 149.21 | 165.33 | 156.72 |
| Lafarge Asia SDN BHD | Intercompany services | - | 27.48 | 26.17 |



NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

42 Related Party Disclosures as per Ind AS -24:

Name of the Related Parties:

(a) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Name | Nature of relationship | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|---|------------------------|--------|--------|
| (a) Mr. Rajesh Surana (Appointed as Additional Director w.e.f 27.05.2025) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (b) Mr. Marcos Cela Rey (Ceased to be director w.e.f 18-12-24) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (c) Mr. Kazi Mizanur Rahman (Appointed as Director w.e.f 07.10.2015) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (d) Mr. Mohammed Iqbal Chowdhury (Appointed as Director w.e.f 31.10.2017) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (e) Mr. George Chacko (Appointed as Director w.e.f 24.11.2022) | Director | 87.13 | 88.16 |
| (f) Mr. Amitav Singh (Appointed as Director w.e.f 29.07.2023) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (h) Mr. Tarek Samir Ahmed Elba (Appointed as Director w.e.f 19-12-24) | Director | Nil | Nil |
| (i) Laurembam Priyatama Devi (Appointed as Company secretary w.e.f 17-07-23) | Company Secretary | 10.00 | 7.82 |

(b) Holding Company: LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC ("LHB"), Bangladesh

Ultimate Holding Company: Surma Holdings B.V, Netherland

Export sales transaction: LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC ("LHB"), Bangladesh

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Closing balance of export sales receivables | 15,343.82 | 14,303.31 |
| Total value of export sales transaction | 37,791.20 | 34,342.43 |



George Chacko

LAFARGE UMIAM MINING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U14107ML1999PTC005707

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**(c) Fellow Subsidiary Company:**

Name of the related party: Lum Mawshun Minerals Pvt. Ltd.

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Particulars | Dec-25 | Dec-24 |
|---|--------|--------|
| Closing balance | 24.92 | 24.68 |
| Expense paid by the Company on behalf of the fellow subsidiary company during the year ended. | 0.24 | 6.95 |

(d) Group Company:

(₹ In Lakhs)

| Name of Party | Nature of relationship | Net Transaction value during the year | As at 31 st Dec 2025 | As at 31 st Dec 2024 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Holcim Group Services Ltd. | Intercompany services | 24.10 | 73.78 | 48.20 |
| Holcim Services (South Asia) India | Intercompany services | 149.21 | 165.33 | 156.72 |
| Lafarge Asia SDN BHD | Intercompany services | - | 27.48 | 26.17 |



R. Gargar

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

44 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

A) Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

- (i) Bank Guarantee amounting to ₹ 370.00 lakhs (as at 31st December 2024 ₹ 370.00 lakhs) issued by The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Mumbai Branch on behalf of the Company favoring Indian Bureau of Mines as financial assurance for the progressive mines closure plan.
- (ii) The Company has received demand notice from the Additional Director General, Directorate General of Goods & Service Tax Intelligence, Guwahati Zonal Unit demanding ₹ 860.60 lakhs as Service Tax under Reverse Charge Mechanism on services received from Government for extraction of limestone during the period April 2016 to June 2017, the Company has paid ₹ 587.58 lakhs as Service Tax for the above period before issuing the demand notice. The net demand of service tax of ₹ 273.02 lakhs are arising only due to mis-interpretation as to point of taxation/time of supply by the revenue authority. While the Company has paid ₹ 332.80 lakhs GST in respect of services received from Government under Reverse Charge Mechanism, the revenue authority is proposing service tax against the same.

The Company has submitted a reply to the Commissioner, Central GST Commissionerate, Shillong against the demand and their response is awaited.

- (iii) Company entered into a Limestone Mining Agreement with a mining contractor (the "Contractor"). The Contractor failed to engage the right mining equipment, many mining equipment were more than 5 years old and in violation of the provisions of the Agreement. The Contractor failed to produce right sizes of Limestone as specified in the Agreement. Company issued notices of Material Breach to the Contractor in terms of the Agreement. On 28.02.2015 the Agreement was terminated.

Company submitted its 'Request for Arbitration' to the Secretariat of the International Court of Arbitration (ICC), Paris as per the provisions of the Agreement, with a claim of ₹ 2,241 lakhs. The Contractor made counter-claim of ₹ 6,204 lakhs. By order dated 11.09.2015, the Arbitration Tribunal rejected the counterclaim of the Contractor on procedural ground. On 11.12.2015, the Contractor filed an application before the Calcutta High Court under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 seeking to set aside the Order of the Arbitration Tribunal dated 11.09.2015 (the "Application"). On 18.01.2016, the Contractor filed an application for stay of the Order dated 11.09.2015 before the Arbitration Tribunal on the ground that the matter is pending before the High Court.

On 01.02.2016, the Arbitral Tribunal passed an order adjourning hearing before the Tribunal until final disposal of the Application by the Calcutta High Court. Upon the matter being transferred, we mentioned the matter before the Hon'ble Court and the matter is likely to be listed in near future.

On December 5, 2023 when the matter came up for hearing, it was directed to be transferred to the Commercial Division of the Hon'ble High Court.

The matter is pending before the High Court at Calcutta.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Chakraborty".

- (iv) Income tax liability (including penalty) that may arise in respect of matters in appeal/ challenged by the company amounting to ₹ 1111.69 lacs pertaining to tax financial year 2021-22 and 2022-23. The company has paid ₹ 231.65 lakhs as pre deposit against tax appeal/tax under dispute.

B) Commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for ₹ 883.58 lakhs (as at December 31, 2024 ₹ 272.26 lakhs).

45 Segment information:

The Company has no separate reportable segment as defined by Ind AS 108, "Segment Reporting" as the company is primarily engaged in the mining activities and the entire sales are export sales.

46 Loans and Advances/Investments of Funds and Receipt of Funds in Capacity of Intermediaries:

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.

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.

47 Other Additional Regulatory Information:

- (a) The company has declared interim dividend of 233% per share on 41,33,099 issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 10 each (i.e. ₹ 9580.00 lakhs) out of nine (09) months profit of financial year 2025 (January 2025 to September 2025) as per provisional accounts and undistributed profits of the previous financial year at the Board of Directors' Meeting held on 27th October 2025.
- (b) The company has paid the declared dividend of ₹ 9,580.00 lakhs to its 100% holding Company LafargeHolcim Bangladesh PLC on 25th November 2025.
- (c) The dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Companies Act 2013, Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 and regulations made there under as amended till date.
- (d) Title deeds of all 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.
- (e) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the financial year.



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- (f) The company has not granted loans and advances to related parties which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (g) The company does not have any Benami Property where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property.
- (h) The company has not secured working capital loans from banks on the basis of security of current
- (i) The company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other Lender.
- (j) The company doesn't have any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (k) The company has no charges that are pending to be satisfied with the Registrar of Companies.
- (l) The company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (m) The company not has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (n) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial

48 Previous Year Figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to current year classification in order to comply with Division II of Schedule III of the companies Act, 2013.

49 Subsequent Events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date (December 2025) and the date of authorisation, other than those disclosed under respective notes (if any).

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