
Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Ester Filmtech Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ester Filmtech Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial 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 ('ICAI') 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.



Chartered Accountants

Offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Dehradun, Goa, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Indore, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP is registered with limited liability with identification number AAC-2085 and has its registered office at L-41, Connaught Circus, Outer Circle, New Delhi, 110001, India

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

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

The Directors' Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not



detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;
 - b) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid 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 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 13(b), above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2026;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026;
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 39(g) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 39(h) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the 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 performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026.
 - vi. As stated in Note 37 to the financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, 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 been operated throughout the year for all relevant



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transactions recorded in the software except that, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of all accounting records by the Company. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention where such feature is enabled.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Sandeep Mehta

Partner

Membership No.: 099410

UDIN: 26099410ZEXIZS6225

Place: New Delhi

Date: 13 May 2026

Annexure A referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Ester Filmtech Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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 report that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 6A to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company. For title deeds of immovable properties in the nature of land situated at Chandavalley, Shahbad Mandal, Hyderabad, State of Telangana with gross carrying value of Rs. 5,290.07 lacs as at 31 March 2026, which have been mortgaged as security for loans or borrowings taken by the Company, confirmations with respect to title of the Company have been directly obtained by us from the respective lenders.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) 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) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records. In respect of goods-in-transit, these have been confirmed from corresponding receipt and/or dispatch inventory records.
- (b) As disclosed in Note 19B to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs. 500 lacs by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the quarter ended 30 June 2025, 30 September 2025 and 31 December 2025 which were not subject to audit and for the quarter ended 31 March 2026 which is subject to audit.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Ester Filmtech Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, 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, we report that there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks/ financial institution and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Ester Filmtech Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

- (b) 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 made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)(a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company, with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.
- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Ester Filmtech Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management 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 indicating 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.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not meet the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Sandeep Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 099410
UDIN: 26099410ZEXIZS6225

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Ester Filmtech Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail,



Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Sandeep Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 099410
UDIN: 26099410ZEXIZS6225

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Ester Filmtech Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

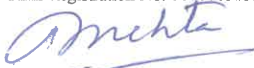
	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6A	59,033.16	57,052.27
Capital work-in-progress	6B	249.95	31.01
Intangible assets	6A	27.64	38.19
Financial Assets			
Loans	11A	1.16	1.14
Other financial assets	12A	716.06	682.39
Income tax assets (net)	10A	40.12	40.83
Other non-current assets	8	88.85	700.19
Total non-current assets		60,156.94	58,546.02
Current assets			
Inventories	7	5,043.81	3,270.73
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	11B	8,116.96	4,312.13
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1.95	2.02
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	1,274.82	1,218.25
Loans	11A	9.52	15.85
Other financial assets	12B	236.60	59.36
Other current assets	13	1,320.44	2,492.17
Total current assets		16,004.10	11,370.51
Total assets		76,161.04	69,916.53
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	46,500.00	43,500.00
Other equity	15	(16,426.46)	(13,468.84)
Total equity		30,073.54	30,031.16
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	19A	26,647.11	26,067.63
Provisions	20A	85.08	53.92
Other non-current liabilities	18A	1,684.00	1,456.61
Total non-current liabilities		28,416.19	27,578.16
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	19B	12,851.05	9918.36
Trade payables			
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	16	662.13	220.82
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	3,541.64	1,687.73
Other financial liabilities	17	382.28	326.05
Other current liabilities	18B	231.07	152.46
Provisions	20B	3.14	1.79
Total current liabilities		17,671.31	12,307.21
Total Equity and Liabilities		76,161.04	69,916.53

Material accounting policy information

1-5

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013



Sandeep Mehta
Partner
Membership no.099410

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ester Filmtech Limited



Ayush Vardhan Singhania
Director
DIN: 05176205

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026



Pradeep Kumar Rustagi
Whole-time Director
DIN: 00879345

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026



Sourabh Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026



Rahul Kumar
Company Secretary
M No: A62664

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026



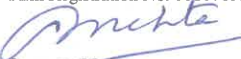
Ester Filmtech Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	21 and 33	45,104.54	34,954.93
Other income	22	437.08	264.77
Total Income		45,541.62	35,219.70
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	23A	31,929.17	23,959.42
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	23B	(847.40)	518.65
Employee benefits expense	24	1,243.01	1,066.54
Finance costs	25	2,981.97	3,164.71
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6A	2,670.36	2,537.35
Other expenses	26	10,517.90	6,576.80
Total Expenses		48,495.01	37,823.47
Loss before tax		(2,953.39)	(2,603.77)
Tax expense			
Current tax	38A	-	-
Deferred tax	38B	-	-
Total tax expenses		-	-
Loss for the year		(2,953.39)	(2,603.77)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans	34	2.67	(2.96)
Income tax effect on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in cost of hedge		-	6.90
Income tax effect on items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		2.67	3.94
Total comprehensive loss		(2,950.72)	(2,599.83)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic EPS (₹)	27	(0.66)	(0.63)
Diluted EPS (₹)	27	(0.66)	(0.63)

Material accounting policy information 1-5

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.
This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013


Sandeep Mehta
Partner
Membership no.099410

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ester Filmtech Limited


Ayush Vardhan Singhania
Director
DIN: 05176205

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026


Pradeep Kumar Rustagi
Whole-time Director
DIN: 00879345

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026


Sourabh Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026


Rahul Kumar
Company Secretary
M No: A62664

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026



Ester Filmtex Limited
Cash flow statement for the Year ended 31 March 2026

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

Particulars	For the Period ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(2,953.39)	(2,603.77)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,670.36	2,537.35
Mark to market gain on derivative contracts	(179.37)	49.69
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipments (net)	(1.77)	-
Bad debts, advances and irrecoverable balances written off	1.13	-
Finance costs	2,782.29	2,816.49
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	(126.98)	(104.85)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (net)	2,827.31	432.76
Allowance for expected credit loss and advances	50.85	-
Provisions/liabilities no longer required written back	(20.49)	(4.84)
Income recognised on account of government assistance	(85.18)	(72.48)
Provision for doubtful debts / advances	-	1.03
Operating profit before working capital changes and other adjustments:	4,964.76	3,051.38
Working capital changes and other adjustments:		
Decrease/(Increase) in current and non-current loans	6.31	(5.85)
Decrease in other non-current and current assets	1,171.73	1,740.93
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(1,773.08)	(87.66)
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial and non-financial liabilities	648.70	(98.26)
Increase in provisions	35.18	13.17
(Increase) in other non-current and current financial assets	(207.44)	(51.61)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	(3,568.22)	179.56
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	2,294.65	(1,468.55)
Cash flow from operating activities post working capital changes	3,572.59	3,273.12
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	0.71	(12.91)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	3,573.30	3,260.21
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipments (including capital work-in-progress, intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	(4,224.75)	(1,503.72)
Investment in bank deposits (net)	(60.04)	(159.12)
Interest received	126.98	104.85
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(4,157.81)	(1,557.99)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	3,000.00	6,200.00
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(5,582.60)	(5,338.12)
Proceed of long-term borrowings	3,414.69	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	2,369.26	96.02
Finance costs paid	(2,616.91)	(2,658.59)
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities (C)	584.44	(1,700.69)
D Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.07)	1.53
E Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note no.9)	2.02	0.49
F Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E) (refer note no.9)	1.95	2.02

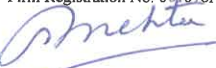
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement

Cash in hand	1.61	1.89
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	0.34	0.05
Bank deposits with original maturity upto 3	-	0.08
Total of cash and cash equivalents	1.95	2.02

Refer note 19 for change in liabilities arising from financing activities.

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date.

 For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013


Sandeep Mehta

 Partner
Membership no.099410

 Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ester Filmtex Limited

Ayush Vardhan Singhania

 Director
DIN: 05176205

 Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Pradeep Kumar Rustagi

 Whole-time Director
DIN: 00879345

 Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026


Sourabh Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

 Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026


Rahul Kumar

 Company Secretary
M No: A62664

 Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026


Ester Filmtex Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital				(₹ in lacs)
Particulars	Opening balance as at 01 April 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year *	Balance as at 31 March 2025	Balance as at 31 March 2026
Equity share capital	37,300.00	6,200.00	43,500.00	46,500.00
* issue of equity share capital to Ester Industries Limited (Holding company) on a private placement basis (Refer note 28).				

