B-309, 3rd Floor, Elante Office Building, Industrial Area, Phase I, Chandigarh - 160 002 India

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### To the Members of Ester Filmtech Limited

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ester Filmtech Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, 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.

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 2025, 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**

2. 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.

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

3. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board 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.

Chartered Accountants

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

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 Board 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

- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. 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

- 7. 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.
- 8. 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.
- 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.
- 10. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 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 2025 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 2025 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:
  - The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2025;
  - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2025;
  - 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 2025;

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 person or entity, 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 person or entity, 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 2025.
- 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 2024, has used 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 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.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

**Chartered Accountants** 

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Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sandeep Mehta

Partner

Membership No.: 099410 UDIN: 25099410BMTCXS9620

Place: New Delhi Date: 21 May 2025

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 2025

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-inprogress.
  - (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, Shahhbad Mandal, Hyderabad, State of Telangana with gross carrying values of Rs. 5290.07 lacs as at 31 March 2025, 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 and 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. 5 crores 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 respective periods, which were subject to review.
- (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.

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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 2025

- (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, 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, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. 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 to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (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.

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.

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 2025

- (xi)(a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by 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) 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.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year but had incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 5145.04 lacs in 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.
- 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.



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 2025

- (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 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: 25099410BMTCXS9620

Place: New Delhi Date: 21 May 2025

#### 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 2025, 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 of even date to the members of Ester Filmtech Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

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 2025, 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** 

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Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sandeep Mehta

Partner

Membership No.: 099410 UDIN: 25099410BMTCXS9620

Place: New Delhi Date: 21 May 2025

(₹ in lacs)

	Notes	As at	As at
ASSETS	23/3 2000/1 90000	March 2025	31 March 2024
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6A	57,052.27	59,177.14
Capital work-in-progress	6B	31.01	108.50
Intangible assets	6A	38.19	48.55
Financial Assets	0A	38.19	48.33
Loans	11A	1.14	9.16
Other financial assets	12A	682.39	
Income tax assets (net)	IZA	40.83	656.98 27.92
Other non-current assets	o		
Total non-current assets	8	700.19 58,546.02	60,030.20
Current assets		1997 <b>-</b>	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Inventories	7	2 270 72	2102.07
Financial Assets	7	3,270.73	3183.07
Trade receivables	115	1 212 12	n entermore
	11B	4,312.13	4,512.74
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2.02	0.49
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	1,218.25	1,082.92
Loans	11A	15.85	1.98
Other financial assets	12B	59.36	3.50
Other current assets	13	2,492.17	4,233.10
Total current assets		11,370.51	13,017.80
Total assets		69,916.53	73,048.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	43,500.00	37,300.00
Other equity	15	(13,468.84)	(10,869.01)
Total equity		30,031.16	26,430.99
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	19A	26,067.63	30,839.72
Provisions	20A	53.92	37.99
Other non-current liabilities	18A	1,456.61	1,529.09
Total non-current liabilities		27,578.16	32,406.80
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
	19B	9918.36	9722.9
Borrowings	198	9910.30	9122.9
Trade payables	16	220.92	244.20
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	16	220.82	244.38
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	16	1,687.73	3,133.22
enterprises Other fraggical lichilities		326.05	895.02
Other financial liabilities	17 18B		213.10
Other current liabilities		152.46	
Provisions	20B	1.79	1.59
Total current liabilities		12,307.21	14,210.21
Total Equity and Liabilities		69,916.53	73,048.00

Material accounting policy information

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: 21 May 2025 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ester Filmtech Limited

Arvind Singhania Chairman and

DIN: 00934017

Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025 Pradeep Kumar Rustagi

Executive Director DIN: 00879345

Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025 Sourabh Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

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Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025 Pahukkums Rahul Kumar Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon

Membership no.A62664

Date: 21 May 2025



		For the year ended	(₹ in lacs
	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Income		or march 2020	51 March 202-
Revenue from operations	21 and 33	34,954.93	27,910,67
Other income	22	264.77	180,95
Total Income		35,219,70	28,091.62
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	23A	23,959.42	22,712.49
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	23B	518.65	388.84
Employee benefits expense	24	1,066,54	887.75
Finance costs	25	3,164.71	3,303,28
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6	2,537.35	2,522.99
Other expenses	26	6,576,80	6.047.54
Total Expenses		37,823,47	35,862.89
Loss before tax		(2,603.77)	(7,771.27)
Tax expense			
Current tax	38A	6 <u>-</u>	
Deferred tax	38B	N <del></del>	5 <del>-</del>
Total tax expenses		-	-
Loss for the year		(2,603.77)	(7,771.27)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	34		
Re-measurement (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans		(2.96)	0.13
Income tax effect on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		***	120
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in cost of hedge	15	6.90	/ <del>=</del> 1
Income tax effect on items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		3.94	0.13
Total comprehensive loss		(2,599.83)	(7,771.14)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic EPS (₹)	27	(0.63)	(2.61)
Diluted EPS (₹)	27	(0.63)	(2.61)

Material accounting policy information

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: 21 May 2025 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ester Filmtech Limited

Arvind Singhania Chairman and

Managing Director

DIN: 00934017

Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025

Executive Director

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Pradeep Kumar Rustagi Sourabh Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 00879345

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 21 May 2025

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 21 May 2025

Membership no.A62664

Company Secretary

Rahul Kumar

Pahulkumer.



Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(2,603.77)	(7,771.27)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,537.35	2,522.99
Mark to market gain on derivative contracts	49.69	(25.36)
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipments (net)	47.07	13.71
Bad debts, advances and irrecoverable balances written off	-	36.03
Finance costs	2,816.49	3,183.53
Interest income on financials assets measured at amortised cost	(104.85)	(63.09)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (net)	432.76	169.42
Provisions/liabilities no longer required written back	(4.84)	(4.15)
Income recognised on account of government assistance	(72.48)	(86.41)
Provision for doubtful debts / advances	1.03	(00,11)
Operating profit before working capital changes and other adjustments:	3,051.38	(2,024.60)
Working capital changes and other adjustments:	3,031.50	(2,024.00)
(Increase) in current and non-current loans	(5.85)	(9.56)
Decrease in other non-current and current assets	1,740,93	(8.56) 94.18
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	130000 0000	
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial and non-financial liabilities	(87.66)	270.42
Increase in provisions	(98.26) 13.17	(29.96)
(Increase) in other non-current and current financial assets	(51.61)	5.62 (194.25)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	179.56	(2,829.29)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(1,468.55)	2,550.43
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities post working capital changes	3,273.12	
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(12.91)	(2,166.01)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	3,260.21	(2,178.46)
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipments (including capital work-in-progress, intangible assets, capital advances and		
capital creditors)	(1,503.72)	(1,654.54)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments	<u>-</u>	93.12
Investment in bank deposits (net)	(159.12)	(960.08)
Interest received	104.85	63.09
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,557.99)	(2,458.41)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	6,200.00	10,300.00
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(5,338.12)	(4,476.86)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	96.02	1,584.24
Finance costs paid	(2,658.59)	(2,770.52)
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities (C)	(1,700.69)	4,636.86
D Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1.53	(0.01)
E Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note no.9)	0.49	0.50
F Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E) (refer note no.9)	2.02	0.49
	2.02	0.47
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement		
Cash in hand	1.89	0.49
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	0.05	
Bank deposits with original maturity upto 3 months	0.08	.46.5
Total of cash and cash equivalents	2.02	0.49
A CHAIN THE CHOIL CHAIT CHAIN	2.02	0.42

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ester Filmtech Limited

Sandeep Mehta

Partner

Membership no.099410

Place: New Delhi Date: 21 May 2025 Arvind Singhania

Chairman and Managing Director DIN: 00934017

Pradeep Kumar Rustagi Sourabh Agarwal

Executive Director

DIN: 00879345

Chief Financial Officer

Rahul Kumar Company Secretary

Rahyleumou

Membership no.A62664

(₹ in lacs)

Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025 Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025

Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025



Equity share capital

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Opening balance as at 01 April 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year *	Balance as at 31 March 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year *	Balance as at 31 March 2025
Equity share capital	27,000.00	10,300.00	37,300.00	6,200.00	43,500.00

<sup>\*</sup> 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	
	Retained Earnings	Effective portions of cost of hedge	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2023	(3,097.87)	-	(3,097.87)
Loss for the period	(7,771.27)	141	(7,771.27)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			(1,111,21)
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans	0.13	-	0.13
Balance as at 31 March 2024	(10,869.01)		(10,869.01)
Loss for the period	(2,603.77)		(2,603.77)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	(3,22)		(2,003.77)
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	(2.96)	2	(2.96)
Effective portion of gain on hedging instruments in cost of hedge	-	6.90	6.90
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(13,475.74)		(13,468.84)

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

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ester Filmtech Limited

Sandeep Mehta

Partner

Membership no.099410 Place: New Delhi

Date: 21 May 2025

Arvina Singhania

Chairman and Managing Director

DIN: 00934017

Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025 Pradeep Kumar Rustagi

Executive Director DIN: 00879345

Place: Gurgaon

Date: 21 May 2025

Sourabh Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

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Place: Gurgaon

Date: 21 May 2025

Raphelmour Rahul Kumar Company Secretary Membership no. A62664

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (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 2025 along with the comparative financial information were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 May 2025. 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.

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



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

#### 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.

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









Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

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 (softwares 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.

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



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

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 invento ries.

#### 4.6 Revenue recognition

#### 4.6.1: Revenue

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 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.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

#### 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 (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.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

#### 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

#### 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.



Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

#### 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 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.







Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

#### 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.

#### 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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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (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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# Ester Filmtech Limited Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

#### 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 such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated



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# Ester Filmtech Limited Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (All amounts are ₹ in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

#### 5. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Further MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, with respect to lack of exchangeability and this will be applicable to the Company for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.



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6A. Property, Plant and Equipment								(₹ in lacs
D			Prope	rty, Plant and I				Intangible Assets
Particulars	Land- freehold	Building	Vehicles	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Plant and equipment	Total	Software
Gross carrying amount								
As at 31 March 2023	5,226.03	9,292.85	25.39	148.55	78.65	46,396.55	61,168.02	71.19
Additions	-	185.28	*:	141	16.34	918.17	1,119.79	-
Disposal/adjustments	1.0	(99.95)		100	-	(5.57)	(105.52)	(3.31)
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	1#35	15.09	19.63	1.92	300.59	401.27	0.84
Disposal/adjustments	25	180	-	(#0	-	-		0.01
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
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation								
As at 31 March 2023		75.16	1.93	20.36	18.49	380.41	496.35	7.14
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	34)	389.86	3.02	46.04	9.65	2,060,90	2,509.47	13.52
Disposal/adjustments		(0.63)	-	-	=	(0.04)	(0.67)	(1.33)
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	(+)	-		2	-	(2)	-	
As at 31 March 2025	(#K	854.73	8.52	112.61	35.61	4,519.83	5,531.29	30.53
Net block						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
As at 31 March 2023	5,226.03	9,217.69	23.46	128.19	60.16	46,016.14	60,671.67	64.05
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

- 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	(₹ in lacs)
Description	Amount
As at 31 March 2023	117.60
Additions	806.77
Capitalised	(815.87)
As at 31 March 2024	108.50
Additions	48.70
Capitalised	(126.19)
As at 31 March 2025	31.01

The capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 is as follows:

#### Amount in capital work-in progress 31 March 2025

					(₹ in lacs)
Description	Less than 1 year	1-2years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Capital work-in-progress	29.60	1.41	<b>4</b>	3	31.01

#### Amount in capital work-in progress 31 March 2024

					(₹ in lacs)
Description	Less than 1 year	1-2years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Capital work-in-progress	1.54	106.96	120	4	108.50

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







7. Inventories		(₹ in lacs)
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Raw materials		
{including goods in transit ₹ 224.33 lacs (31 March 2024; ₹ 0.10 lacs)}	1,001.91	680.51
Work-in-progress	383.74	415.17
Finished goods		
{including goods in transit ₹ 740.06 lacs (31 March 2024 ₹ 1,099.73 lacs)}	857.68	1,344.90
Stores and spares		
{including goods in transit ₹ NIL (31 March 2024: ₹ 7.62 lacs)}	1,027.40	742.49
Total Inventories	3,270.73	3,183.07

8. Other non-current assets		(₹ in lacs)
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Capital advances *	700.19	1.95
Total other non-current assets	700.19	1.95

\* 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 2025	31 March 2024
Cash in hand	1.89	0.49
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	0.05	<del>y</del>
Bank deposits with original maturity upto 3 months	0.08	<u> </u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	2.02	0.49

10. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		(₹ in lacs)
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months	1,218.25	1,082.92
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months	303.02	279.23
Total*	1,521.27	1,362.15
Less:- Amount disclosed under non-current assets (refer note 12)	(303.02)	(279.23)
Total other bank balances	1,218.25	1,082.92

<sup>\*</sup>Margin money deposit (including interest accrued) of ₹ 1521.27 lacs (31 March 2024: ₹ 1362.15 lacs) are subject to lien of lending banks for securing letter of credit, bank guarantee and other facilities sanctioned by them.

ALL OF AUTOMOTION		(VIII lacs)
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Non-current		
Loans considered good- unsecured		
Loans to employees *	1.14	9.16
Total non-current loans (A)	1.14	9.16
Current		
Loans considered good- unsecured		
Loans to employees *	15.85	1.98
Total current loans (B)	15.85	1.98
Total loans (A+B)	16.99	11.14

<sup>\*</sup> 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 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	4,317.63	4,512.74
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(5.50)	-
Total trade receivables	4,312.13	4,512.74

<sup>\*</sup> For credit risk related disclosures, refer note 31(i)A(b).



11A. Loans

D





(₹ in lacs)

(i) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:			4.0	at 21 Manah 202		(₹ in lacs
wall sate.		Outst		at 31 March 202	due date of payment	
Particulars	Less than 6	6 months - 1		5500 m	due date of payment	
	months	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	8=		4,312.1
ii) Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	0.71	4.68	0.11	320	PE.	5.5
Gross trade receivables		Vasas	WOWCES.			4,317.6
ess: allowance for expected credit losses						(5.50
Total trade receivables						4,312.13
			100	nt 31 March 202	4	(₹ in lac
Doutionland		Outsta	100		due date of payment	
Particulars -	Less than 6	6 months - 1				T-4-1
NYL-45	months	year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	4,512.16	0.38	0.20	5 <del>9</del> 8	200	4,512.74
Gross trade receivables						4,512.7
Less: allowance for expected credit losses  Fotal trade receivables						4.512.5
val trade receivables					_	4,512.74
2. Other financial assets						(₹ in lacs
					As at	As a
					31 March 2025	31 March 202
otal non-current other financial assets (A)				3	682.39	656.98
Unsecured considered good)						
ecurity deposits					3.38	3.50
Derivative asset^					40.83	=
Others				10	15.15	2.50
Total current other financial assets (B)					59.36 741.75	3,50 660,48
						000.10
Derivative asset						(₹ in lacs
Delivative disset					As at	As a
					31 March 2025	31 March 2024
currency options designated as cash flow hedge (FVTOCI)					11.07	=
Currency Swap (FVTPL) Other forward contract (FVTPL)					10.46 19.30	14
Fotal derivative liability					40.83	17.
our derivative massing					10.00	1000
3. Other current assets					17	(₹ in lacs
					As at	As a
					31 March 2025	31 March 2024
onsidered good						
eceivables under export benefit scheme					105.64	69.88
dvance to vendors					72.42	68.31
					66.70	76.15
repaid expenses						
repaid expenses alances with government authorities # other advances					2,247.41	4,018.32 0.44

Other advances
Total other current assets
# includes balances of goods and service tax





2,492.17

4,233.10

#### 14. Equity share capital

		As at 31 March 2025		
i) Authorised	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	70,00,00,000	70,000.00	70,00,00,000	70,000.00
		70,000.00	6	70,000.00
ii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	43,50,00,000	43,500.00	37,30,00,000	37,300.00
	_	43,500.00		37,300.00

#### iii) Shareholding of Promoters

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	43,49,99,994	99.99	16.62%
And arranged the first and the			

6 shares held by nominee shareholders as at 31 March 2025

The details of the shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2024 are as follow:

No. of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
37,29,99,994		38.15%
	CONTRACTOR SOUTH	

6 shares held by nominee shareholders as at 31 March 2024

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

	As at 31 March 2025		As at	
			31 March	2024
Equity shares	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-			· //
Equity Shares allotted	37,30,00,000	37,300.00	27,00,00,000	27,000.00
Add: Equity shares issued during the year (Refer note 28) (Equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	6,20,00,000	6,200.00	10,30,00,000	10,300.00
Balance at the end of the year	43,50,00,000	43,500.00	37,30,00,000	37,300.00

