



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

Note 1. Corporate information

Jubilant Ingrevia Limited ("the Company" or "the Holding Company" or "the Parent Company") is a public limited company incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Company is domiciled in India and the registered office of the Company is situated at Bhartiagram, Gajraula, District Amroha, Uttar Pradesh – 244223 and the Equity Shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company comprise the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and its associates (together referred to as "the Group"). The Group is a global integrated life science products and innovative solutions provider serving, pharmaceutical, nutrition, agrochemical, consumer and industrial customers with its customised products and solutions that are innovative, cost effective and conforming to premium quality standards. The Group is engaged in manufacturing and supply of speciality chemicals, nutrition and health solutions and chemical intermediates through five manufacturing facilities in India. The Group is well recognised as a 'Partner of Choice' by leading pharmaceuticals and life sciences companies globally.

Note 2. Summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, to the extent applicable.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

The Consolidated Financial Statements (also referred as "financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Act, as amended from time to time, relevant

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are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of an entity begins when the Group obtains control over that entity and ceases when the Group loses control over the entity. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of an entity acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the entity.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances,

appropriate adjustments are made to that entity's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation

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After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associates. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investments in the associates are impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of each associate and its carrying value.

(e) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the

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disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date/month of addition/disposal.

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Derecognition

A property, plant and equipment or intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a PPE or intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the respective asset and are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group 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 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has

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has performed, the Group presents the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the Group's performance and the customer's payment.

Income in respect of entitlement towards export incentives is recognised in accordance with the relevant scheme on recognition of the related export sales. Such export incentives are recorded as part of other operating revenue.

Scrap sales are recognised when control of scrap goods are transferred i.e., on dispatch of goods and are accounted for net of returns and rebates.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits:

