RAIN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

RIL/SEs/2026 March 9, 2026

The General Manager Department of Corporate Services BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street, Fort Mumbai-400 001	The Manager Listing Department National Stock Exchange of India Limited Bandra Kurla Complex Bandra East, Mumbai – 400 051

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Management Commentary on the Annual Audited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) for the Financial Year ended on December 31, 2025 – Reg.
Ref : Scrip Code: 500339 (BSE) & Scrip code : RAIN (NSE)

With reference to the above stated subject, given below is the link to the Management Commentary on the Annual Audited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) for the Financial Year ended on December 31, 2025:

Link for Audio – Management Commentary:

https://rain-industries.com/images/RIL-Q&A-Q4-2025.mp3

Please also find attached herewith the Transcript of Management Commentary on the Annual Audited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) for the Financial Year ended on December 31, 2025.

This is for your kind information and record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
for Rain Industries Limited

SINGIDI VENKAT RAMANA REDDY
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Sarang

Good day ladies and gentlemen.

Welcome to the RAIN Industries Limited Q&A session for the Fourth quarter of 2025. My name is Saranga Pani, and I serve as General Manager of Corporate Reporting and Investor Relations at RAIN Industries Limited.

The speakers for today are:

Mr. Jagan Reddy Nellore – Managing Director of RAIN Industries Limited
Mr. Gerard Sweeney – President of RAIN Carbon Inc.; and
Mr. T. Srinivasa Rao – CFO of RAIN Industries Limited

Following the Earnings Presentation and Management Commentary released on 27th February 2026, we have received a wide range of questions from investors and analysts covering near-term market conditions as well as our medium-to long-term strategic priorities across business segments and balance sheet management.

We will try to address these in a structured manner, providing as much clarity as possible while keeping our responses focused and concise.

Before we proceed, the management would like to note that during this management discussion, we may make forward-looking statements that include various subjects such as outcomes, trends, targets, and strategic directions. These statements rely on our current projections and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to vary materially from those suggested by these forward-looking statements. There are certain risk factors that could lead to significant deviations from our predictions.

With that, we will now start the discussion today with Gerard Sweeney…

Sarang:

Gerry, the first question has two parts, and is regarding the aluminium industry.

We have been reading about significant aluminium capacity additions in India and Indonesia. How much of the incremental Indonesian capacity can RAIN realistically cater to over the medium term, as currently the Indonesian aluminium market is largely served by Chinese suppliers?

Also, could you cover the Middle East market dynamics including demand outlook, supply situation, and approximately how much we currently export to this region?

Gerard Sweeney

Thanks, Sarang and we are starting with a tricky question here. Indonesia is one of the world's growing aluminium markets, but it is also highly competitive and currently well supplied with carbon from Chinese producers. We are continually developing relationships with new and existing customers there who value consistent quality, technical support, and long-term supply reliability.

On the second part of your question regarding the Middle East, it is important to highlight that our assessment today differs from what we shared during our initial investor call earlier this quarter. Within just 24 hours of that call, the situation in the region changed materially. Geo-political hostilities have escalated sharply, and this has had an immediate and significant impact on global energy markets. Energy costs have climbed significantly over the past week, and new limitations on key exports are beginning to exert upward pressure on natural gas markets. This is already being felt in Europe, where supply concerns tend to amplify price movements, and similar effects are emerging in other regions relying on imported fuel. Market participants are now closely watching how prolonged these constraints may be, as any sustained disruption could deepen volatility and further strain global energy systems. In addition, the realignment of crude trade flows, driven largely by shipping constraints, has the potential to influence GPC availability globally, both in terms of volumes and quality, unless crude is sourced locally.

Before these developments, RAIN had a well-established and growing presence in the region. We have long been a trusted CPC supplier to several major smelters in the Middle East, and we were actively evaluating expansion opportunities in the CTP segment. However, since the onset of the conflict, several aluminium producers in the region have declared force majeure. Their actions reflect not only localized energy curtailments but also broader supply chain challenges that are beginning to manifest across multiple industrial sectors.

