

August 14, 2026

The Manager - Listing Department, National Stock Exchange of India Limited, Exchange Plaza, NSE Building, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai- 400 051 SYMBOL : POLYPLEX	The General Manager - Listing Department, BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400 001 BSE Scrip Code : 524051

Dear Sir(s),

Ref: Regulation 34 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015

Sub: Furnishing of Notice of 41st Annual General Meeting and Annual Report for the Financial Year 2025-26.

Please find enclosed herewith copies of the following:

- Notice convening the 41st Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on **Tuesday, September 08, 2026 at 4.00 pm. through Video Conferencing / Other Audio-Visual Means;** and
- Annual Report of the Company for the Financial Year 2025-26.

We are also arranging to upload aforesaid Notice and Annual Report on the website of the Company i.e. www.polyplex.com

This is for your information.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Polyplex Corporation Limited

ASHOK

KUMAR

GURNANI

Ashok Kumar Gurnani
Company Secretary

Digitally signed by
ASHOK KUMAR
GURNANI
Date: 2026.08.14
18:59:47 +05'30'

Email: akgurnani@polyplex.com

Encl: as above

Polyplex Corporation Limited

CIN: L25209UR1984PLC011596

B-37, Sector-1, Noida-201301, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.) India

Board: +91.120.2443716-19, Fax: +91.120.2443724 Website: www.polyplex.com

Registered Office: Lohia Head Road, Khatima - 262308, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, India



POLYPLEX CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: L25209UR1984PLC011596

Regd. Office: Lohia Head Road, Khatima - 262308, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand

Corporate Office: B-37, Sector-1, Noida - 201301, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

Phone: 0120-2443716-19 Fax: 0120-2443724

E-mail: investorrelations@polyplex.com Website : www.polyplex.com

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-first Annual General Meeting of the Members of Polyplex Corporation Limited will be held on Tuesday, September 8, 2026 at 04.00 p.m. (IST) to transact the following business through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) facility:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt: (a) Standalone Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, together with the Reports of the Auditors and Directors thereon; and (b) Consolidated Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, together with the Report of Auditors thereon and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution(s) as **Ordinary Resolution:**

- a) "RESOLVED THAT the Standalone Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, together with the Reports of the Auditors and Directors thereon, be and are hereby received, considered and adopted.
- b) RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Consolidated Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, together with the Report of Auditors thereon, be and are hereby received, considered and adopted."

2. To declare Final Dividend for the Financial Year 2025-26 and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

"RESOLVED THAT Final Dividend at the rate of INR 1/- (Indian Rupee One) per Equity Share of the face value

of INR 10/- (Indian Rupees Ten), as recommended by the Board of Directors of the Company, be and is hereby declared for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026."

3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Iyad Malas (DIN: 10381216), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, Mr. Iyad Malas (DIN: 10381216), who retires by rotation and being eligible having offered himself for re-appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation."

SPECIAL BUSINESS

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

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), remuneration of INR 4,50,000/- (excluding applicable taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses), payable to M/s. Sanjay Gupta & Associates, Cost Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 000212), Cost Auditors appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2026-27, be and is hereby approved and ratified."

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Polyplex Corporation Limited

Sd/-

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS-2210

Date: July 24, 2026

Place: Noida

Regd. Office: Lohia Head Road,
Khatima - 262308,
Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,
Uttarakhand

Notice (Contd.)

NOTES:

1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has from time to time issued various Circulars regarding "Clarifications on holding of Annual General Meeting (AGM) through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)" (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") read with various Circulars issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in relation to relaxation from compliance with certain provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (collectively referred to as "SEBI Circulars") due to COVID-19 pandemic, permitted the companies to hold their AGM through VC / OAVM without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue.

The deemed venue for the 41st AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company.

2. In compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with aforesaid MCA/SEBI circulars, the Annual General Meeting of the Company is being conducted through VC/ OAVM hereinafter called as "e-AGM".
3. e-AGM: Company has appointed KFin Technologies Limited, Registrars and Transfer Agents, to provide VC/ OAVM facility for conducting of e-AGM.
4. Pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid MCA and SEBI Circulars:
 - (a) Members can attend the meeting through login credentials provided to them to attend the e-AGM through VC/OAVM. Physical attendance of the Members at the meeting venue is not required;
 - (b) Facility of appointment of proxy(ies) to attend and cast vote on behalf of the member is not available;
 - (c) Body Corporates are entitled to appoint authorized representatives to attend the e-AGM through VC/ OAVM and participate thereat and cast their votes through e-voting;
 - (d) Notice of e-AGM and Financial Statements (including Auditors' Report, Directors' Report and other related documents) for the financial year 2025-26 are being sent only through email to all Members (i.e. based on Benpos report on "cut-off date") and to all other persons so entitled on their email Id registered with the Depository Participants/ Company.