#### 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 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
Name of the equity shareholder	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)	Number	Amount (₹ in lacs)
Ester Industries Limited, Holding Company Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	43,49,99,994	43,500.00	37,29,99,994	37,300.00
	43,49,99,994	43,500.00	37,29,99,994	37,300.00

vii) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Compan	ıy			
	As at		As at	
	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Number	%	Number	%
Ester Industries Limited, Holding Company Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	43,49,99,994	99.99	37,29,99,994	99.99

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 2025 As at 31 March 2025 As at 31 March 2025 As Reserves and surplus Retained earnings (13,475.74) (10,869.01) 6.90 Total (13,468.84) (10,869.01)

#### 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	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade payables		
Trade payables		
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	220.82	244.38
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,687.73	3,133.22
Total trade payables	1,908.55	3,377.60

		(₹ in lacs)
Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
i. The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount*	235.44	369.02
Interest due thereon		0=
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	<b>2</b> 2	10 <u>2</u> 0
Interest due thereon	<b>₩</b> 9	10 <b>4</b> 27
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;	Ē.	2,55
iv. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	<u> </u>	320
The same of finding in the same of the sam		
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 ₹ 14.62 lacs. (31 March 2024: 124.64 lacs) (refer note 17).

Trade payable ageing is as follows:					(₹ in lacs
		As a	t 31 March 2025		
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	220.82	-	(A)	-	220.82
(ii) Others	1 605 50	0.00	2.15	000	1 607 73

					(₹ in lacs)
	62	As at	31st March 2024		
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				
Tarticulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	244.38	5			244.38
(ii) Others	3,130.97	2.25	3 <del>4</del> 8	-	3,133.22







17. Other financial liabilities		(₹ in lacs)
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current		
Interest accrued	161.63	256.98
Capital creditors*	61.05	541.90
Deposits from dealer/customer and others	2.00	2.00
Derivative liability (FVTPL)	2.00	29.60
Employee related payables	47.72	34.05
Other payable	53.65	30.49
Total current other financial liabilities (B)	326.05	895.02
Total other financial liabilities	326.05	895.02

\*includes payable to micro enterprises and small enterprises of ₹ 14.62 lacs. (31 March 2024: ₹ 124.64 lacs).

18. Other liabilities		(₹ in lacs)
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
A) Non-current		
Deferred income*	1,456.61	1,529.09
Total non current liabilities (A)	1,456.61	1,529.09
Current	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Deferred income*	72.48	72,48
Revenue received in advance	43.44	60.58
Statutory dues	36.54	80.04
Total current liabilities (B)	152.46	213.10
Total other liabilities	1,609.07	1,742.19

<sup>\*</sup> 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)
A) Non-current*	As at	As at
Secured loans	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Term loans from:		
Banks	10,481.61	12,939.13
Financial institution	15,581.79	17,891.96
Vehicle loans	4.23	8.63
Total borrowings - non-current	26,067.63	30,839.72

Refer Note 19 (B) for current maturity of long term debt of ₹ 5,185.14 lacs (31 March 2024 ₹ 5,085.70 lacs)

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

#### I. Term loans

- a) Outstanding term loan of  $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$  5,468.40 lacs (31 March 2024:  $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$  6,506.55 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 ₹ 5183.38 lacs (31 March 2024: ₹ 6,167.31 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 ₹ 2,287.95 lacs (31 March 2024: ₹ 2,720.40 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 20.61 million equivalent to ₹ 18299.22 lacs (31 March 2024: ₹ Euro 23.78 million which is in ₹ 20,522.53 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 .

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.









		(₹ in lacs)
19. (B) Current borrowings*	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Secured	The ending of the state of the	
Working capital loans from banks	3,297.43	3,025.89
Bills discounting		48.00
Acceptances	1.435.79	1,563.31
Other loans		-6
Current maturities of long term loans	5,185.14	5,085.70
Total borrowings - current	9,918.36	9,722.90

<sup>\*</sup> For liquidity risk related disclosures, refer note 31B.

(i)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 and bill discounting 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 MCLR plus ranging from 0.60% per annum to 1.30% per annum.

(ii) 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:

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Borrow	Borrowings		
	Non-current	Current	Total	
01 April 2023	36,361.30	6,622.82	42,984.12	
Cash flows:	Total Andrew Control of	0.00.000.000	1000 000	
- Proceeds	12	1584.24	1,584.24	
- Repayment	(4,476.86)	-	(4,476.86)	
- Net impact of reclassification as per schedule III	(1,515.84)	1,515.84	-	
Non cash:				
-Finance cost adjustment for effective interest rate	290.39	- 1	290.39	
-Unrealised foreign exchange loss	180.73	=	180.73	
31 March 2024	30,839.72	9,722.90	40,562.62	
01 April 2024	30,839.72	9,722.90	40,562.62	
Cash flows:		3,	10,502,02	
- Proceeds	; <u>=</u> v	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	<u> </u>	253.25	
-Unrealised foreign exchange loss	412.22	-	412.22	
31 March 2025	26,067.63	9,918.36	35,985.99	

20. Provisions		(₹ in lacs)
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
A) Provisions - non-current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 34)	33.26	22.25
Provision for compensated absence	20.66	15.74
Total provisions - non-current	53.92	37.99
B) Provisions - current		-
Provision for gratuity (refer note 34)	0.37	0.39
Provision for compensated absence	1.42	1.20
Total provisions - current	1.79	1.59
Total provisions (A+B)	55.71	39.58









21. Revenue from operations		(₹ in lacs)
	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sale of products (at a point of time)	34,613.05	27,685,16
Other operating revenue (refer note (i) below)	341.88	225.51
Total revenue from operations (refer note 33)	34,954.93	27,910.67
i) Other operating revenue comprises of the following income:		
Sales of scrap	80.49	61.94
Duty drawback earned	261.39	163.57
Total other operating revenue (refer note 33)	341.88	225.51

22. Other income		(₹ in lacs)
	For the year ended	For the year ended
Interest on:	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
- Fixed deposits	88.01	63.09
- Others	16.84	250-2629 9 <b>4</b>
Insurance claim	38.12	1.94
Provisions/liabilities no longer required written back	4.84	4.15
Income recognised on account of government assistance*	72.48	86.41
Mark to market gain on derivative contracts	130994000	25,36
Miscellaneous income **	44.48	57706230000
Total other income	264.77	180.95

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

\*\* includes credit received for old input tax.