We are monitoring the situation very closely because the impact of these developments is likely to extend beyond the region and could create both direct and indirect implications for CPC and CTP suppliers. That said, we believe RAIN is well positioned to navigate this period of uncertainty. Our globally distributed manufacturing footprint, flexible logistics network, and advanced blending capabilities, both for raw materials and finished products, provide us with some operational resilience. These strengths enable us to absorb disruptions in one region while continuing to support customers across our global portfolio.

While the environment remains fluid, we are approaching it with both caution and confidence. Our diversified asset base and operational flexibility give us the tools to mitigate potential impacts, and we remain focused on ensuring continuity of supply, maintaining service levels, and preserving long-term customer relationships.

Sarang:

Thanks, Gerry. As a follow-up question on the aluminium market, what is the outlook for the revival of aluminium smelters in the United States, especially given the continued rise in electricity costs? How sustainable is any potential restart or expansion? In the current environment, where LME aluminium prices and regional premiums remain strong while alumina prices are stable to slightly declining, does this improve RAIN's ability to pass on higher carbon costs?

Gerard Sweeney

As we noted earlier, the U.S. has recently seen a series of announcements related to aluminium industry expansion, both through increased utilization at existing smelters and the planned construction of the first greenfield smelter in the country in several decades. All this new and expanded capacity will rely on carbon anodes, which require CPC and CTP as key raw materials. RAIN is strategically positioned to support this growth, given our geographic footprint in North America and our long-standing relationships with these aluminium producers.

One dynamic worth highlighting is the evolving U.S. electricity landscape. With electricity prices rising, data centres have become major buyers of power and are generally agnostic regarding higher power costs, unlike aluminium smelting, which is highly energy-sensitive. We have already seen in Europe how spikes in energy prices led to significant curtailments and even shutdowns of smelters. However, we understand that the recently announced smelter expansions in the U.S. have proactively secured the necessary electricity supply to support their planned capacity increases. This gives us confidence that these projects have been structured with long-term operational stability in mind.

Turning to aluminium and alumina pricing, current price trends are supporting strong smelter profitability. However, it is important to recognize that the delivered price of CPC and CTP to each smelter is fundamentally shaped by regional supply-and-demand dynamics for those materials, rather than aluminium prices alone. This is where RAIN's operational model provides a competitive advantage. Our flexible logistics and supply chain configuration allow us to efficiently serve both domestic customers, including new U.S. smelting capacity, and customers across global markets. As regional market conditions evolve, this flexibility ensures that we can optimize our product flows while continuing to meet customer needs reliably and economically.

Sarang

Thanks, Gerry. The next question is, how does the current geo-political situation impact RAIN's operations? How are the current U.S. tariffs impacting RAIN?

Gerard Sweeney

Let me begin with the question on tariffs. As outlined in our management commentary, U.S. tariffs do not have a direct or material impact on RAIN's operations. This is because the vast majority of our key raw materials, as well as our finished products, including CPC and CTP, are included in the extensive list of items that are exempt from U.S. tariff measures. As a result, our supply flows into and out of the U.S. remain largely unaffected.

With respect to broader geopolitical developments, we continue to monitor the global environment very closely, particularly given the ongoing hostilities in the Middle East and their effect on global energy markets. The situation remains highly fluid. While it is still too early to draw definitive conclusions, prolonged instability in the region has the potential to influence crude and LNG markets, global freight routes, and the overall supply–demand balance for several key inputs linked to our business.

Our commercial, procurement, and logistics teams are actively evaluating these evolving dynamics to understand any potential implications for raw material availability, shipping patterns, or customer operating conditions. This includes assessing potential shifts in crude supply flows, changes in LNG pricing and availability, and any secondary effects that could influence market fundamentals for the materials we produce.

Based on what we know today, we see only a reduced impact on RAIN's operational matters. Our diversified global footprint, flexible procurement options, and resilient logistics network continue to provide meaningful insulation against near-term disruptions. That said, we are maintaining a high level of vigilance. If conditions in the region begin to materially affect trade flows, input costs, or customer requirements, we are prepared to act swiftly and decisively.