Other equity				(₹ in lacs)
Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of OCI	Total	
	Retained Earnings	Effective portions of cost of hedge		
Balance as at 01 April 2024				
Loss for the period	(10,869.01)	-	(10,869.01)	
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	(2,603.77)	-	(2,603.77)	
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans				
Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in cost of hedge	(2.96)	-	(2.96)	
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(13,475.74)	6.90	(13,468.84)	
Loss for the period	(2,953.39)	(6.90)	(2,960.29)	
Other comprehensive income / (loss)				
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans				
Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in cost of hedge	2.67	-	2.67	
Balance as at 31 March 2026	(16,426.46)	-	(16,426.46)	

This is the statement of change in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sandeep Mehta

Sandeep Mehta
Partner
Membership no. 099410

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ester Filmtex Limited

Ayush Vardhan Singhania

Ayush Vardhan Singhania
Director
DIN: 05176205

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Pradeep Kumar Rustagi

Pradeep Kumar Rustagi
Whole-time Director
DIN: 00879345

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Sourabh Agarwal

Sourabh Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Rahul Kumar

Rahul Kumar
Company Secretary
M No: A62664

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026



Ester Filmtech Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026****(All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)****1. Nature of operations**

Ester Filmtech Limited (“the Company”) is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Ester Industries Limited. Company was incorporated on 21 July 2020. It has started implementation of a project to manufacture Bi-axially Oriented PET Films (BOPET Films) in the state of Telangana. The Company is domiciled in India and its registered office is situated at Plot No: 11, Block – A, Infocity – 1, Sector – 34, Gurugram – 122001, Haryana.

2. General information and compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Ind AS’) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (‘MCA’) under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies for the periods presented.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 along with the comparative financial information were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 May 2026. The revision to the financial statements is permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

3. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value as explained in relevant accounting policies.
Net defined benefits (assets)/liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefits obligations.

4. Summary of material accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the material accounting policies and measurement basis summarised below. These were used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements.

4.1 Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company’s normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.



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Ester Filmtech Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle being a period of 12 months for the purpose of classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and capital work in progress

Recognition and initial measurement

Property plant and equipment, capital work in progress are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful life estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their respective useful life; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment.



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Ester Filmtech Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026****(All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)**

Asset class	Useful life
Factory buildings*	3 to 30 years
Administrative buildings*	5 to 30 years
Plant and equipment*	1 to 25 years
Furniture and fixtures*	2 to 10 years
A.C. and Refrigeration*	5 to 10 years
Office equipment*	2 to 5 years
Computers*	3 to 6 years
Vehicles	8 years

Depreciation on the amount of additions made to fixed assets due to upgradations / improvements is provided over the remaining useful life of the asset to which it relates. Depreciation on fixed assets added/disposed off during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis to the date, the asset is retired from active use.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

*For these class of assets, based on detailed technical assessment, the management believes that the useful life as given above best represents the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful life for these assets is different from the useful life as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant component initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset/significant component (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset/significant component) is recognised in statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised.

4.3 Capital work-in- progress

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects and are carried at cost. Cost comprises of purchase cost, related acquisition expenses, development / construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

4.4 Intangible assets*Recognition and initial measurement*

Intangible assets (software and patents) are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent measurement (amortisation)

Software's are amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is considered to be of a period of three years.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year.



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The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite life is recognised in the statement of profit and loss under the head Depreciation and amortisation expense.

De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

4.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, components and stores and spares

Raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a moving weighted average basis. Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

Work-in-progress and finished goods

Work-in-progress and finished goods is measured at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

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

Provision for obsolescence and slow moving inventory is made based on management's best estimates of net realisable value of such inventories.

4.6 Revenue recognition

4.6.1: Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue arises mainly from the sale of manufactured goods. To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

- 1) Identifying the contract with a customer
- 2) Identifying the performance obligations
- 3) Determining the transaction price
- 4) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5) Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is measured at transaction price (net of variable consideration), which is the consideration, net of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as goods and services tax (GST). In case of multi-element revenue arrangements, which involve delivery or performance of multiple products, services, evaluation will be done of all deliverables in an arrangement to determine whether they represent separate units of accounting at the inception of arrangement. Total arrangement consideration related to the bundled contract is allocated among the different elements based on their relative fair values (i.e., ratio of the fair value of each element to the aggregated fair value of the bundled



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Ester Filmtech Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

deliverables). In case the relative fair value of different components cannot be determined on a reasonable basis, the total consideration is allocated to the different components based on residual value method. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the revenue transaction as set out below.

Advance from customers (“contract liability”) is recognised when the Company has received consideration from the customer before it delivers the goods.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when control over ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer. The performance obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms. The Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

Export benefits

Export benefits constituting duty draw back, merchandise export from India scheme and advance license scheme are accounted for on accrual basis when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the export benefits will be received. Export benefits under duty draw back and merchandise export from India scheme are considered as other operating income.

4.6.2: Other income

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are recognised as deferred income and are credited to statement of profit and loss based on the conditions for which the grant was obtained and presented within other income.

Interest

Interest income is recorded on accrual basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Insurance claims income

Claims receivable on account of insurance are accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

4.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

4.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's



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Ester Filmtech Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026****(All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)**

(CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. While the Standard requires the estimation of the discount rate on a pre-tax basis, in theory the discounting post-tax cash flows on post-tax discount rate and discounting pre-tax cash flows on pre-tax discount rates should yield the same results. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

4.9 Foreign currency*Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange difference

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise



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4.10 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets (except for trade receivables) and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Non-derivative financial assets

Subsequent measurement

i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost – A ‘financial asset’ is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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 de-recognition 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.

Forward contracts

The Company has entered into certain forward (derivative) contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. These derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Any profit or loss



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Ester Filmtech Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

arising on cancellation or renewal of such derivative contract is recognised as income or as expense in statement of profit and loss.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as call options to hedge its market risks (foreign currency risk). Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment.
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

- i. Fair value hedges: Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in statement of profit and loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.
- ii. Cash flow hedges: The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



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4.11 Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets. The Company assesses on forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets and impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. An impairment loss is recognised based on the 12 months probability of default or life time probability of default and the expected loss good default estimated for each financial asset.

Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

4.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balance with banks in current in current accounts and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months and less.

4.13 Employee benefits

Provident fund

Contribution towards provident fund for all the eligible employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as defined contribution plan as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

Gratuity

Gratuity is a post-employment benefit and is in the nature of a defined benefit plan. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit/obligation at the balance sheet date, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit/obligation is calculated at or near the balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. This is based on standard rates of inflation, salary growth rate and mortality. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to market yields on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Service cost on the Company's defined benefit plan is



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Ester Filmtech Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

included in employee benefits expense. Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability is included in finance costs. Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability are included in other comprehensive income.

Compensated absences

The Company also provides benefit of compensated absences to its employees which are in the nature of long-term employee benefit plan. Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due and expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method as on the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses arise.

Superannuation fund

Contribution made towards superannuation fund (funded by payments to Life Insurance Corporation of India) is charged to statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits comprise of employee costs such as salaries, bonus etc. is recognized on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

4.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present 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 a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions required to settle are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimates of the obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

4.15 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

4.16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue, right issue and share split transaction.

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



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4.17 Significant management judgement and estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Significant estimates

Government grants – Grants receivables are based on estimates for utilisation of grant as per the regulations as well as analysing actual outcomes on a regular basis and compliance with stipulated conditions. Changes in estimates or non-compliance of stipulated conditions could lead to significant changes in grant income and are accounted prospectively over the balance life of asset.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utilisation of assets.