Annual Report containing Notice, Financial Statements, Auditors' Report, Directors' Report and other related documents is also available on the websites of BSE Limited (www.bseindia.com) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (www.nseindia.com), where the Company's shares are listed and the same is also available on the website of the Company viz. www.polyplex.com;

- (e) Company is providing two-way teleconferencing facility for the ease of participation of the members; and
 - (f) A recorded transcript of the meeting shall be uploaded on the website of the Company and the same shall also be maintained in the safe custody of the Company.
5. The Members may join the e-AGM fifteen minutes before the scheduled time of commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice.
 6. At least 1,000 members will be able to join the e-AGM on a first-cum-first-served basis.
 7. Large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. may be allowed to attend the meeting without restriction on account of first-come-first-served principle.
 8. The attendance of the Members (members logins) attending the e-AGM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.
 9. Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Act, relating to the Special Business under Item No. 4 to be transacted at this e-AGM forms part of this Notice.
 10. All documents referred to in the accompanying Notice and the Explanatory Statement and other statutory registers will be available for inspection during the e-AGM. Members may access the same by writing to the Company at its email Id investorrelations@polyplex.com.
 11. The dividend declared at the meeting will be made payable on or after September 8, 2026 to those Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members or as Beneficial Owners as per the data provided by the Depositories viz. National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited as at the end of business hours on September 8, 2026.
 12. As per current provisions contained in the Income Tax Act, 2025 (IT Act), dividend income is taxable in the hands of the shareholders and the Company is required to deduct tax at source ("TDS")/ withholding tax from, dividend paid to the Members at rates prescribed in the IT Act. To enable the Company to comply with the TDS requirements, Members are requested to complete and / or update their Residential Status, Income Tax PAN, Category as per the IT Act with their Depository Participants and in case shares are held in physical form, send their self-attested/ notarized documents to the Company or its Registrars and Transfer Agents namely KFin Technologies Limited.

I. FOR RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS:

For resident shareholders, generally, the tax will be deducted at source under Section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 7] of the IT Act @ 10% on the amount of dividend, provided a valid Permanent Account Number ('PAN') is provided by the shareholder. If PAN is not submitted or in case of invalid / inoperative PAN, tax would be deducted at a higher rate of 20% as per Section 397(2) of the IT Act.

- a. **Resident individual shareholders:** No tax shall be deducted on the dividend payable to resident individuals, if
 - i. Total dividend to be distributed or paid or likely to be distributed or paid by the Company to the shareholder during the Financial Year 2026-27 does not exceed INR 10,000/- otherwise than in cash;
 - ii. The shareholder provides a written declaration in prescribed Form 121 (including individual above the age of 60 years), subject to all eligibility conditions being met. As per Section 397(2) of the IT Act, the declaration would not be valid if it does not contain PAN of the person making the declaration. If the recipient makes a declaration without his / her PAN, TDS would be deducted @ 20% as per Section 397(2) of the IT Act.

[Click here to download- Form 121](#)

- b. **Resident Shareholders other than individuals:** In case of a certain class of resident shareholders other than individuals who are covered under provisions of Section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 7], 393(4) [Table: Sl. No.10] or Section 393(5) or Section 393(6)&(9) of the IT Act, no tax shall be deducted at source ('NIL rate'), provided sufficient documentary evidence thereof, along with exemption notification, if any, as per the relevant provisions of the IT Act, to the satisfaction of the Company, is submitted. This illustratively includes following:
 - i. **Insurance Companies:** Self declaration that it has a full beneficial interest with respect to the shares owned by it along with a self-attested copy of PAN card and registration certificate.
 - ii. **Mutual Funds:** Documentary evidence to prove that the mutual fund is a mutual fund specified in Schedule VII (Table: Sl. No. 20 or 21) of the IT Act and is eligible for exemption, along with self-attested copy of the registration documents and PAN Card.
 - iii. **Alternative Investment Fund (AIF):** AIF established/incorporated in India - Self-declaration that its income is exempt under Schedule V (Table: Sl. No. 1) of the IT Act and they are governed by SEBI Regulations as Category I or Category II AIF along with a

self-attested copy of the PAN card and SEBI registration certificate.