Our priority remains ensuring continuity of supply, safeguarding our operations, and supporting our customers through any potential market volatility. We will continue to track developments closely and adapt as necessary, maintaining a balanced posture of caution and confidence as the global energy situation evolves.

Sarang

Thanks, Gerry. The next question is: with China operating under aluminium production caps and exporting its CPC, could you explain the recent trend in Chinese CPC exports and its pricing? Specifically, what were the key reasons behind the spike in CPC prices in China during the second quarter of 2025? Also, please comment on whether the prices of low-Sulphur GPC alone have increased, or if the prices of all-grades of GPC have increased.

Gerard Sweeney

As we highlighted in our Management Commentary for the fourth quarter of 2025, the primary driver behind the increase in GPC prices is the growing demand from the Battery Anode Material (or, BAM) industry. The BAM sector continues to expand rapidly as electric-vehicle and energy-storage markets scale up, and this has created significant new competition for low-sulphur GPC, a material traditionally used by calciners to produce CPC for aluminium smelting.

Initially, BAM producers began importing low-sulphur GPC into China, and that shift alone drove a substantial rise in market quotations for this grade. As BAM producers advanced their blending practices and started incorporating additional GPC grades, the price increases broadened across the GPC spectrum, affecting material availability and pricing globally.

While GPC prices have risen sharply due to this incremental demand, calciners worldwide have been more constrained in passing these cost increases to CPC customers immediately. Contract structures, pricing cycles, and competitive market dynamics often create a lag between higher raw-material costs and adjustments to CPC selling prices. This timing mismatch has placed temporary margin pressure on calciners until CPC pricing can reflect the higher cost base.

Sarang

Thanks, Gerry. Before moving to some questions on the distillation business of RAIN's Carbon segment, what is the current capacity utilisation level of CPC plants in India and the United States markets? Additionally, how is the ramp-up of the blending facilities progressing?

Gerard Sweeney

Following the relaxation of import restrictions in India, our Carbon segment's two Indian calcination plants are now operating at approximately 90 percent of capacity or higher. This reflects both improved raw-material availability and strong domestic demand for CPC.

Looking at our calcination operations globally, we are currently running at about 70 percent of total capacity. We expect this utilization rate to increase in the second half of 2026 as market conditions continue to normalize, raw-material flows improve, and demand across our customer base strengthens. Our teams are actively coordinating logistics and procurement, to ensure we can efficiently support this upward trajectory in operating rates.

Sarang

Thanks, Gerry. The next question is about our Carbon segment's distillation business. What were the primary reasons for the volume decline during the fourth quarter of 2025? What is the current utilisation level of RAIN's carbon distillation plants?

Gerard Sweeney

Our carbon distillation volumes in the fourth quarter of 2025 came in lower than expected due to a combination of customer-related factors. The largest impact came from an unplanned outage at one of our major customers' smelters, which temporarily curtailed their ability to take product. In addition, another customer faced the potential shutdown of an associated carbon plant, resulting in their inability to accept the volumes we had scheduled for the quarter.

These challenges were further compounded by the delayed timing of a large-volume shipment that we had expected to complete before year-end. Even with these temporary disruptions, our underlying operations remained stable. We closed 2025 with carbon distillation running at approximately 70 percent capacity utilization.

Sarang

Next is a follow-up question on RAIN's Carbon distillation business. Given that CTP is largely a regional market and that RAIN is the largest market player and considering that CTP represents a relatively small percentage of aluminium smelter costs, why does price pass-through remain challenging during periods of cost inflation?

Gerard Sweeney

Thanks Sarang. As we mentioned earlier regarding LME and alumina pricing, CTP pricing, much like CPC pricing, is influenced by a combination of raw-material dynamics and the supply-and-demand balance for finished products within each region. These regional market conditions vary considerably around the world, and as a result, they directly affect the delivered price of CTP in those specific geographies.

While CTP may represent only a relatively small portion of a smelter's overall cost structure, our customers remain highly disciplined in tracking the cost of every individual input. They evaluate each component independently and set their pricing expectations accordingly. This sensitivity to input costs is a consistent behaviour across the industry and continues to shape commercial discussions.