	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Inventories at the beginning of the year	680.51	723.45
Add: Purchases	24,280.82	22,669.55
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	(1,001.91)	(680.51)
Cost of material consumed	23,959.42	22,712.49

23B. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(₹ in lacs
	For the year ended For the year ended 31 March 2025 31 March 202-
Closing stock	
- Finished goods	857.68 1,344.90
- Work-in-progress	383.74 415.17
	1,241.42 1,760.07
Opening stock	
- Finished goods	1,344.90 929.52
- Work-in-progress	415.17 1,219.39
	1,760.07 2,148.91
Total changes in inventories	518.65 388.84

24. Employee benefits expense	(₹ in l			
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024		
Salaries and wages	948.08	758,66		
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	56.11	46.27		
Gratuity (refer note 34)	12.92	8.94		
Staff welfare expenses	49.43	73.88		
Total employee benefits expense	1,066.54	887.75		

25. Finance costs		(₹ in lacs)
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Interest:		
-Term loans	2,526.65	2,920.52
-Working capital	289.84	263.01
Interest on Statutory dues	0.16	0.01
Other borrowing costs*	348.06	119.74
Total finance cost	3,164.71	3,303.28

<sup>\*</sup>Other borrowing costs majorly comprises of letter of credit charges, bank guarantee charges and working capital demand loan (WCDL) processing fees.









	For the year ended	For the year ende
	31 March 2025	31 March 202
Manufacturing expenses		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	617.56	572.9
Consumption of packing material	777.58	690.19
Power and fuel	2,672.32	2,744.09
Material handling charges	314.29	273.84
Total manufacturing expenses (A)	4,381.75	4,281.09
Selling expenses		
Freight	760.02	667.21
Commission and brokerage	196.44	44,47
Total selling expenses (B)	956.46	711.68
Administration and other expenses		
Rent	25.65	33.9
Rates and taxes	39.83	72.4
insurance	126.29	134.39
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Building	12.74	15.4
- Plant and equipment	217.35	115.33
- Others	173.50	152.63
Fravelling and conveyance	105.36	93.01
egal and professional charges	50.28	72.34
Director's sitting fees	0.80	1.60
Auditors' remuneration (refer note (i) below)	15.84	12.40
oss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	7 <u>2</u> 9	13.71
and debts, advances and irrecoverable balances written off	0.53	5
Allowance for expected credit loss on debts / advances	1.03	36.03
oss on fair valuation of financial liabilities	49.69	<u>~</u>
ecurity services	36.42	43.52
oreign exchange fluctuation loss (net)	346.40	211.59
Miscellaneous expenses	36.88	46.33
Total administrative and other expenses (C)	1,238.59	1,054.77
Total other expenses (A+B+C)	6,576.80	6,047.54

i) Auditors' remuneration		(₹ in lacs)
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
- Audit fee (excluding taxes)	15.00	12.00
- Out of pocket expenses (excluding taxes)	0.84	0.40
	15.84	12.40

27. Earning per share (EPS)

	For the year ended	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	
Loss attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in lacs)	(2,603.77)	(7,771.27)	
Loss attributable to equity shareholders adjusted for the effect of dilution (₹ in lacs)	(2,603.77)	(7,771.27)	
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	41,64,84,932	29,78,11,475	
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	41,64,84,932	29,78,11,475	
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (₹)	(0.63)	(2.61)	
Diluted (₹)	(0.63)	(2.61)	









#### 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 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
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	
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)	Director
Mr. Arvind Kumar Goyal (Independent Director)	Director	Director
Mrs. Padmaja Shailen Ruparel (Independent Director)	Director	Director
Mr. Sourabh Agarwal (Chief Financial Officer)	Key managerial personnel	Key managerial personnel
Mr. Prashant Byce (Company Secretary)	Key managerial personnel	Key managerial personnel (w.e.f. 12 July 2023)

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

19	 1.

Sr.		Holding Company/ Joint venture of holding company		Directors and Key Managerial Personnel		(₹ in lacs)	
No.		For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
1	Managerial remuneration Mr. Prashant Byce		( <del>*</del> )	8.27	3.82	8.27	3.82
	Sitting Fees			9000			
	Mr. Arvind Kumar Goyal (Independent Director) Mrs. Padmaja Shailen Ruparel (Independent Director)	a a	141 251	0.40 0.40	0.80 0.80	0.40 0.40	0.80 0.80
	Issue of share capital Ester Industries Limited	6,200.00	10,300.00	5#3	2	6,200.00	10,300.00
4	Gratuity and leave encashment (due to transfer of employees) Ester Industries Limited	8	0.25		5	55/1	0.25
	Corporate Guarantees given by Holding Company to lender ( banks) Ester Industries Limited		6,982.91	*	=	-	6,982.91
	Transaction with Holding Company (Ester Industries Limited) Purchase of Goods	13,549,73	6,910.95			13,549,73	6,910,95
	Sale of Goods	237.21	193.93	- CA	2	237.21	193.93
	Management Fees	120.00	50.00	÷ 1	3	120.00	50.00
	Transactions with Joint venture of Holding Company (Ester Loop Infinite Technologies Private Limited)						
	Expenses recovered	42.60	( <b>a</b> c	-	-	42.60	180