Allowance for expected credit losses – The allowance for doubtful debts reflects management's estimate of losses inherent in its credit portfolio. This allowance is based on Company's estimate of the losses to be incurred, which derives from past experience with similar receivables, current and historical past due amounts, write-offs and collections, the careful monitoring of portfolio credit quality and current and projected economic and market conditions. Should the present economic and financial situation persist or even worsen, there could be a further deterioration in the financial situation of the Company's debtors compared to that already taken into consideration in calculating the allowances recognised in the financial statements.

Allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory - The allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory reflects management's estimate of the expected loss in value and has been determined on the basis of past experience and historical and expected future trends in the market. A worsening of the economic and financial situation could cause a further deterioration in conditions compared to that taken into consideration in calculating the allowances recognized in the financial statements.

Provisions – At each balance sheet date basis management estimate, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Impairment of non-financial assets- If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no



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such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

5.1 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies amendments to Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') from time to time under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Standards and amendments effective for the year ended 31 March 2026.

The following amendments became effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 and have been applied by the Company where relevant:

Amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The amendments prescribe accounting and disclosure requirements in situations where a currency is not exchangeable, including guidance on estimating the spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking and related disclosures.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

These amendments clarify the principles for classification of liabilities as current or non-current, particularly in relation to the assessment of the right to defer settlement and the impact of covenants.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments introduce a temporary exception from the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from the OECD's Pillar Two global minimum tax regime and prescribe additional disclosures relating to exposure to such taxes.

Amendments to Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures
These amendments introduce enhanced disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements.

Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits and Labour Codes

During the year, the Government of India implemented the Code on Wages, 2019; the Code on Social Security, 2020; The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 with effect from 21 November 2025.

The Company has evaluated the impact of the above amendments and concluded that they do not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, considering the nature and extent of the Company's operations.

5.2 Standards issued but not yet effective Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

If covenant breach occurs on or before the reporting date and the liability becomes payable on demand, it must be classified as current, even if the lender subsequently agrees not to demand repayment. It is classified as current because, at the reporting date, the entity does not have the right to defer settlement for at least 12 months. However, if the lender has already provided-by the reporting date-a grace period extending at least 12 months beyond that date, during which the breach can be rectified and repayment cannot be demanded, the liability is classified as non-current. This amendment is to be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.



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6A. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment							(₹ in lacs)
	Land-freehold	Building	Vehicles	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Plant and equipment	Total	Intangible Assets
Gross carrying amount								
As at 31 March 2024	5,226.03	9,378.18	25.39	148.55	94.99	47,309.15	62,182.29	67.88
Additions	64.04	-	15.09	19.63	1.92	300.59	401.27	0.84
Disposal/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	5,290.07	9,378.18	40.48	168.18	96.91	47,609.74	62,583.56	68.72
Additions	-	-	-	3.61	7.57	4,651.55	4,662.73	-
Disposal/adjustments	-	(23.80)	-	-	-	-	(23.80)	-
As at 31 March 2026	5,290.07	9,354.38	40.48	171.79	104.48	52,261.29	67,222.49	68.72
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation								
As at 31 March 2024	-	464.39	4.95	66.40	28.14	2,441.27	3,005.14	19.33
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	-	390.34	3.57	46.21	7.47	2,078.56	2,526.15	11.20
Disposal/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	854.73	8.52	112.61	35.61	4,519.83	5,531.29	30.53
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	-	389.06	4.81	31.80	8.38	2,225.76	2,659.81	10.55
Disposal/adjustments	-	(1.77)	-	-	-	-	(1.77)	-
As at 31 March 2026	-	1,242.02	13.33	144.41	43.99	6,745.59	8,189.33	41.08
Net block								
As at 31 March 2024	5,226.03	8,913.79	20.44	82.15	66.85	44,867.88	59,177.15	48.55
As at 31 March 2025	5,290.07	8,523.45	31.96	55.57	61.30	43,089.91	57,052.27	38.19
As at 31 March 2026	5,290.07	8,112.36	27.15	27.38	60.49	45,515.70	59,033.16	27.64

Footnotes:

- (i) Refer note 29(i) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
(ii) Refer note 19 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

6B. Capital work-in-progress

Description	(₹ in lacs)
As at 31 March 2024	108.50
Additions	48.70
Capitalised	(126.19)
As at 31 March 2025	31.01
Additions	4,284.86
Capitalised	(4,065.92)
As at 31 March 2026	249.95

The capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Amount in capital work-in progress 31 March 2026

Description	Less than 1 year	1-2years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Capital work-in-progress	242.05	6.49	1.41	-	249.95

Amount in capital work-in progress 31 March 2025

Description	Less than 1 year	1-2years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Capital work-in-progress	29.60	1.41	-	-	31.01

There are no capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original / revised plan.

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7. Inventories

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Raw materials {including goods in transit ₹ 502.11 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ 224.33 lacs)}	1,550.20	1,001.91
Work-in-progress	545.92	383.74
Finished goods {including goods in transit ₹ 1213.09 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ 740.06 lacs)}	1,542.90	857.68
Stores and spares {including goods in transit ₹ 19.91 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ NIL)}	1,404.79	1,027.40
Total Inventories	5,043.81	3,270.73

(i) During the year ended 31 March 2026, ₹ NIL (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.83 lacs) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

(ii) The Company has closing provision balance of ₹ 24.89 lacs for raw material as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025 : raw material ₹ NIL lacs).

8. Other non-current assets

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Capital advances *	88.85	700.19
Total other non-current assets	88.85	700.19

* The capital advance primarily relates to the procurement of a waste material recycling machine, which will be utilized to process waste into reusable chips.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Cash in hand	1.61	1.89
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	0.34	0.05
Bank deposits with original maturity upto 3 months	-	0.08
Total cash and cash equivalents	1.95	2.02

10. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months	1,274.82	1,218.25
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months	306.49	303.02
Total*	1,581.31	1,521.27
Less:- Amount disclosed under non-current assets (refer note 12)	(306.49)	(303.02)
Total other bank balances	1,274.82	1,218.25

*Margin money deposit (including interest accrued) of ₹ 1581.31 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ 1521.27 lacs) are subject to lien of lending banks for securing letter of credit, bank guarantee and other facilities sanctioned by them.

10A. Income tax assets (net)

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2024
Advance tax and tax deducted at source	40.12	40.83
Less: - Provision for income tax	-	-
	40.12	40.83

11A. Loans

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Loans considered good- unsecured		
Loans to employees *	1.16	1.14
Total non-current loans (A)	1.16	1.14
Current		
Loans considered good- secured	-	-
Loans to employees *	9.52	15.85
Total current loans (B)	9.52	15.85
Total loans (A+B)	10.68	16.99

* There are no debt/ loans due by directors or other officers of the group or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

11B. Trade receivables

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	8,173.31	4,317.63
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(56.35)	(5.50)
Total trade receivables	8,116.96	4,312.13



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* For credit risk related disclosures, refer note 31(i)A(b).

(i) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

(i) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026						(₹ in lacs)
	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
(i) Undisputed trade receivables -- considered good	8,024.62	0.23	91.90	0.21	-	8,116.96	
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables -- which have significant increase in credit risk	14.02	0.31	42.00	0.02	-	56.35	
(iii) Disputed trade receivables -- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Disputed trade receivables -- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross trade receivables	8,038.64	0.54	133.90	0.23	-	8,173.31	
Less: allowance for expected credit losses						(56.35)	
Total trade receivables						8,116.96	

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025					
	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	4,267.13	43.98	1.02	-	-	4,312.13
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	0.71	4.68	0.11	-	-	5.50
(iii) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross trade receivables	4,267.84	48.66	1.13	-	-	4,317.63
Less: allowance for expected credit losses						(5.50)
Total trade receivables						4,312.13

12. Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	(₹ in lacs)
A) Non-current (carried at amortised cost)			
(Unsecured considered good)			
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months (refer note 10)	306.49	303.02	
Security deposits	409.57	379.37	
Total non-current other financial assets (A)	716.06	682.39	
B) Current			
(Unsecured considered good)			
Security deposits	2.50	3.38	
Derivative asset [^]	218.95	40.83	
Others	15.15	15.15	
Total current other financial assets (B)	236.60	59.36	
	952.66	741.75	