Sarang

Before moving to Advanced Materials segment, we have one last question on our Carbon segment, about the usage of alternate raw materials. Can you give guidance on what percentage of RAIN's Carbon segment raw material requirements will come from alternative materials in 2026? And what would be the cost competitiveness of those materials compared to our traditional raw materials? How are our competitors dealing with the raw material issues? Has there been any reduction in supply from our competitors due to their inability to source the raw materials?

Gerard Sweeney

Good question, Sarang. In our Carbon Distillation business, we continue to make meaningful progress on developing alternative raw-material sources to supplement and, over time, partially-replace traditional coal tar. Our technical services teams are actively collaborating with several key customers as we advance this transition, ensuring that any new feedstock aligns with their performance requirements.

At the same time, our R&D teams are focused on optimizing and expanding the use of alternative blends while maintaining the product quality and consistency our customers expect. This includes rigorous testing, qualification work, and close coordination with customers throughout the development process.

As a converter, we also closely monitor the cost competitiveness of these alternative materials relative to coal tar, while ensuring we have the volume flexibility needed to meet market demand. Our objective is to balance cost, reliability, and performance as the raw-material landscape evolves.

Unfortunately, we are not in a position to comment on how our competitors are addressing these raw-material constraints, but we remain confident in our strategy and the progress we are making.

Sarang

Thanks, Gerry. The next question moves on to the Advanced Materials segment: Was the main Asian pressure in the fourth quarter in RAIN's Resins business only, or did you also see it in the segment's Engineered Products or Chemical Intermediates businesses?

Gerard Sweeney

It is important to highlight the seasonality within our Advanced Materials segment. Historically, both the fourth and first quarters tend to show lower volumes, reflecting the natural seasonality of several key product lines in this segment.

Within our Resins business, results were pressured by higher energy costs in Europe, which directly affected production economics, as well as by increased pricing competition from Asian suppliers. The combination of these dynamics created a challenging margin environment throughout the year for our resins business.

In our Engineered Products business, which includes our next-generation offerings such as CARBORES and PETRORES, we continued to advance our market position, although these products also face growing competitive pressure from Asia. Meanwhile, our asphalt sealer Engineered Products in North America remain largely insulated from Asian competition, but they are inherently seasonal, with demand concentrated in warmer months. This seasonal profile contributed to lower activity in the fourth quarter.

Finally, our Chemical Intermediates business, which includes our Benzene, Toluene and Xylene product portfolio, was impacted by a significant decline in crude benzene quotations during 2025. This sharp drop in benchmark pricing resulted in inventory valuation losses over the course of the year.

Overall, while these headwinds affected performance in the near term, they reflect well-understood market factors and seasonal trends across our Advanced Materials segment.

Sarang

Thank you, Gerry. We now have a few questions for Mr. Jagan. On the energy storage materials side of the Advanced Materials segment, could you outline RAIN's long-term strategy, including expected capex plans and the potential product opportunities being pursued?

Jagan Nellore

RAIN views energy storage as a critical pillar of the future energy landscape. It enables on-demand access to green energy, helps balance intermittent renewable power sources, and plays a foundational role in stabilizing modern energy infrastructure. As this market continues to expand globally, we intend to grow alongside it, particularly in areas where our coating technologies, specialty products, and production expertise can add meaningful value.

We believe the North American energy-storage market is entering a strong growth phase, supported by increasing clean-energy investment and supportive policy frameworks. That outlook is a key reason for establishing our demonstration facility in Canada, which serves as both a development hub and a platform for customer engagement.

We are currently working with several industry partners and government entities to help shape the future of this business, exploring opportunities across multiple parts of the energy-storage value chain. While it is too early to specify which area we will invest in, our approach is disciplined: any investment we pursue will be backed by a corresponding supply agreement to ensure commercial viability from day one.

Sarang.

Our next investor question for both the Advanced Materials and Carbon segments is, will we see any benefits from our Research and Development initiatives in 2026?

Jagan Nellore

RAIN has a long history of commercializing materials developed through our R&D efforts, and these innovations span all our business segments. Our portfolio includes more environmentally friendly raw materials for our resins business, serving the rubber industry and other sectors, world-leading anode-coating materials for rechargeable batteries, next-generation, environmentally-improved asphalt sealer products, and advanced hybrid pitches for specialty applications.