- iv. **Corporations established by or under a Central Act:** Corporations which are under any law for the time being in force, exempt from income-tax on its income: Self-declaration specifying the specific Central Act under which such corporation is established and that their income is exempt under the provisions of the IT Act along with a self-attested copy of the PAN card and registration certificate.
- v. **Other Resident Non-Individual Shareholders:** Shareholders who are exempted from the provisions of TDS as per Section 393(1) [Table: Sl. No. 7] and Section 393(4) [Table: Sl. No.10] of the IT Act and who are covered under Section 393(5) of the IT Act shall also not be subjected to any TDS, provided they submit an attested copy of the PAN along with the documentary evidence in relation to the same.

Application of Nil rate at the time of tax deduction / withholding on dividend amounts will depend upon the completeness and satisfactory review by the Company, of the documents submitted by such shareholders. Notwithstanding anything contained above, in case where the shareholders provide a certificate under Section 395(1) of the IT Act, 2025 (applied via Form No. 126 or Form No. 128), for lower/NIL withholding of taxes, the rate specified in the said certificate shall be applied, subject to the submission of a self-attested copy of the same.

II. NON-RESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS OR FOREIGN COMPANIES ('Non-resident payee')

- a. Tax is required to be withheld in accordance with the provisions of Sections 393(2) [Table Sl. No. 15 & 17] of the IT Act at applicable rates in force. As per the said provision, the tax shall be withheld @ 20% plus applicable surcharge and cess on the amount of dividend payable. However, as per Section 159 of the IT Act, a non-resident payee has the option to be governed by the provisions of the Double Tax Avoidance Agreement ('DTAA') read with Multilateral Instrument ('MLI'), if applicable, between India and the country of tax residence of the shareholder, if they are more beneficial to the shareholder. For this purpose, i.e. to avail the DTAA benefits read with MLI (if applicable), the non-resident shareholder will have to provide certain documents, namely:
 - i. Self-attested copy of PAN Card, if any, allotted by the Indian Income Tax authorities. In case of non-availability of PAN, the non-resident Shareholder shall furnish (a) name, (b) email

Notice (Contd.)

- ID, (c) contact number, (d) address in residency country, (e) Tax Identification Number of the residency country.
- ii. Self-attested copy of Tax Residency Certificate ('TRC') obtained from the tax authorities of the country of which the shareholder is resident, valid as on date of payment;
- iii. E-filed Form 41 (filed electronically on the Indian Income Tax web portal pursuant to Notification no. 03/2022 dated 16 July 2022) valid for the period April 2026 to March 2027; and
- iv. Self-declaration by the non-resident payee containing such particulars/ confirmation as would be relevant to be governed by and/ or avail benefits, if any, under the applicable DTAA read with MLI.
- v. Self-declaration that the foreign entity does not have permanent establishment in India.

[Click here to download- Self declaration](#)

Application of beneficial DTAA rates at the time of tax deduction / withholding on dividend amounts will depend upon the completeness and satisfactory review by the Company, of the documents submitted by the non-resident payee. If required, the documents may further be supported by documents such as opinion from an accounting firm or a law firm which categorically confirms the eligibility of the shareholder to obtain DTAA benefits particularly pertaining to the lower rate of taxation of dividends prescribed under the specific article of the DTAA read with MLI.

- b. Dividend paid to Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) and Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) - Taxes shall be withheld at 20% plus applicable surcharge and cess or DTAA rate whichever is beneficial in accordance with the provisions of Section 393(2) [Table: Sl. No. 15] read with Section 210(1) [Table: Sl. No. 1(a)]. In case, non-resident shareholders provide a certificate issued under Section 395(1) of the Act for lower/ Nil withholding of taxes, rate specified in the said certificate shall be considered based on submission of self-attested copy of the same.
- c. In case of Non-resident members who are Alternative Investment Funds - Category III located in International Financial Services Centre ("Specified fund referred to in Schedule VI [Note 1(g)]"), taxes shall be withheld at 10% plus applicable surcharge and cess in accordance with the provisions of Section 393(2) (Sl. No.16) of the IT Act, subject to furnishing of a self-declaration.