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

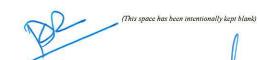
(₹ in lacs)

Sr. No.	Particulars As	Holding Company		Directors and Key Managerial Personnel		Total	
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
	Corporate Guarantees given by Holding Company to Lender (banks) Ester Industries Limited	49,052.92	51,149.60	æ	44	49,052,92	51,149.60
	Personal Guarantees given by KMP/ Directors Mr. Arvind Singhania	16	-	18,872.91	21,231.46	18,872.91	21,231.46
	Balance with Holding Company (Ester Industries Limited) Payables Receivables	563.50 11.49	605.05 0.25	86 *	*	563.50 11.49	605.05 0.25

Nature of transactions	For the year ended 31 March 2025	(₹ in lacs For the year ended 31 March 2024
Short-term employee benefits	8.27	3.82
Post-employment benefits	0.18	0.67
Other long-term benefits	0.33	0.18
	8.78	4.67

The Company's related party transactions during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 and outstanding balances as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 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.







#### 29 (i) Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Company does not have any contingencies as at 31 March 2025 (Nil as at 31 March 2024)

Commitments			(₹ in lacs)
	Particulars Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
1	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	1,182.52	675.48
2	Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on other than capital account and not provided for	2,882.33	3,571.02

#### 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 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Financial assets		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Derivative assets designated as hedges	Level 2	11.07	000
Derivative assets not designated as hedges	Level 2	29.76	(*)
Total financial assets		40.83	
Financial liabilities			
Derivative liabilities not designated as hedges	Level 2	=	29.60
Total financial liabilities		2	29.60

#### (iv) Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed

(₹ in lacs)

Tarac are discrete				( * *** *****)
Level	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Level 3	1.14	1.14	9.16	9.16
Level 3	379.37	379.37	377.75	377.75
	380.51	380.51	386.91	386.91
Level 3	31,252.77	31,252.77	35,925.42	35,925.42
	31,252.77	31,252.77	35,925.42	35,925.42
	Level 3 Level 3	Level         31 March           Carrying value         1.14           Level 3         379.37           380.51         380.51           Level 3         31,252.77	Level         31 March 2025           Carrying value         Fair value           Level 3         1.14         1.14           Level 3         379.37         379.37           380.51         380.51         380.51           Level 3         31,252.77         31,252.77	Level         31 March 2025         31 March           Carrying value         Fair value         Carrying value           Level 3         1.14         1.14         9.16           Level 3         379.37         379.37         377.75           380.51         380.51         380.51         386.91           Level 3         31,252.77         31,252.77         35,925.42

The above disclosures are presented for non-current financial assets (excluding bank deposits) and non-current financial liabilities. Carrying value of current financial assets and current financial liabilities (cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities) represents the best estimate of fair value.

\*Long term borrowing facilities availed by the Company are variable rate facilities which are subject to changes in underlying interest rate indices. Further, the credit spread on these facilities are subject to change with changes the in Company's creditworthiness. The management believes that the current rate of interest on these loans are in close approximation from market rates applicable to the Company. Therefore, the management estimates that the fair value of these borrowings are approximate to their respective carrying values.

#### 31. Financial risk management

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

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-		4,312.13	:=:	9 <del>5</del> 3	4,512.74
Loans (Non-current and current)	*	<b>#</b> 3	16.99	2 <del>4</del> 2	·-	11.14
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-3	2.02	X <del>=</del> 3	: e:	0.49
Other bank balances (Non-current and current)	2	(±0)	1,521.27	: <del>=</del> :		1,362.15
Derivative assets designated as hedges	11.07	120	92	75	(m)	<b>A</b> C
Derivative assets not designated as hedges	10) 20)	29.76	~	6 <u>4</u> 4	-	¥:
Other financial assets (Non-current and current)	<u>v</u>	<u>#</u> 1	741.75	120		660.48
Total financial assets	11.07	29.76	6,594.16	4	(2)	6,547.00
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (Non current and current)	-	<del></del> c	35,985.99	( <del>5</del> )	S <del>.</del>	40,562.62
Trade payables	-		1,908.55		150	3,377.60
Derivative liabilities not designated as hedges		- :		180	29.60	
Other financial liabilities	-	-	326.05	( <del>e</del> s	7 <del>.7</del> 8	865.42
Total financial liabilities	*	(#1	38,220.59	-	29.60	44,805.64









#### (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
	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
	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (₹)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract/hedging, if required
Market risk - Interest rate risk	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect market factors
Price risk - security price	There is no investment	-	5

#### (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 2025 and 31 March 2024 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:

(₹ in lacs)

below is the billification of assets in various categories of risk:			(< in lacs)
Description	Particulars	As at	As at
Description	Tarticulars		31 March 2024
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investments, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	6,594.16	6,267.77
High credit risk/ moderate risk	Trade receivables	5.50	: <u>-</u> 1

#### 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 2025

(₹ in lacs)

AS at 51 March 2025					
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	( <del>-</del> i	2.02		
Other bank balances (Non-current and current)	1,521.27	=:	1,521.27		
Other financial assets (Non-current and current)	741.75		741.75		
Total financial assets	6,599.66	5.50	6,594.16		

As at 31 March 2024

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses (including credit impaired)	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	4,512.74	(m/s)	4,512.74
Loans (Non-current and current)	11.14		11.14
Cash and cash equivalents	0.49	<b>.</b>	0.49
Other bank balances (Non-current and current)	1,362.15	-0	1,362.15
Other financial assets (Non-current and current)	660.48		660.48
Total financial assets	6,547.00	;■©	6,547.00









#### Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

(₹ in				(₹ in lacs)	
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years
Gross carrying value	4,267,84	48.66	1.13	-	42
Credit impaired	-	_	-		107
Expected loss rate	0.02%	9.62%	9.75%	100.00%	100.00%
Expected credit loss (impairment)	0.71	4.68	0.11		15,55,55,55
Carrying amount (net of impairment)	4,267.13	43.98	1.02	120	42

Reconciliation of loss allowance	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Opening Balance		
Increase in loss allowance due to expected credit loss	5.50	181 2
Decrease in credit impaired	<u> </u>	-
Closing Balance	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.