[^]Derivative asset

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	(₹ in lacs)
Currency options designated as cash flow hedge (FVTOCI)	-	11.07	
Currency Swap (FVTPL)	214.92	10.46	
Other forward contract (FVTPL)	4.03	19.30	
Total derivative asset	218.95	40.83	

13. Other current assets

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	(₹ in lacs)
Considered good			
Receivables under export benefit scheme	94.87	105.64	
Advance to vendors	72.01	72.42	
Prepaid expenses	51.39	66.70	
Balances with government authorities #	1,086.46	2,247.41	
EPR Credit Inventory	6.49	-	
Other advances	9.22	-	
Total other current assets	1,320.44	2,492.17	

includes balances of goods and service tax



14. Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)
i) Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	700,000,000	70,000.00	700,000,000	70,000.00
		<u>70,000.00</u>		<u>70,000.00</u>
ii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	465,000,000	46,500.00	435,000,000	43,500.00
		<u>46,500.00</u>		<u>43,500.00</u>

iii) Shareholding of Promoters are as follows:

The details of the shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2026 are as follow:

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Ester Industries Limited	464,999,994	99.99	-
6 shares held by nominee shareholders as at 31 March 2026			

The details of the shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2025 are as follow:

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Ester Industries Limited	434,999,994	99.99	-
6 shares held by nominee shareholders as at 31 March 2025			

iv) Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)
Equity shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	435,000,000	43,500.00	373,000,000	37,300.00
Add: Equity shares issued during the year (Refer note 28)	30,000,000	3,000.00	62,000,000	6,200.00
Balance at the end of the year	<u>465,000,000</u>	<u>46,500.00</u>	<u>435,000,000</u>	<u>43,500.00</u>

v) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity share

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled for one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees (₹). The final dividend proposed by the Board of Director is subject to the approval of the shareholder in the ensuing annual general meeting.

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

vi) Shares held by Holding Company

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)
Name of the equity shareholder				
Ester Industries Limited, Holding Company	464,999,994	46,500.00	434,999,994	43,500.00
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	<u>464,999,994</u>	<u>46,500.00</u>	<u>434,999,994</u>	<u>43,500</u>

vii) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	%	Number	%
Ester Industries Limited, Holding Company	464,999,994	99.99	434,999,994	99.99
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				

viii) No shares were allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus issue and/or brought back in the current reporting year and in last five years immediately preceding the current reporting year.



15. Other equity (refer statement of changes in equity)		(₹ in lacs)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
A. Reserves and surplus			
Retained earnings		(16,426.46)	(13,475.74)
B. Items of other comprehensive income			
Effective portions of cost of hedge		-	6.90
Total		(16,426.46)	(13,468.84)

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents profit/loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Effective portions of cost of hedge

Cost of hedging represents the change in fair value of the hedging contract that hedges a transaction related hedged item to the extent that it relates to the hedged item.

16. Trade payables		(₹ in lacs)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade payables			
Trade payables			
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		662.13	220.82
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,541.64	1,687.73
Total trade payables		4,203.77	1,908.55

		(₹ in lacs)	
Particulars		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
i. The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;			
Principal amount*		695.27	235.44
Interest due thereon		-	-
ii. The amount paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;			
Principal amount		-	-
Interest due thereon		-	-
iii. 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;		-	-
iv. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and		-	-
v. 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 under Section 23.		-	-

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

*includes capital creditors of ₹ 33.14 lacs. (31 March 2026: 14.62 lacs) (refer note 17).

Trade payable ageing is as follows:

		(₹ in lacs)				
Particulars		As at 31 March 2026				
		Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises		662.13	-	-	-	662.13
(ii) Others		3,541.64	-	-	-	3,541.64
(iii) Disputed- Micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed- Others		-	-	-	-	-
Total		4,203.77	-	-	-	4,203.77

		(₹ in lacs)				
Particulars		As at 31st March 2025				
		Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises		220.82	-	-	-	220.82
(ii) Others		1,685.58	-	2.15	-	1,687.73
(iii) Disputed- Micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed- Others		-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,906.40	-	2.15	-	1,908.55

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17. Other financial liabilities

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Interest accrued	138.42	161.63
Capital creditors*	82.83	61.05
Deposits from dealer/customer and others	2.00	2.00
Employee related payables	34.01	47.72
Other payable	125.02	53.65
Total current other financial liabilities (B)	382.28	326.05
Total other financial liabilities	382.28	326.05

*includes payable to micro enterprises and small enterprises of ₹ 33.14 lacs. (31 March 2025: ₹ 14.62 lacs).

18. Other liabilities

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
A) Non-current		
Deferred income*	1,684.00	1,456.61
Total non current liabilities (A)	1,684.00	1,456.61
Current		
Deferred income*	96.07	72.48
Revenue received in advance	68.39	43.44
Statutory dues	66.61	36.54
Total current liabilities (B)	231.07	152.46
Total other liabilities	1,915.07	1,609.07

* Represents government assistance in form of duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grants and being amortised over useful life of such assets. Refer to note 4.5.2 for the detailed accounting policy.

19. (A) Borrowings

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
A) Non-current*		
Secured loans		
Term loans from:		
Banks	11,425.32	10,481.61
Financial institution	15,221.79	15,581.79
Vehicle loans	-	4.23
Total borrowings - non-current	26,647.11	26,067.63

Refer Note 19 (B) for current maturity of long term debt of ₹ 5,748.57 lacs (31 March 2025 ₹ 5,185.14 lacs)

* For liquidity risk related disclosures, refer note 31B.

I. Term loans

a) Outstanding term loan of ₹ 4,428.99 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ 5,468.40 lacs) from Bank of India to set up a new BOPET Film manufacturing project at floating interest at the rate of 1 Year MCLR plus 0.60% per annum. The term loan is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting to commencing from September 2023.#

b) Outstanding term loan of ₹ 4,198.36 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ 5,183.38 lacs) from Bank of Baroda to set up a new BOPET Film manufacturing project at floating interest at the rate of 1 Year MCLR plus 0.85% per annum. The term loan is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting to commencing from September 2023.#

c) Outstanding term loan of ₹ 1,854.08 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ 2,287.95 lacs) from HDFC Bank to set up a new BOPET Film manufacturing project at floating interest at the rate of 1 Year MCLR plus 0.75% per annum. The term loan is repayable in 26 equal quarterly instalments starting to commencing from March 2024.#

Above term loans are secured by first pari passu charge on fixed assets of the Company (both present and future) including factory land and building at Chandanvally,shahbad mandal, Hyderabad ,Telangana with other lenders, except plant and equipment that are exclusively charged to OLB Bank,Germany for ECA funding and first charge on Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) to be created to meet debt service requirements of the project for the ensuring 90 days principal and interest payment. Second Pari passu charge on current assets and further secured by irrevocable guarantee of its holding Company (Ester Industries Limited) and personal guarantee of Mr. Arvind Singhania.

d) Outstanding term loan of Euro 17.44 million equivalent to ₹ 18,510.40 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ Euro 20.61 million which is in ₹ 18,299.22 lacs) from OLB Bank, Germany to set up a new project with interest at the rate EURIBOR plus 0.75% per annum.The term loan is secured by first and exclusive charge on plant and equipment financed by OLB bank and further secured by irrevocable guarantee of its holding Company (Ester Industries Limited). The term loan is repayable in 17 equal half yearly instalments starting to commence from June 2023.

As a risk mitigation strategy the Company has taken cross currency Principal only swap in USD of 25% of EURO exposure .

e) Outstanding term loan of ₹ 3,401.44 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ NIL lacs) from Yes Bank for reimbursement/ For capex requirements for upgradation of machinery/capex at existing plant at floating interest at the rate of 3 months TBill+4.22% per annum. The term loan is repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments starting to commencing from June 2027. The term loan is secured by first pari passu charge on fixed assets of the Company (both present and future) including factory land and building at Chandanvally, Shahbad mandal, Hyderabad, Telangana with other lenders and Second Pari passu charge by way of Hypothecation on current assets of the Borrower.