- d. In case the members are covered under Schedule IV of the IT Act, no tax shall be deducted where the member submits necessary documentary evidence substantiating exemption from Withholding tax.
- e. Tax resident of any notified jurisdictional area - Where any shareholder is a tax resident of any country or territory notified as a notified jurisdictional area under Section 176(1) of the IT Act, tax will be deducted at source at the rate of 30% or at the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Act or at the rates in force, whichever is higher, from the dividend payable to such shareholder in accordance with Section 176(5) of the IT Act.

Notwithstanding anything contained above, in case where a shareholder provides a certificate under Section 395(1) of the IT Act for lower / NIL withholding of taxes, the rate specified in the said certificate shall be considered based on submission of self-attested copy of the same.

III. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF MEMBERS

- a. Members holding shares under multiple accounts under different status / category and a single PAN, may note that, higher of the tax as applicable to the status in which shares held under a PAN will be considered on their entire holding in different accounts.
- b. If the dividend is chargeable to tax in the hands of any other person other than the registered shareholder, then a declaration to that effect containing the name, address, permanent account number of the person to whom credit is to be given, payment or credit in relation to which credit is to be given and reasons for giving credit to such person is required to be submitted in terms of Rule 203 of the Income Tax Rules. On such submission, the Company will deduct tax in the name of such person.
- c. To enable the Company, to determine the appropriate TDS / withholding tax, the aforementioned documents are required to be uploaded with the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent viz. KFin Technologies Limited ("RTA") at <https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/investors/taxforms.aspx> not later than September 1, 2026. No communication on the tax determination / deduction shall be entertained thereafter.
- d. In case tax on dividend is deducted at a higher rate in the absence of receipt of the aforementioned details / correct documents on time, shareholder would still have an option of claiming refund of the higher tax paid while filing income tax return.
- e. TDS certificate will be sent to shareholders at registered email ID in due course.

13. Pursuant to Section 124(5) of the Act, the unpaid / unclaimed dividends upto Financial Year 2017-18 have been transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) (established by the Government of India). In respect of these transfers, no claim lies against the Company. However, dividends on such transfers can be claimed from IEPF.
14. Shareholders are advised in their own interest to claim the unclaimed dividend for the Financial Year 2018-19 onwards, details whereof are given hereunder, failing which all unclaimed dividends shall be transferred to IEPF within the time prescribed under the law.

Financial Year	Dividend	Dividend per share (INR) of the face value of INR 10/- each	Date of Declaration
2018-19	100% Final	10.00	05.09.2019
2019-20	110% Interim	11.00	14.11.2019
2019-20	60% Final	6.00	31.08.2020
2020-21	320% Interim	32.00	14.08.2020
2020-21	150% Second Interim	15.00	09.11.2020
2020-21	1000% Third Interim (Special)	100.00	09.02.2021
2020-21	170% Final	17.00	29.09.2021
2021-22	330% Interim	33.00	14.08.2021
2021-22	150% Second Interim	15.00	14.11.2021
2021-22	350% Third Interim (Special)	35.00	14.02.2022
2021-22	210% Final	21.00	26.09.2022
2022-23	550% First Interim (Special)	55.00	14.11.2022
2022-23	300% Second Interim (Special)	30.00	13.02.2023
2022-23	30% Final	3.00	14.09.2023
2023-24	20% Interim	2.00	06.11.2023
2023-24	10% Final	1.00	23.09.2024
2024-25	90% Interim	9.00	12.11.2024
2024-25	45% Final	4.50	15.09.2025
2025-26	20% Interim	2.00	13.11.2025

The Company has uploaded the details of unpaid/unclaimed dividend lying with the Company on the website of the Company www.polyplex.com and filed on the portal of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) along with Form IEPF-2.

15. Transfer of Unclaimed Shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF"):

Pursuant to Section 124(6) of the Act and the provisions of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 (the 'Rules') notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), as amended, all shares in respect of which dividend has remained unpaid/unclaimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more are required to be transferred to IEPF.

During the Financial Year 2025-26, public notice(s) in newspapers and individual notices have been published/sent to the concerned shareholders whose shares were liable to be transferred to IEPF under the said Rules for taking appropriate action and full details of such shareholders and shares due for transfer to IEPF Authority have also been uploaded on Company's website at www.polyplex.com.