(₹ in lacs)

As at 31 March 2025	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	- I	-	1,908.55
Other financial liabilities	326.05	1. <del></del>	-	326.05
Total	13,877.49	13,088.65	17,298.44	44,264.58

As at 31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	(₹ in lacs)
Non-derivatives		*		
Borrowings (including interest)	11,986.58	14,067.88	24,189.71	50,244.17
Trade payables	3,377.60	/X	85.0 No.	3,377.60
Other financial liabilities	895.02		-	895.02
Total	16,259.20	14,067.88	24,189.71	54,516.79

#### The Company had access to following funding facilities:

As at 31 March 2025				
Total Facility	Drawn	Not drawn		
12,700.00	4,864.08	7,835.92		
12,700.00	4,864.08	7,835.92		
	12,700.00	12,700.00 4,864.08		

As at 31 March 2024				
Funding facilities	Total Facility	Drawn	Not drawn	
Less than 1 year	14,200.00	4,542.91	9,657.09	
Total	14,200.00	4,542.91	9,657.09	







#### (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: (₹ in lacs) **Particulars** As at As at 31 March 2025 31 March 2024 Variable rate borrowing 35.977.36 40,549.59 Fixed rate borrowing 8.63 13.03 Total borrowings 35,985.99 40,562.62

#### Sensitivity

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

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest sensitivity*#		
Interest rates - increase by 50 basis point (March 31, 2024: 50 basis point)	149.02	167.96
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis point (March 31, 2024: 50 basis point)	(149.02)	(167.96)

<sup>\*</sup> Holding all other variables constant

#### (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	Amount in Fore		· ·	Amount (₹ in lacs)	
Tal uculais	Currency	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Receivables					
	USD	28,36,093.48	22,64,304.90	2,427	1,888
Trade receivable	EURO	5,28,794.35	14,85,049.15	487.39	1,339.07
	GBP	26,812.90		30	*
Payables					
Trade payables	EURO	15,391.28	27,667.46	14.20	25
Foreign currency secured loan*	EURO	2,06,10,961.30	2,37,81,271.86	19,007.43	21,455.46
Interest accrued on Foreign currency secured loan	EURO	1,75,126.46	2,84,704.00	161.50	256.86

<sup>\*</sup>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 +/- 2.15% change of the INR/USD exchange rate for the year ended at 31st March, 2025 (2024: 2.02%). A +/- 6.26% change is considered for the INR/EUR exchange rate (2024: 5.82%). A +/- 6.19 % change is considered for the INR/GBP exchange rate (2024: 6.58 %). All of these percentages have been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates in the previous 12 months.

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax ar	nd other equity	
rarticulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	
USD sensitivity			
INR/USD increase by 2.15% (31 March 2024- 2.02%)	43.22	31.59	
INR/USD decrease by 2.15% (31 March 2024- 2.02%)	(43.22)		
GBP sensitivity			
INR/GBP increase by 6.19% (31 March 2024- 6.58%)	0.53		
INR/GBP decrease by 6.19% (31 March 2024- 6.58%)	(0.53)	ā	
EUR sensitivity			
INR/EUR increase by 6.26% (31 March 2024- 5.82%)	(968.78)	(982.25)	
INR/EUR decrease by 6.26% (31 March 2024- 5.82%)	968.78	982.25	



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<sup>#</sup>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.

#### 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:

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Carrying amounts		120	
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	10	1:1	_
Maturity date		June 2025	<u> </u>
Average currency option rate (in EURO)		91.00	2
Amounts in cash flow hedge reserve		6.90	2

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	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Total borrowings*	35,985.99	40,562.62
Total equity	30,031.16	26,430.99
Net debt to equity ratio	120%	153%

Net debt to equity ratio

\*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:

- (i) Identify the contracts with customer;
- (ii) Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;
- (iii) Determine the transaction price;
- (iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- (v) 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 2025

(Fin loss)

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	4	10,215.00
Total	34,613.05	80.49	34.693.54

For the year 31 March 2024

Fin loss)

For the year 31 March 2024		·	(₹ in lacs)
Revenue from operations	Sale of products	Other operating revenue*	Total -
Revenue by geography			
Domestic	21,378.07	61.94	21,440.01
Export	6,307.09	=	6,307.09
Total	27,685.16	61.94	27,747.10

#### (b) Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

(₹ in lacs)

Description		s at rch 2025	As at 31 March 2024	
~	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Contract liabilities				
Revenue received in advance	-	43.44	H	60.58

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

(₹ in lacs)

Description	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Contract price*	34,800.85	27,747.23
Less: discount, rebates, credits etc.	(107.31)	(0.13)
Revenue from operations as per Statement of Profit and Loss	34,693.54	27,747.10

<sup>\*</sup>Other operating revenue amounting to ₹ 261.39 lacs (31 March 2024;₹ 163.57 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 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Opening balance	60.58	21.58
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	60.58	21.58
Contract liabilities arised during the year	43.44	60.58
Closing balance	43.44	60.58

(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.