Vehicle loans are secured by hypothecation of specific vehicles acquired out of proceeds of the loans. Vehicle loans bearing interest rates at 8.40% per annum. It is repayable in monthly instalments till July 2026.



Ester Filmtech Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
19. (B) Current borrowings*		
Secured		
Working capital loans from banks	7,102.48	3,297.43
Acceptances	-	1,435.79
Other loans		
Current maturities of long term loans	5,748.57	5,185.14
Total borrowings - current	12,851.05	9,918.36

* For liquidity risk related disclosures, refer note 31B.

Working capital loans, bills discounting and acceptances: These loans are secured by first charge by way of hypothecation of raw materials, finished goods, semi finished goods, stores and spares, book debts and other receivables (both present and future) and further secured by irrevocable guarantees of its holding Company and personal guarantee of Mr. Arvind Singhania. Working capital facilities are further secured by way of second charge in respect of immovable properties and movable fixed assets except fixed assets that are exclusively charged to OLB Bank. The working capital loans from banks bear floating interest rate at tenor based MCLR plus ranging from 0.50% per annum to 3.00% per annum. (31 March 2025: 0.60% per annum to 3.00% per annum)

The quarterly returns/statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings / sanctioned loans, wherever applicable, are in agreement with the books of accounts

The changes in the entities liabilities arising from financing and non financing activities can be classified as follows:

Particulars	Borrowings		Total
	Non-current	Current	
01 April 2024	30,839.72	9,722.90	40,562.62
Cash flows:			
- Proceeds	-	96.02	96.02
- Repayment	(5,338.12)	-	(5,338.12)
- Net impact of reclassification as per schedule III	(99.44)	99.44	-
Non cash:			
-Finance cost adjustment for effective interest rate	253.25	-	253.25
-Unrealised foreign exchange loss	412.22	-	412.22
31 March 2025	26,067.63	9,918.36	35,985.99
01 April 2025	26,067.63	9,918.36	35,985.99
Cash flows:			
- Proceeds	3,414.69	2,369.26	5,783.95
- Repayment	(5,582.60)	-	(5,582.60)
- Net impact of reclassification as per schedule III	(563.43)	563.43	-
Non cash:			
Non cash:			
-Finance cost adjustment for effective interest rate	195.49	-	195.49
-Unrealised foreign exchange loss	3,115.33	-	3,115.33
31 March 2026	26,647.11	12,851.05	39,498.16

	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
20. Provisions		
A) Provisions - non-current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 34)	57.14	33.26
Provision for compensated absence	27.94	20.66
Total provisions - non-current	85.08	53.92
B) Provisions - current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 34)	0.90	0.37
Provision for compensated absence	2.24	1.42
Total provisions - current	3.14	1.79
Total provisions (A+B)	88.22	55.71



21. Revenue from operations			(₹ in lacs)
	For the period ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Sale of products (at a point of time)	44,707.27	34,613.05	
Other operating revenue (refer note (i) below)	397.27	341.88	
Total revenue from operations (refer note 33)	45,104.54	34,954.93	

i) Other operating revenue comprises of the following income:

Sales of scrap	69.05	80.49
Duty drawback earned	328.22	261.39
Total other operating revenue (refer note 33)	397.27	341.88

22. Other income			(₹ in lacs)
	For the period ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Interest on:			
- Fixed deposits	114.35	88.01	
- Others	12.63	16.84	
Insurance claim	4.81	38.12	
Provisions/liabilities no longer required written back	20.49	4.84	
Income recognised on account of government assistance*	85.18	72.48	
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	1.77	-	
Mark to market gain on derivative contracts	179.37	-	
Miscellaneous income	18.48	44.48	
Total other income	437.08	264.77	

* This represent income recognised in relation Export Promotion Capital Goods ('EPCG'), considered as government assistance.

23A. Cost of materials consumed			(₹ in lacs)
	For the period ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Inventories at the beginning of the year	1,001.91	680.51	
Add: Purchases	32,477.46	24,280.82	
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	(1,550.20)	(1,001.91)	
Cost of material consumed	31,929.17	23,959.42	

23B. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress			(₹ in lacs)
	For the period ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Closing stock			
- Finished goods	1,542.90	857.68	
- Work-in-progress	545.92	383.74	
	2,088.82	1,241.42	
Opening stock			
- Finished goods	857.68	1,344.90	
- Work-in-progress	383.74	415.17	
	1,241.42	1,760.07	
Total changes in inventories	(847.40)	518.65	

24. Employee benefits expense			(₹ in lacs)
	For the period ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Salaries and wages	1,120.97	948.08	
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	64.92	56.11	
Gratuity (refer note 34)	26.48	12.92	
Staff welfare expenses	30.64	49.43	
Total employee benefits expense	1,243.01	1,066.54	

25. Finance costs			(₹ in lacs)
	For the period ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Interest :			
-Term loans	2,285.76	2,526.65	
-Working capital	496.53	289.84	
Interest on Statutory dues	0.01	0.16	
-Others	0.91	-	
Other borrowing costs*	198.76	348.06	
Total finance cost	2,981.97	3,164.71	

*Other borrowing costs majorly comprises of letter of credit charges, bank guarantee charges and working capital demand loan (WC DL) processing fees.



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Ester Filmtech Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

26. Other expenses			(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025		
Manufacturing expenses				
Consumption of stores and spare parts	735.60	617.56		
Consumption of packing material	1,133.40	777.58		
Power and fuel	3,215.63	2,672.32		
Material handling charges	477.02	314.29		
Total manufacturing expenses (A)	5,561.65	4,381.75		
Selling expenses				
Freight	1,058.49	760.02		
Commission and brokerage	268.43	196.44		
Total selling expenses (B)	1,326.92	956.46		

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025		
Administration and other expenses				
Rent	36.42	25.65		
Rates and taxes	37.04	39.83		
Insurance	172.03	126.29		
Repairs and maintenance:				
- Building	7.26	12.74		
- Plant and equipment	138.66	217.35		
- Others	196.35	173.50		
Travelling and conveyance	119.17	105.36		
Legal and professional charges	77.51	50.28		
Donations (other than political parties)	1.77	-		
Director's sitting fees	0.70	0.80		
Auditors' remuneration (refer note (i) below)	16.25	15.84		
Bad debts, advances and irrecoverable balances written off	1.13	0.53		
Allowance for expected credit loss on debts / advances	50.85	1.03		
Loss on fair valuation of financial liabilities	-	49.69		
Security services	41.31	36.42		
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss (net)	2,626.62	346.40		
EPR Compliance Expense	66.65	-		
Miscellaneous expenses	39.61	36.88		
Total administrative and other expenses (C)	3,629.33	1,238.59		
Total other expenses (A+B+C)	10,517.90	6,576.80		

i) Auditors' remuneration			(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025		
- Audit fee (excluding taxes)	15.00	15.00		
- Out of pocket expenses (excluding taxes)	1.25	0.84		
	16.25	15.84		

27. Earning per share (EPS)				
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025		
Loss attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in lacs)	(2,953.39)	(2,603.77)		
Loss attributable to equity shareholders adjusted for the effect of dilution (₹ in lacs)	(2,953.39)	(2,603.77)		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	450,657,534	416,484,932		
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	450,657,534	416,484,932		
Earnings per equity share				
Basic (₹)	(0.66)	(0.63)		
Diluted (₹)	(0.66)	(0.63)		