In 2025, we also began operating under our marketing and distribution agreement with China Steel Chemicals of Taiwan to sell mesophase carbon microbeads, or MCMB, into the North American market. MCMB is an important precursor material used in the production of rechargeable batteries for smaller-scale devices such as power tools, drones, and other portable electronics. This initiative expands our participation in the energy-storage materials space with an additional, high-value product line.

Beyond these commercial activities, RAIN continues to invest aggressively in research and development. We are advancing new materials while also exploring new applications for our existing products across the rapidly growing energy-storage and advanced-materials markets. These efforts are designed to drive future production opportunities, support deeper market penetration, and position RAIN as a meaningful contributor to the evolving global energy-materials supply chain.

Sarang.

Our next investor question goes back to the Carbon distillation business. Could we have an update on the status of our new CTP facility in India?

Jagan Nellore

Thank you, Sarang, for the question. Our distillation project in India is progressing through the early stages of design and engineering. At this phase, our teams are focused on developing an optimized configuration that leverages as much of our existing site's infrastructure as possible. This approach allows us to manage capital costs effectively while ensuring we maintain the operational capabilities required for long-term growth.

We are working toward a targeted start-up in the fourth quarter of 2027. As the project moves from design into detailed engineering and subsequently into procurement and construction, we will continue to refine schedules and provide further updates in the coming quarters.

Sarang

The next question is also on the Carbon segment on CPC imports into India. Are Indian aluminium smelters increasingly sourcing CPC domestically, or do they continue to rely on imports up to permissible limits depending on pricing arbitrage?

Jagan Nellore

Indian smelters continuously adjust their CPC sourcing mix based on supplier reliability as well as evolving logistics advantages and constraints. While domestic supply plays an important role, imports continue to remain a part of the procurement strategy whenever pricing arbitrage is available within the regulatory and operational limits. This flexibility allows smelters to optimize costs while ensuring secure and consistent supply.

Sarang

The next question is a general one across all segments: considering various factors and the headwinds faced over the past two to three years, how optimistic management is about the business environment and growth prospects for the coming year?

Jagan Nellore

We are pleased to report positive net income for the third consecutive quarter, along with a steady, stepwise improvement in EBITDA, consistent with the trajectory we have outlined in previous updates. These results reflect the discipline with which we have managed the business through a period of meaningful headwinds. By maintaining a strong focus on operational efficiency, cost management, and reliability across our assets, we are now seeing the benefits of those efforts flow through to our financial performance.

Looking ahead, we remain reasonably confident about achieving further improvement in 2026 compared with 2025. Our outlook is supported by strengthening global aluminium demand as well as multiple smelter capacity expansions underway outside of China, both of which translate into higher expected demand for our products. Based on our current projections, more than 50 percent of RAIN's revenue in 2026 is likely to be driven by the aluminium industry.

At the same time, we remain mindful of evolving geopolitical dynamics, which can introduce volatility and unexpected developments. We will continue to monitor these factors closely and remain agile in our response, while staying focused on executing our strategy.

Sarang

Thanks. The next question is regarding our Cement segment. It is good to hear that we have delayed the expansion in cement production capacity. What are the reasons for your decision, and when will we take a re-look at this again?

Jagan Nellore

Following the recent consolidation in the South Indian cement market, the large pan-India players have been actively leveraging their well-established national brands through the dealer networks they acquired in the region. This has intensified competition, particularly in retail channels.

At the same time, we have not yet seen a meaningful uplift in regional cement demand. Extended monsoon conditions and slower-than-expected progress on planned infrastructure projects have contributed to muted consumption levels. Given these market dynamics, we made the prudent decision to defer our brownfield expansion.

In the interim, we are using this time strategically to further optimize the project's cost structure through innovative engineering and procurement approaches. This positions us to move forward with the expansion at the right time and with improved capital efficiency. We will share revised timelines once the execution plan is finalized and the market backdrop becomes more conducive.

Sarang

Thanks Jagan. Our final set of questions is for Srinivas.