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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

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current liability	0.37	0.39
Non-current Liability	33.26	22.25
Total	33.63	22.65

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

(₹ in lacs)

Positively as	5/2017 - PRUT	(< in lacs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	22.65	19.61
Acquisition adjustment In	( <del>-</del> 2)	0.17
Acquisition adjustment out	*	(0.07)
Current service cost	11.30	7.49
Interest cost	1.62	1.45
Actuarial loss (net)	2.96	(0.13)
Benefits paid	(4.90)	(5.87)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	33.63	22.65

#### (iii) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Current service cost	11.30	7.49
Interest cost	1.62	1.45
Cost recognised during the year	12.92	8.94

(iv) Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
- Changes in financial assumptions	1.61	0.72
- Changes in experience adjustment	1.35	(0.85)
Cost recognised during the year	2.96	(0.13)

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
- Changes in experience adjustment loss	1.35	(0.85)

(v) Expected contribution for the next annual reporting period

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Service cost	13.72	10.66
Interest cost	2.29	1.62
Expected expense for the next annual reporting period	16.01	12.28

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Discount rate	6.81	7.15
Salary escalation rate	5.00	5.00
Retirement age (years)	58 Years	58 Years
Average past service (years)	1.96 Years	1.48 Years
Average age	31.99 Years	31.36 Years
Average remaining working life	26.01 Years	26.64 Years
Weighted average duration	19.65 Years	19.96 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	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Less than a year	0.3	7 0.39
Between one to two years	0.3	
Between two to five years	2.3	(i)
Over five years	30.5	

(vii) Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity unditysis		(₹ in lacs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
a) Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	33.63	22.65
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(2.43)	(1.64)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	2.68	1.81
b) Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	33.63	22.65
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	2.71	1.84
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(2.48)	(1.68)

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.

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.

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Employer's contribution to other Provident Fund	50.43	41.80
Employer's contribution to labour welfare fund and employee state insurance	2.43	4.46





#### 35. Ratio

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

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at	As at	Variance
			31 March 2025	31 March 2024	(in %)
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.92	0.92	0.85%
Debt-Equity ratio	Total debt'	Shareholder's equity	1.20	1.53	-21.92%

The ratios for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended	For the year ended	Variance	
			31 March 2025	31 March 2024	(in %)	
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service <sup>2</sup>	Debt service'	0.31	(0.31)	(200,00%)	*
Return on equity	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholder's equit	y (9.22%)	(30.88%)	(70.13%)	
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	7.59	6.96	8.96%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net sales	Average accounts receivable	e 7.84	8.95	(12.37%)	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases 3	Average trade payables	10.83	12.76	(15.13%)	
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	(36.95)	(23,22)	59.15%	
Net profit ratio	Net profit after taxes	Net sales	(7.45%)	(27.84%)	(73.25%)	
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed*	0.85%	(6.67%)	(112.74%)	
Return on investment	Gain from investment	Cost of investment	NA	NA	NA	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total debt represents short-term and long-term borrowings

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 cores 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 2025.

#### 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







<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Tangible net worth (Total equity - other intangible assets) + Total debt + DTL

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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).

<sup>\*</sup> Due to better performance as compared to last financial year

<sup>\*\*</sup> Due to increase in revenue and net working capital as compared to last financial year

Deferred tax asset not created on temporary differences \*

Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported incometax expense:

#### 38A. Current Tax (₹ in lacs) For the year ended For the year ended **Particulars** 31 March 2025 31 March 2024 Current tax Deferred tax (credit) / charge Accounting loss before tax (2603.77) (7771.27)Statutory income tax rate 17.16% 17.16% Expected income tax expense (446.81)(1333.55)

446.81

1333.55

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	Amount	
Business loss	2023-24	1,469,73	
Business loss	2024-25	11,928.86	
Unabsorbed depreciation	2021-22	1.22	
Unabsorbed depreciation	2022-23	17.27	

Unabsorbed depreciation	2022-23		17.27
Unabsorbed depreciation	2023-24		3.796.10
Unabsorbed depreciation	2024-25		7,166.61
Deferred tax assets / liabilities (net)			(₹ in lacs
Particulars		As at 31 March 2025	As a: 31 March 2024
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of:			
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting		2,111.35	1525.41
Total		2111.35	1525.41
Deferred tax assets arising on account of :			
Employee benefits		13.26	9.08
Brought forward losses / depreciation		4,027.92	3022.12
Others		270.20	245.80
Total		4311.38	3277.00
Deferred tax assets (net)		(2200.03)	(1751 59)

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

CHANDIOK & COLLEGE ACCOUNTER

Deferred tax assets recognised

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

#### 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
- 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

					(₹ in lacs)
Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
		Transactions during the year	Closing Balance	Transactions during the year	Closing Balance
Oswal Industries*	Trade Receivable		-	136.11	

<sup>\*</sup> These companies are struck off in the previous year.

- The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. (c)
- The Company has complied with the number of layers of companies prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 (i) Income Tax Act, 1961 such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (i) 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.
- No subsequent event occurred post balance sheet date which requires adjustment in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ester Filmtech Limited

Sandeep Mehta

Partner

Membership no.099410 Place: New Delhi Date: 21 May 2025

Arvind Singhania

Chairman and Managing Director

DIN: 00934017 Place: Gurgaon

Date: 21 May 2025

Pradeep Kumar Rustagi

Executive Director Corporate Affairs

DIN: 00879345 Place: Gurgaon

Place: Gurgaon Date: 21 May 2025 Date: 21 May 2025

urabh Agarwal

Chief Financial Officer

Pahel rumey Rahul Kumar

Company Secretary Membership no. A62664