During the Financial Year 2025-26, pursuant to Section 124(6) of the Act, Company has transferred 15,000 Equity Shares to IEPF Authority.

Shareholders may note that both the unclaimed dividends and corresponding shares transferred to the IEPF Authority including all benefits accruing on such shares, if any, can be claimed back by them from IEPF Authority after following the procedure (i.e. an application in Web Form IEPF 5) prescribed in the Rules for Refund of shares / dividend etc. For more details, shareholders may refer website of IEPF Authority at <http://www.iepf.gov.in>.

During the Financial Year 2025-26, IEPF Authority has approved and transferred 7,200 numbers of equity shares alongwith the related Dividend to the claimant(s). As at the end of financial year, 2,89,011 numbers of equity shares were lying with IEPF Authority.

The voting rights on such unclaimed shares remain frozen till the rightful owner claims the shares.

Notice (Contd.)

Further, as required by Regulation 39(4) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Company has opened a demat account with a Depository Participant in the name of "Polyplex Corporation Limited - Unclaimed Suspense Account" to which all the unclaimed shares have been transferred in terms of the requirements of the said Regulations. The aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the Unclaimed Suspense Account at the year-end were 15 shareholders holding 2,600 numbers of equity shares.

16. Members are requested to update their mobile numbers and e-mail addresses, with the Company/ Registrar & Transfer Agent and Beneficial Owners of shares are requested to update their mobile numbers and email addresses with their respective Depository Participants for receiving the Annual Report, Notices etc. in electronic mode.

Members holding shares in physical form are requested to notify to the Company or its Registrar and Share Transfer Agent viz. KFin Technologies Limited, for change/ correction in their address, updating of their Income Tax PAN, Bank Account details etc., quoting their folio number in prescribed form ISR-1, and other forms pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI /HO/MIRSD/ MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2021/655 dated November 3, 2021. These forms are available on the website of the Company.

Members holding shares in dematerialized form are requested to notify to their Depository Participant, change/ correction in their address/ Bank Account particulars etc., as the Company uses the information provided by the Depositories in respect of shares held in demat form.

17. Nomination Facility: Section 72 of the Act, extends the nomination facility to individual shareholders of the Company. Therefore, shareholders holding share certificates in physical form and willing to avail this facility may make nomination in Form SH-13, which may be downloaded from the Company's website www.polyplex.com. If a Member desires to opt out or cancel the earlier nomination and record a fresh nomination, he/ she may submit the same in Form ISR-3 or SH-14 as the case may be. The said forms can be downloaded from the Company's website. However, in case of shareholding in demat account, the shareholders should approach their respective Depository Participants for making nominations.
18. Members may please note that SEBI vide its Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/8 dated January 25, 2022 has mandated the Listed Companies to issue securities in demat form only while processing service requests viz. issue of duplicate securities certificate; claim from unclaimed suspense

account; renewal/ exchange of securities certificate; endorsement; subdivision/ splitting of securities certificate; consolidation of securities certificates/ folios; and transposition.

Accordingly, Shareholders are requested to make service requests by submitting a duly filled and signed Form ISR-4, the format of which is available on the Company's website. For transmission cases, shareholders are requested to submit Form ISR-5 as specified vide SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/ CIR/2022/65 dated May 18, 2022. Members holding equity shares of the Company in physical form are requested to kindly get their equity shares converted into demat/electronic form to get inherent benefits of dematerialisation and also considering that physical transfer of equity shares/ issuance of equity shares in physical form have been disallowed by SEBI.

19. Details required under Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standard-2, in respect of Director seeking re-appointment at the e-AGM are separately annexed hereto.
20. Remote e-Voting: Pursuant to Section 108 of the Act read with Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is pleased to offer e-voting facility to the Members to cast their votes electronically on all the resolutions set forth in this Notice. The Company has fixed September 1, 2026, as "cut-off date" date to record the entitlement of shareholders to cast their vote on the agenda items of the 41st Annual General Meeting (AGM). The remote e-Voting period will commence on September 5, 2026 (from 09:00 a.m. IST) and will end on September 7, 2026 (upto 05:00 p.m. IST). Members who cast their votes by remote e-voting may also attend the e-AGM but shall not be entitled to cast their votes again. Members as on aforesaid "cut-off date" who are unable to cast their votes electronically would be entitled to cast their votes at the e-AGM. A separate enclosure, which forms an integral part of this Notice, giving detailed procedure and instructions for remote e-voting is enclosed.