The first question is regarding the increase in working capital. During 2025, net working capital increased from 26,262 Million Rupees in December'2024 to 39,991 Million Rupees in December'2025, while EBITDA rose by from 14,981 Million Rupees in CY 2024 to 22,749 Million Rupees in CY 2025. As aluminium demand improves and CPC prices remain elevated, how should we think about the impact on working capital requirements going forward?

Srinivasa Rao

Thank you Sarang for the question.

Over the past 12 months, our working capital requirements have increased significantly by approximately 13,729 Million Rupees. This increase was driven primarily by higher finished-goods and raw-material prices during the period, which naturally expanded the value of inventory and receivables on our balance sheet.

In addition, the successful ramp-up of our Carbon segment's SEZ facility in India has created a new layer of working capital needs, as we build inventory and support the broader operating cycle of the plant. While this is a positive development for our long-term growth, it does temporarily increase our working capital intensity.

Looking ahead, we expect working capital to rise further during the first half of 2026, largely due to timing effects associated with India's GPC import-quota allocations. However, we anticipate a corresponding release of working capital in the second half of 2026 as these timing dynamics normalize.

Overall, we are managing working capital proactively and remain focused on maintaining balance-sheet discipline as the business continues to grow.

Sarang

Thanks, Srinivas. The next question has two parts and continuation to debt, in the current macro environment, could management outline its overall capital allocation and deleveraging strategy, including debt refinancing timelines, expected interest savings, fiscal year 2026 debt repayments, and any consideration of equity issuance?

Srinivasa Rao

Reducing long-term debt has remained one of our top financial priorities over the past few years. During 2023 and 2024, we made approximately 80 million Euro of prepayments on our Term Loan B. Part of these early repayments covered our scheduled amortization requirements through September 2026, helping us strengthen our balance sheet ahead of plan.

In addition, in 2025 we repaid 44 million dollars of senior secured notes that matured in April of that year. In total, across the last three years, we have repaid approximately 132 million dollars of principal, reflecting our disciplined approach to capital allocation and our commitment to deleveraging.

As we look forward, we continue to actively monitor debt-market conditions and remain prepared to pursue refinancing opportunities that could lower our interest burden when market dynamics become favourable.

At this stage, we do not have any plans to raise equity, either at the Indian parent-company level or at any of our subsidiaries during 2026.

Sarang

The next question is, What is the capex outlook for 2026?

Srinivasa Rao

Over the past two years, considering reduced earnings, we have maintained a strong focus on capital discipline. As a result, we limited our spending to mandatory capex and essential turnaround and compliance-related projects. This disciplined approach is reflected in our 2025 capex spent of 53 million US Dollars, which was one of the lowest levels in the past five years.

For context, our capital expenditure in prior years was 78 million US dollars in 2024, 72 million US Dollars in 2023, 85 million US Dollars in 2022, and 74 million US Dollars in 2021. The significantly lower capex in 2025 was largely the result of consciously deferring several discretionary and growth-related projects until market conditions and earnings visibility improve.

Looking ahead to 2026, we expect capex to increase moderately to between 60 million and 65 million US Dollars. This spend will continue to prioritize mandatory investments, safety and environmental compliance, and essential maintenance required to ensure the reliability of our operations. We will remain disciplined and selective in deploying capital, while preparing to accelerate growth investments when the business environment becomes more supportive.

Sarang

The next question is: What is the net impact of the Indian Rupee depreciation versus the Euro, the Ruble, and the US Dollar? How should investors think about currency fluctuations and their overall earnings impact?

Srinivasa Rao

RAIN's long-term debt is denominated primarily in U.S. Dollars and Euros, and we maintain a natural hedge by holding adequate assets and generating operating cash flows in those same currencies. As a result, while foreign-exchange rates may fluctuate from time to time, we do not expect these movements to have a material impact on our overall business performance.

Our Indian Carbon business remains reasonably protected from currency volatility, with any impact not exceeding a quarter. The pricing of Calcined Petroleum Coke in India naturally adjusts with movements in the U.S.