28. Related party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 the names of the related parties where control exists/ able to exercise significant influence along with the aggregate transactions and year end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are given below:

i) Parties where control exists:	Nature of related party	Nature of related party
Name of the related parties	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Goldring Investments Corporation	Ultimate Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company
Wilemina Finance Corporation	Holding Company of Ester Industries Limited	Holding Company of Ester Industries Limited
Ester Industries Limited	Holding Company	Holding Company
Ester Loop Infinite Technology (ELITE) Pvt Ltd	Joint venture of Holding Company	Joint venture of Holding Company
Mr. Arvind Singhania (Chairman and Managing Director)	Key managerial personnel	Key managerial personnel
Mr. Pradeep Kumar Rustagi (Executive Director)	Key managerial personnel	Key managerial personnel
Mr. Ayush Vardhan Singhania (Director)	Director	Director
Mr. Girish Behal (Director)	-	Director (till 27 August 2024)
Mr. Arvind Kumar Goyal (Independent Director)	Director	Director
Ms. Sneha Singhania	Director (w.e.f 16 March 2026)	-
Mrs. Padmaja Shailen Ruparel (Independent Director)	Director (till 05 February 2026)	Director
Mr. Sourabh Agarwal (Chief Financial Officer)	Key managerial personnel	Key managerial personnel
Mr. Prashant Byce (Company Secretary)	Key managerial personnel (till 13 May 2025)	Key managerial personnel
Mr. Rahul Kumar (Company Secretary)	Key managerial personnel (w.e.f 21 May 2025)	-
Mr. Abhay Anant Gupte (Independent Director)	Director (w.e.f 16 March 2026)	-

(a) Transactions with key managerial personnel/ related parties and their relatives carried out in the ordinary course of business:

(₹ in lacs)							
Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company/ Joint venture of holding company		Directors and Key Managerial Personnel		Total	
		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
1	Managerial remuneration Mr. Prashant Byce Mr. Rahul Kumar	- -	- -	0.67 9.58	8.27 -	0.67 9.58	8.27 -
2	Sitting Fees Mr. Arvind Kumar Goyal (Independent Director) Mrs. Padmaja Shailen Ruparel (Independent Director)	- -	- -	0.40 0.30	0.40 0.40	0.40 0.30	0.40 0.40
3	Issue of share capital Ester Industries Limited	3,000.00	6,200.00	-	-	3,000.00	6,200.00
4	Gratuity and leave encashment (due to transfer of employees) Ester Industries Limited	1.69	-	-	-	1.69	-
5	Corporate Guarantees given by Holding Company to lender (banks) Ester Industries Limited	1,042.66	-	-	-	1,042.66	-
6	Transaction with Holding Company (Ester Industries Limited) Purchase of Goods Sale of Goods Management Fees	11,689.36 408.46 120.00	13,549.73 237.21 120.00	- - -	- - -	11,689.36 408.46 120.00	13,549.73 237.21 120.00
7	Transactions with Joint venture of Holding Company (Ester Loop Infinite Technologies Private Limited) Expenses recovered	22.02	42.60	-	-	22.02	42.60

(b) Closing balance with related parties in the ordinary course of business :

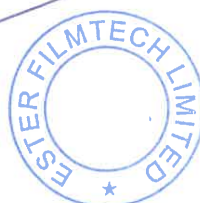
(₹ in lacs)							
Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Directors and Key Managerial Personnel		Total	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1	Corporate Guarantees given by Holding Company to Lender (banks) Ester Industries Limited	50,095.59	49,052.92	-	-	50,095.59	49,052.92
2	Personal Guarantees given by KMP/ Directors Mr. Arvind Singhania	-	-	18,783.92	18,872.91	18,783.92	18,872.91
3	Balance with Holding Company (Ester Industries Limited) Payables Receivables	2,146.03 112.34	563.50 11.49	- -	- -	2,146.03 112.34	563.50 11.49

(c) Key managerial personnel compensation:

(₹ in lacs)		
Nature of transactions	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Short-term employee benefits	9.58	8.27
Post-employment benefits	0.20	0.18
Other long-term benefits	0.26	0.33
	10.04	8.78

The Company's related party transactions during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 and outstanding balances as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are at arms' length and in the ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and gross amounts are settled in cash.

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29 (i) Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Company does not have any contingencies as at 31 March 2026 (Nil as at 31 March 2025)

Commitments		(₹ in lacs)	
	Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	330.91	1,182.52
2	Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on other than capital account and not provided for	3,249.78	2,882.33

29 (ii) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM is considered to be the Board of Directors who make strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the financial performance of the operating segments.

The Company business activity falls within a single segment, which is under manufacturing of polyester film, in terms of Ind AS 108 on segment reporting. The Company was incorporated on 21 July 2020 and commercial operation has started on 20 January 2023.

30. Fair value disclosures

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

A. Derivative asset/liability is measured using forward contract exchange rates at the balance sheet rate as confirmed from banks/financial institutions.

(iii) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurements

		(₹ in lacs)	
Particulars	Level	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Financial assets			
Derivative assets designated as hedges	Level 2	-	11.07
Derivative assets not designated as hedges	Level 2	218.95	29.76
Total financial assets		218.95	40.83

31. Financial risk management

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and there carrying amounts are set as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-	-	8,116.96	-	-	4,312.13
Loans (Non-current and current)	-	-	10.68	-	-	16.99
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.95	-	-	2.02
Other bank balances (Non-current and current)	-	-	1,581.31	-	-	1,521.27
Derivative assets designated as hedges	-	-	-	11.07	-	-
Derivative assets not designated as hedges	-	218.95	-	-	29.76	-
Other financial assets (Non-current and current)	-	-	427.22	-	-	397.90
Total financial assets	-	218.95	10,138.12	11.07	29.76	6,250.31
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (Non current and current)	-	-	39,498.16	-	-	35,985.99
Trade payables	-	-	4,203.77	-	-	1,908.55
Other financial liabilities	-	-	382.28	-	-	326.05
Total financial liabilities	-	-	44,084.21	-	-	38,220.59



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(i) Risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits and investments, credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (₹)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract/hedging, if required
Market risk - Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect market factors
Price risk - security	There is no investment	-	-

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, investments, trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

a) Credit risk management

i) Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk

B: Moderate credit risk

C: High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Description	Asset group	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Trade receivables	Life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	Trade receivables	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The Company uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for cash and cash equivalents to those used for debt securities.

All of the Company's loans at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance, if any, is limited to 12 months' expected losses. Management considers instruments to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

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

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period (including extension). Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or a litigation decided against the Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Below is the bifurcation of assets in various categories of risk:

Description	Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investments, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	10,138.12	6,250.31
High credit risk/ moderate risk	Trade receivables	56.35	5.50

b) Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses for following financial assets –

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)		
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses (including credit impaired)	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	8,173.31	56.35	8,116.96
Loans (Non-current and current)	10.68	-	10.68
Cash and cash equivalents	1.95	-	1.95
Other bank balances (Non-current and current)	1,581.31	-	1,581.31
Other financial assets (Non-current and current)	427.22	-	427.22
Total financial assets	10,194.47	56.35	10,138.12



As at 31 March 2025				(₹ in lacs)
Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses (including credit impaired)	Carrying amount net of impairment provision	
Trade receivables	4,317.63	5.50	4,312.13	
Loans (Non-current and current)	16.99	-	16.99	
Cash and cash equivalents	2.02	-	2.02	
Other bank balances (Non-current and current)	1,521.27	-	1,521.27	
Other financial assets (Non-current and current)	397.90	-	397.90	
Total financial assets	6,255.81	5.50	6,250.31	

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

As at 31 March 2026							(₹ in lacs)
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Gross carrying value	8,038.65	0.53	133.90	0.23	-	8,173.31	
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expected loss rate	0.17%	58.49%	31.37%	8.70%	0.00%	-	
Expected credit loss (impairment)	14.02	0.31	42.00	0.02	-	56.35	
Carrying amount (net of impairment)	8,024.63	0.22	91.90	0.21	-	8,116.96	

As at 31 March 2025							(₹ in lacs)
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Gross carrying value	4,267.84	48.66	1.13	-	-	4,317.63	
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expected loss rate	0.02%	9.62%	9.73%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Expected credit loss (impairment)	0.71	4.68	0.11	-	-	5.50	
Carrying amount (net of impairment)	4,267.13	43.98	1.02	-	-	4,312.13	

Reconciliation of loss allowance			(₹ in lacs)
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Opening Balance	5.50	-	
Increase in loss allowance due to expected credit loss	51.20	5.50	
Decrease in credit impaired	0.35	-	
Closing Balance	56.35	5.50	

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. 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. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