Procedure for obtaining the Annual Report, e-AGM notice and e-voting instructions by the shareholders whose email addresses are not registered with the Depositories or with RTA in physical folios:

In terms of the MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, the Company is sending the Annual Report, Notice of e-AGM and e-Voting instructions only in electronic form to the registered email addresses of the shareholders. Therefore, those shareholders who have not yet registered their email address are requested to get their email address registered by following the procedure given below:

1. Shareholders may please contact and validate/update their details with the Depository Participant in case of shares held in electronic form and with the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, KFin Technologies Limited in case shares are held in physical form.
2. Shareholders who have not registered their email address and in consequence the Annual Report, Notice of e-AGM and e-voting notice could not be serviced, may also visit the website of the Company www.polyplex.com or the website of the Registrar and Transfer Agent <https://evoting.kfintech.com/public/Downloads.aspx> for downloading the Annual Report and Notice of the e-AGM.
3. Alternatively member may send an e-mail request at the email Id einward.ris@kfintech.com along with scanned copy of the signed request letter providing the email address, mobile number, self-attested PAN copy and Client Master copy in case of electronic folio and copy of share certificate in case of physical folio for sending the Annual Report, Notice of e-AGM and the e-voting instructions.
4. A Letter is being sent by the Company providing the weblink, including the exact path where the complete details of Annual Report and Notice of AGM are available.

Instructions for the Members for attending the e-AGM through Video Conference:

1. Members will be provided with a facility to attend the e-AGM through video conferencing platform provided by KFin Technologies Limited. Members may access the same at <https://emeetings.kfintech.com/> under shareholders/members login by using the remote e-voting credentials. The link for e-AGM will be available

in shareholder/members login where the EVENT and the name of the company can be selected. Please note that the members who do not have the User Id and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User Id and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice.

2. Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops with Google Chrome for better experience.
3. Further, Members will be required to allow Camera, if any, and hence use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
4. Please note that participants connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is, therefore, recommended to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
5. Shareholders who would like to express their views/raise queries on the official business during the AGM, may please log into <https://emeetings.kfintech.com> and click on the tab 'Post Your Queries' to post their queries/views/questions in the window provided therein by mentioning their e-mail Id and mobile number. The window for posting queries/questions/views will remain open from September 1, 2026 to September 5, 2026 (till 05:00 p.m. IST).
6. Members who wish to speak at the AGM may log into <https://emeetings.kfintech.com> and click on the tab "Speaker Registration" by mentioning their e-mail Id, mobile number and city. The speaker registration will commence from September 1, 2026 to September 5, 2026 (till 05:00 p.m. IST).

Notice (Contd.)**Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)****Item No. 4**

The Board of Directors of the Company, on the recommendations of the Audit Committee, have approved appointment of M/s. Sanjay Gupta & Associates, Cost Accountants, New Delhi (Firm Registration No. 000212) as Cost Auditors to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2026-27, at a remuneration of INR 4,50,000/- (excluding applicable taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses). Considering the scope of cost audit, time and efforts required for conducting the cost audit, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the proposed remuneration is fair and reasonable.

As provided in Section 148 of the Act, read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the fee/remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors is required to be ratified by the Members of the Company.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are, in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

The Board of Directors recommends the proposed resolution, as set out at Item No. 4 of the Notice, for approval of the Members as an Ordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Polyplex Corporation Limited

Sd/-
Ashok Kumar Gurnani
Company Secretary
FCS-2210

Date: July 24, 2026
Place: Noida

Regd. Office: Lohia Head Road,
Khatima - 262308,
Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,
Uttarakhand

The relevant details of Director seeking re-appointment as required under Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and additional information required by Secretarial Standard-2 (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India is as under:

Name of the Director	Mr. Iyad Malas
DIN	10381216
Date of Birth / Age	July 28, 1964 (about 62 years)
Date of First Appointment	November 9, 2023
Expertise in specific functional areas	Real estate, retail, leisure & entertainment, financial services, and investments
Experience	Over 33 years of experience
Qualification(s)	BA from the American University of Beirut and MBA from George Washington University, Washington DC, USA
Terms & Conditions of appointment/ reappointment	Being Non-Executive Director, his office is liable to retire by rotation.
Remuneration last drawn (sitting fees and commission)	Nil
Shareholding in the Company including shareholding as a beneficial owner	Nil
Number of Board meetings held and attended during the financial year 2025-26 and 2026-27	8 out of 8 during the financial year 2025-26 6 out of 7 during the financial year 2026-27 (Upto July 24, 2026)
List of Directorships held in other Companies (excluding foreign companies)	Nil
Listed entities in which the person has resigned in past three years	Nil
Chairman/Member of the Committee of the Board of Directors of other Companies	Nil
Relationship with other Directors and KMPs	He is not related to any Director or KMP of the Company.

PROCEDURE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR E-VOTING

The procedure and instructions for e-voting are as follows:

A. Login method for remote e-Voting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020, e-voting process has been enabled to all individual shareholders who hold shares in dematerialized form, by way of single login credential, through their demat accounts on the websites of Depositories/ e-voting service provider in order to increase the efficiency of the voting process.

Accordingly, the shareholders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the E-voting Service Provider (ESP). Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and e-mail Id with their DPs to access e-Voting facility.

Any person holding shares in physical form and non-individual shareholders, who acquires shares of the Company and become a Member of the Company after sending of the Notice and holding shares as of the "cut-off date", may obtain the login Id and password by sending a request at evoting@Kfintech.com. However, if he / she is already registered with KFin for remote e-Voting then he / she can use his / her existing User Id and Password for casting the votes.

In case of individual shareholders who acquires shares and become members after sending of the Notice and holding shares as of the "cut-off date" may follow steps mentioned below:

The details of the process and manner for remote e-Voting and e-AGM are explained herein below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	1. Users already registered for Internet-based Demat Account Statement (IDeAS) facility: - Visit URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com - Click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" under 'IDeAS' section. - On the new page, enter User Id and Password. Post successful authentication, click on "Access to e-Voting" - Click on company name or e-Voting service provider and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting the vote during the remote e-Voting period. 2. Users not registered for IDeAS e-Services - To register click on link : https://eservices.nsdl.com - Select "Register Online for IDeAS" or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp - Proceed with completing the required fields. - Follow steps given in points 1 above. 3. Alternatively by directly accessing the e-Voting website of NSDL - Open URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com - Click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. - A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number held with NSDL), Password / OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. - Post successful authentication, you will requested to select the name of the company and the e-Voting Service Provider name, i.e. KFin. - On successful selection, you will be redirected to KFin e-Voting page for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period. 4. Members can also download the NSDL Mobile App "NSDL Speede" facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience.

NSDL Mobile App is available on

 App Store
  Google Play



Notice (Contd.)

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	1. Existing users who have opted for Easi / Easiest I. Visit URL: https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/home/login or URL: www.cdslindia.com II. Click on New System Myeasi III. Login with your registered User Id and Password. IV. The user will see the e-Voting Menu. The Menu will have links of ESP i.e. KFin e-Voting portal. V. Click on e-Voting service provider name to cast your vote. 2. User not registered for Easi/Easiest I. Option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/Home/EasiRegistration II. Proceed with completing the required fields. III. Follow the steps given in point 1 above. 3. Alternatively, by directly accessing the e-Voting website of CDSL I. Visit URL: www.cdslindia.com II. Provide your Demat Account Number and PAN No. III. System will authenticate user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the demat Account. IV. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP, i.e. KFin where the e- Voting is in progress. V. Click on company name and you will be redirected to KFin e-voting website for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period.
Individual Shareholder login through their demat accounts / Website of Depository Participant	I. You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your DP registered with NSDL /CDSL for e-Voting facility. II. Once logged-in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL / CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. III. Click on options available against company name or e-Voting service provider – KFin and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of KFin for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period without any further authentication.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User Id / Password are advised to use Forgot user ID and Forgot Password option available at respective websites.

Helpdesk for individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL is given below:

Login type	Helpdesk details
Securities held with NSDL	Please contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at 022 - 4886 7000
Securities held with CDSL	Please contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call at 1800 22 55 33

B. Login method for e-voting for shareholders other than Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode

- i) Open your web browser during the voting period and navigate to: <https://evoting.kfintech.com>
- ii) Enter the login credentials (i.e., user-id & password) mentioned in email forwarded through the electronic notice. Your Folio No./ DP ID Client ID will be your User-ID.