Dollar - Indian Rupee exchange rate, because both domestic CPC producers and Indian aluminium smelters benchmark their CPC pricing to import-parity levels. This ensures that a depreciation of the Indian Rupee against the U.S. Dollar has a minimal impact on our margins.

With respect to our European operations, an appreciation of the Euro can make our exports slightly less competitive, since a meaningful portion of our external sales from Europe are transacted in U.S. Dollars. However, the volume of these sales is relatively modest at the consolidated group level, so any impact would be limited and not material to RAIN's overall financial performance.

Overall, our currency-risk profile is reasonably managed, supported by natural hedges within the business, diversified geographic operations, and a disciplined treasury approach.

Sarang

Thanks. The next question asks about the current capacity-utilisation levels for each RAIN segment.

Srinivasa Rao

In 2025, our capacity utilisation remained reasonably better across the major business segments. On a full-segment basis, our carbon plants operated at roughly 70 percent utilisation, reflecting steady demand and operational performance. Advanced Materials ran at around 60 percent utilisation, consistent with our strategic shift toward higher-margin products. Meanwhile, our cement operations achieved approximately 65 percent utilisation. Overall, these utilisation levels position us well for incremental growth as we continue to drive efficiency across the portfolio.

Sarang

Thanks. The next question is about the sharp movement we have seen in RAIN's OCI (or, Other Comprehensive Income), which appears to be driven by the Indian Rupee's depreciation versus the Euro and the U.S. Dollar. Should investors view this as a meaningful economic impact, or is it largely an accounting translation effect?

Srinivasa Rao

You are right. Of the total movement of 8.8 billion Rupees in Other Comprehensive Income for the year, approximately 7.1 billion Rupees relates to the translation gain arising from consolidating our foreign operations. This reflects the currency movements during the year and the strengthening of certain foreign currencies against the Rupee.

The remaining balance primarily represents remeasurement adjustments for our defined benefit obligations, essentially actuarial changes linked to employee retirement benefit liabilities. These movements are non-cash in nature and stem from periodic updates to assumptions such as discount rates, inflation expectations, and demographic factors.

Overall, the OCI movement this year is largely driven by translation effects, with the remainder linked to standard, recurring actuarial recalibrations of long-term employee benefit liabilities.

Sarang

Thanks. The next question is on the Net-Debt-to-EBITDA, which has improved from about 3.9x in December of 2024 to about 3.2x in December 2025. Is it reasonable to expect further improvement towards about 2.5x levels by December of 2026?

Srinivasa Rao

We do anticipate further improvement in our Net-Debt-to-EBITDA ratio, as our earnings trajectory continues to strengthen and our cash-generation profile improves. Both operational performance and disciplined capital allocation remain key focus areas for us, and they should support ongoing deleveraging.

That said, while the direction of improvement is clear, we cannot provide a specific target or commit to an exact level by year-end 2026. The ultimate ratio will depend on several external factors, including market conditions, pricing environment, and currency movements, as well as internal decisions around growth investments.

What we can emphasize is that balance sheet strengthening continues to be a priority.

Sarang

Thanks. Here is our last question for today's session. Please give details on the receivable write-off relating to an associated company, including the nature and reasons for the same.

Srinivasa Rao

RAIN holds a minority stake in a German joint venture operating in the chemical sector. Historically, this joint venture sourced certain products from our Belgium and German facilities, and the commercial relationship had been stable for several years.

Unfortunately, the joint venture experienced significant financial stress due to conditions specific to its business and ultimately had to file for insolvency. As part of the insolvency process, it became clear that the amounts owed to us for past product deliveries would not be recoverable. In addition, the value of our minority equity investment in the venture was fully impaired.

As a result, we recognized a write-off covering both the outstanding receivables and our equity stake. This is a non-recurring accounting impact and does not affect our ongoing operations or customer relationships in Europe. Importantly, there is no disruption to our production or sales channels, and we remain confident in the performance and outlook of our European facilities.

Overall, while the insolvency is unfortunate, it represents a contained event with limited impact.

Thank you, Srinivas, Jagan, and Gerry.

Ladies and gentlemen, this concludes RAIN's Management Q&A session for the fourth quarter of 2025.