As at 31 March 2026					(₹ in lacs)
	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings (including interest)	14,637.60	15,550.00	15,552.64	45,740.24	
Trade payables	4,203.77	-	-	4,203.77	
Other financial liabilities	382.28	-	-	382.28	
Total	19,223.65	15,550.00	15,552.64	50,326.29	

As at 31 March 2025					(₹ in lacs)
	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings (including interest)	11,642.89	13,088.65	17,298.44	42,029.98	
Trade payables	1,908.55	-	-	1,908.55	
Other financial liabilities	326.05	-	-	326.05	
Total	13,877.49	13,088.65	17,298.44	44,264.58	

The Company had access to following funding facilities :

As at 31 March 2026				(₹ in lacs)
Funding facilities	Total Facility	Drawn	Not drawn	
Less than 1 year	12,700.00	6,954.02	5,745.98	
Total	12,700.00	6,954.02	5,745.98	

As at 31 March 2025				(₹ in lacs)
Funding facilities	Total Facility	Drawn	Not drawn	
Less than 1 year	12,700.00	4,864.08	7,835.92	
Total	12,700.00	4,864.08	7,835.92	



(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate risk. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Variable rate borrowing	39,495.75	35,977.36
Fixed rate borrowing	2.41	8.63
Total borrowings	39,498.16	35,985.99

Sensitivity

Profit or loss and other equity is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest sensitivity*#		
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis point (March 31, 2025: 50 basis point)	163.59	149.02
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis point (March 31, 2025: 50 basis point)	(163.59)	(149.02)

* Holding all other variables constant

Interest sensitivity has been calculated on a post-tax basis

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on account of variable rate borrowings. The Company's risk management policy is to mitigate its interest rate exposure in accordance with the exposure limits advised from time to time.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities. The Investment and Borrowing Committee evaluates foreign exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions on periodic basis and follows appropriate risk management policies.

The Company has international transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions (imports and exports). Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency (In absolute figures)		Amount (₹ in lacs)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Receivables					
Trade receivable	USD	3,646,353	2,836,093	3,450.91	2,426.85
	EURO	811,881	528,794	884.63	487.39
	GBP	107,989	26,813	135.64	29.69
Payables					
Trade payables	EURO	1,003	15,391	1.09	14.20
Foreign currency secured loan*	EURO	17,440,651	20,610,961	19,012.04	19,007.43
Interest accrued on Foreign currency secured loan	EURO	126,983	175,126	138.42	161.50

*As a risk mitigation strategy the Company has taken cross currency Principal only swap in USD @1.0561per USD for the 25% of EURO exposure.

Sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit in regards to the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities and the USD/INR exchange rate, EUR/INR exchange rate and GBP/INR exchange rate 'all other things being equal'. It assumes a +/- 5.00% change of the INR/USD exchange rate for the year ended at 31st March, 2026 (2025: 5.00%). A +/- 5.00% change is considered for the INR/EUR exchange rate (2025: 5.00%). A +/- 5.00 % change is considered for the INR/GBP exchange rate (2025: 5.00 %).

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	Impact on profit after tax and other equity	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD increase by 5.00% (31 March 2025- 5.00%)	142.94	100.52
INR/USD decrease by 5.00% (31 March 2025- 5.00%)	(142.94)	(100.52)
GBP sensitivity		
INR/GBP increase by 5.00% (31 March 2025- 5.00%)	5.62	0.43
INR/GBP decrease by 5.00% (31 March 2025- 5.00%)	(5.62)	(0.43)
EUR sensitivity		
INR/EUR increase by 5.00% (31 March 2025- 5.00%)	(756.62)	(773.79)
INR/EUR decrease by 5.00% (31 March 2025- 5.00%)	756.62	773.79



Derivative contracts

The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk that arises from its foreign exchange revenues and expenses, primarily in US Dollars, Euros etc. The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts ("derivatives") to mitigate its risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank or a financial institution.

Hedges of highly probable forecasted transactions

The effect of hedge accounting on the balance sheet and performance is as follows, including the outline timing and profile of the hedging instruments:

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Carrying amounts	-	-
Currency option (in EURO)	-	(11.07)
Line item affected in balance sheet	-	Other financial liability
Notional amount- Currency option (in EURO)	-	3.90 lacs (EURO)
Hedge ratio	-	1:1
Maturity date	-	June 2025
Average currency option rate (in EURO)	-	91.00
Amounts in cash flow hedge reserve	-	6.90

The Company designates the spot element of forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk and applies a hedge ratio of 1:1. The forward elements of forward exchange contracts are excluded from the designation of the hedging instrument and are separately accounted for as a cost of hedging, which is recognised in equity in a cost of hedging. The Company's policy is for the critical terms of the forward exchange contracts to align with the hedged item.

The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows. The Company assesses whether the derivative designated in each hedging relationship is expected to be and has been effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item using the hypothetical derivative method.

In these hedge relationships, the main sources of ineffectiveness are:

the effect of the counterparties and the Company's own credit risk on the fair value of the forward foreign exchange contracts, which is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in exchange rates; and changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

(iii) Price risk

The Company has no investment.

32. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- To ensure Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and
- To provide adequate return to shareholders

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The amounts managed as capital by the Company are summarised as follows:

Debt equity ratio	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total borrowings*	39,498.16	35,985.99
Total equity	30,073.54	30,031.16
Net debt to equity ratio	131%	120%

*Total borrowings include non-current borrowings and current borrowings.



33. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Indian Accounting Standard 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("Ind AS 115"), establishes a framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised and requires disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from customer contracts. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised through a 5-step approach:

- Identify the contracts with customer;
- Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

The Company has performed a disaggregated analysis of revenues considering the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues. This includes disclosure of revenues by geography and timing of recognition.

For the year 31 March 2026

(₹ in lacs)

Revenue from operations	Sale of products	Other operating revenue*	Total
Revenue by geography			
Domestic	30,847.71	69.05	30,916.76
Export	13,859.56	-	13,859.56
Total	44,707.27	69.05	44,776.32

For the year 31 March 2025

(₹ in lacs)

Revenue from operations	Sale of products	Other operating revenue*	Total
Revenue by geography			
Domestic	24,398.05	80.49	24,478.54
Export	10,215.00	-	10,215.00
Total	34,613.05	80.49	34,693.54

(b) Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

(₹ in lacs)

Description	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Contract liabilities				
Revenue received in advance	-	68.39	-	43.44

(c) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with contract price

(₹ in lacs)

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Contract price*	44,844.50	34,800.85
Less: discount, rebates, credits etc.	(68.18)	(107.31)
Revenue from operations as per Statement of Profit and Loss	44,776.32	34,693.54

*Other operating revenue amounting to ₹ 328.22 lacs (31 March 2025: ₹ 261.39 lacs) in the nature of export incentives are not covered under the scope of Ind AS 115.

(d) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Ind AS 115 also requires disclosure of 'revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period' and 'revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods. Same has been disclosed as below:

(₹ in lacs)

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	43.44	60.58
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	43.44	60.58
Contract liabilities arising during the year	68.39	43.44
Closing balance	68.39	43.44

Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	4,312.13	4,512.74
Closing balance	8,116.96	4,312.13

(e) In the normal course of business, the payment terms given to domestic customers ranges from 0 to 60 days and for export customers, it ranges from 0 to 105 days.

(f) All the contracts are for periods of one year or less or are billed based on time incurred. As per practical expedient given under Ind AS 115, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

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34. Employee benefits obligations

I Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of continuous service gets a gratuity on departure at fifteen day salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service in terms of the provisions of the Payments of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Company provides for liability in its books of accounts based on actuarial valuation.

The following table summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in statement of profit and loss and the amount recognised in the balance sheet for gratuity benefit:

(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current liability	0.90	0.37
Non-current Liability	57.14	33.26
Total	58.04	33.63

(ii) Movement in the liability recognised in the balance sheet is as under:

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	33.63	22.65
Acquisition adjustment In	1.08	-
Current service cost	15.34	11.30
Past Service Cost including curtailment gains/losses	8.85	-
Interest cost	2.29	1.62
Actuarial loss (net)	(2.67)	2.96
Benefits paid	(0.48)	(4.90)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	58.04	33.63

(iii) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	24.19	11.30
Interest cost	2.29	1.62
Cost recognised during the year	26.48	12.92

(iv) Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
- Changes in financial assumptions	(6.51)	1.61
- Changes in experience adjustment	3.84	1.35
Cost recognised during the year	(2.67)	2.96

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
- Changes in experience adjustment loss	3.84	1.35

(v) Expected contribution for the next annual reporting period

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Service cost	18.39	13.72
Interest cost	4.38	2.29
Expected expense for the next annual reporting period	22.77	16.01

(vi(a)) For determination of the liability of the Company the following actuarial assumptions were used:

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.55	6.81
Salary escalation rate	5.00	5.00
Retirement age (years)	58 Years	58 Years
Average past service (years)	2.48 Years	1.96 Years
Average age	32.74 Years	31.99 Years
Average remaining working life	25.26 Years	26.01 Years
Weighted average duration	19.34 Years	19.65 Years
Withdrawal rate		
Up to 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability -100% of IALM (2012 – 14)



(vi(b)) *Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation*

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Less than a year	0.90	0.37
Between one to two years	1.45	0.30
Between two to five years	3.16	2.37
Over five years	52.54	30.59

(vii) *Sensitivity analysis*

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
a) Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	58.04	33.63
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(4.00)	(2.43)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	4.40	2.68
b) Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	58.04	33.63
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	4.49	2.71
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(4.11)	(2.48)

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material. Hence impact of change is not calculated.

Sensitivities as to rate of inflation and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Risk

Salary increases	Actual salary increases will increase the defined benefit liability. Increase in salary increment rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
Discount rate	Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the liability.
Mortality and disability	Actual deaths and disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
Withdrawals	Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact defined benefit liability.

- II The Company has made contribution to certain defined contribution plans as captured in the table below. The obligations of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Employer's contribution to other Provident Fund	59.49	50.43
Employer's contribution to labour welfare fund and employee state insurance	1.82	2.43

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35. Ratio

The ratios as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Variance (in %)
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.91	0.92	(1.14%)
Debt-Equity ratio	Total debt ¹	Shareholder's equity	1.31	1.20	9.45%

The ratios for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	Variance (in %)
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service ²	Debt service ³	0.25	0.31	(17.97%)
Return on equity	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	(9.83%)	(9.22%)	6.59%
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	7.48	7.59	(1.50%)
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net sales	Average accounts receivable	7.19	7.84	(8.24%)
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases ³	Average trade payables	12.41	10.83	14.63%
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	(26.82)	(36.95)	(27.43%) **
Net profit ratio	Net profit after taxes	Net sales	(6.55%)	(7.45%)	(12.11%)
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed ⁴	0.04%	0.85%	(95.17%) *
Return on investment	Gain from investment	Cost of investment	NA	NA	NA

¹ Total debt represents short-term and long-term borrowings

² Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest on term loans + other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets etc.

³ Interest & Lease payments during the year + Principal repayments during the year

⁴ Tangible net worth (Total equity - other intangible assets) + Total debt + Deferred tax liabilities

⁵ Cost of material consumed + Consumption of stores and spares + Consumption of packing material + Power and fuel + (Closing inventories of raw materials and store and spares - opening inventories of raw materials and store and spares).

Reason where change more than 25%

* Due to increase in share capital during the current year and higher losses during the current year compared to the previous year.

** Due to increase in sales during the current year as compared to the previous year.

36. Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), requires the Board of Directors of every company having a net worth of ₹ 500 crores or more, or turnover of ₹ 1,000 crores or more or a net profit of ₹ 5 crores or more, during any financial year, to ensure that the Company spends in every financial year at least 2% of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in pursuance of its policy in this regard. The Act requires such companies to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee which shall formulate and recommend to the Board a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the CSR activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII to the Act. In view of the aforesaid requirement since the Company does not meet any of the above mentioned criteria during the immediately preceding financial years and hence there is no requirement of such expenditure for year ended 31 March 2026.

37. Audit trail

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

During the current year, the audit trail (edit logs) feature for any direct changes made at the database level was not enabled for the accounting software SAP S/4 HANA used for maintenance of books of account. The management will evaluate the implementation of audit logs at database level for all the accounting software in the next financial year. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention from the date the audit trail was enabled for the accounting software.

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38A. Current Tax

	(₹ in lacs)	
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge	-	-
Accounting loss before tax	(2,953.39)	(2,603.77)
Statutory income tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Expected income tax expense	(506.80)	(446.81)
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported incometax expense:		
Deferred tax asset not created on temporary differences *	506.80	446.81

* The Company has recognized deferred tax assets in respect of temporary differences to the extent of the deferred tax liability in accordance with Ind AS-12 "Income Taxes" in absence of convincing evidence pertaining to recoverability of the tax assets.

Note - Unused tax losses on which deferred tax has not been recognized to the extent of liability -

(₹ in lacs)

Nature of loss/allowance	Pertaining to AY	Expire in AY	Amount
Business loss	2023-24	2031-32	1,469.73
Business loss	2024-25	2032-33	4,762.25
Business loss	2025-26	2033-34	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	2021-22	No expiry	1.22
Unabsorbed depreciation	2022-23	No expiry	17.27
Unabsorbed depreciation	2023-24	No expiry	3,796.10
Unabsorbed depreciation	2024-25	No expiry	7,166.61
Unabsorbed depreciation	2025-26	No expiry	6,110.11
Unabsorbed depreciation	2026-27	No expiry	2,695.47

38B. Deferred tax assets / liabilities (net)

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of :		
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting	2,565.06	2,111.35
Total	2,565.06	2,111.35
Deferred tax assets arising on account of :		
Employee benefits	16.04	13.26
Brought forward losses / depreciation	4,475.36	4,027.92
Exchange fluctuation on Foreign Currency Term Loan (FCTL) for capex	708.45	270.02
Others	76.12	0.18
Total	5,275.97	4,311.38
Deferred tax assets (net)	(2,710.91)	(2,200.03)
Deferred tax assets recognised	-	-

In absence of reasonable certainty that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised, the deferred tax assets are created to the extent of deferred tax liabilities and further no deferred tax assets have been recognised on any temporary differences and unused tax losses.

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39. Additional regulatory information not disclosed elsewhere in the financials statements.

- (a) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
(b) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956, except for the parties mentioned below

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
		Transactions during the year	Closing Balance	Transactions during the year	Closing Balance
Rajdeep Automation Pvt. Ltd.*	Trade Payable	1.63	-	0.88	-
Tesa Tapes (India) Private Limited*	Trade Payable	0.85	-	0.53	-
Igus (India) Pvt. Ltd.*	Trade Payable	3.59	-	2.19	-
Blue Jay Infra*	Trade Payable	0.60	-	0.23	-
Yadav Constructions*	Trade Payable	12.12	1.36	23.38	-

The above information regarding struck off companies has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

*These companies are struck off in current year.

- (c) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
(d) The Company has complied with the number of layers of companies prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
(e) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
(f) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
(g) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(h) No funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the 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.
(i) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
(j) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
(k) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
40. Effective 21 November 2025, the Government of India has consolidated multiple existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four labour Codes collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. Under Ind AS 19, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments constitute a plan amendment, requiring recognition of past service cost immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The New Labour Codes have resulted in one time increase in provision for employee benefits. The estimated incremental impact of the same amounting to Rs. 13.61 Lacs on account of gratuity (Rs 8.85 lacs) and leave encashment (Rs 4.76 lacs) has been recognised in the Statements of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/State Rules and any clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the New Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect in the relevant period on the basis of such developments as needed.
41. No subsequent event occurred post balance sheet date which requires adjustment in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sandeep Mehta
Partner
Membership no.099410

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ester Filmtech Limited

Ajayesh Vardhan Singhania
Director
DIN: 05176205

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Pradeep Kumar Rustagi
Whole-time Director
DIN: 00879345

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Sourabh Agarwal
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

Rahul Kumar
Company Secretary
M No: A62664

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13 May 2026