User – ID	For Members holding shares in Demat Form:- a) For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID b) For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID For Members holding shares in Physical Form:- EVEN No. 9985 followed by Folio Number registered with the Company However, if you are already registered with KFin for e-voting, you can use your existing User ID and password for casting the vote.

- iii) After entering these details appropriately, click on "LOGIN".
- iv) You will now reach Password Change menu wherein they are required to mandatorily change their login password in the new password field. The new password has to be minimum eight characters consisting of at least one upper case (A-Z), one lower case (a-z), one numeric value (0-9) and a special character (@,#,\$, etc.). The system will prompt you to change your password and update your contact details like mobile number, email ID etc. on first login. You may also enter a secret question and answer of your choice to retrieve your password in case you forget it. It is strongly recommended that you do not share your password with any other person and that you take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
- v) You need to login again with the new credentials.
- vi) On successful login, system will prompt to select the "EVEN 9985" for Polyplex Corporation Limited and click on "Submit".
- vii) On the voting page, enter the number of shares (which represents the number of votes) as on the "cut-off date" under "FOR/AGAINST" or alternatively, you may partially enter any number in "FOR" and partially "AGAINST" but the total number in "FOR/ AGAINST" taken together shall not exceed your total shareholding as mentioned herein above. You may also choose the option ABSTAIN. If the Member does not indicate either "FOR" or "AGAINST" it will be treated as "ABSTAIN" and the shares held will not be counted under either head.
- viii) Members holding multiple folios/demat accounts shall choose the voting process separately for each folio/ demat accounts.
- ix) Voting has to be done for each item of the notice separately. In case you do not desire to cast your vote on any specific item, it will be treated as abstained.
- x) You may then cast your vote by selecting an appropriate option and click on "Submit".
- xi) A confirmation box will be displayed. Click "OK" to confirm, else "CANCEL" to modify. Once you have voted on the resolution(s), you will not be allowed to modify your vote. During the voting period, Members can login any number of times till they have voted on the Resolution(s).
- xii) Corporate/Institutional Members (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are also required to send scanned certified true copy (PDF Format) of the Board Resolution/Authority Letter etc., together with attested specimen signature(s) of the duly authorised representative(s), to the Scrutinizer at email contact@csrsm.com with a copy marked to evoting@kfintech.com. The scanned image of the above-mentioned documents should be in the naming format "Polyplex Corporation Limited "EVEN 9985". The documents should reach the Scrutinizer on or before 5:00 p.m. on September 7, 2026.
- xiii) Members can cast their votes online from September 5, 2026 (from 09:00 a.m. IST) to September 7, 2026 (upto 05:00 p.m. IST). The e-voting module shall be disabled by KFin Technologies Limited thereafter.

Notice (Contd.)

Voting at the Annual General Meeting:

- I. The 'Vote Now Thumb sign' on the left-hand corner of the video screen shall be activated upon instructions of the chairperson during the AGM proceedings. Members shall click on the same to take them to the "Insta-poll" page and Members to click on the "Insta-poll" icon to reach the resolution page and follow the instructions to vote on the resolutions.
- II. Those Members who are present in the Meeting through VC and have not cast their vote on resolutions through remote e-voting, can vote through Insta-poll at the Meeting. Members who have already cast their votes by remote e-voting are eligible to attend the Meeting. However, those Members are not entitled to cast their vote again at the Meeting.
- III. A Member can opt for only single mode of voting i.e. through Remote e-voting or voting during the AGM. If a Member casts votes by both modes then voting done through Remote e-voting shall prevail and vote during the AGM shall be treated as invalid.
- IV. The Board of Directors has appointed Mr. Ravi Sharma, failing him Mr. Mahesh Rastogi, failing him Ms. Suman Pandey, Partners of M/s. RSM & Co., Company Secretaries, New Delhi as Scrutinizer, to scrutinize the e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner and he has communicated his willingness to be appointed and will be available for the same.
- V. The Scrutinizer(s) shall immediately after the conclusion of voting at the Annual General Meeting unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting in the presence of at least 2 (two) witnesses not in the employment of the Company. The Scrutinizer(s) shall submit a consolidated Scrutinizers' Report of the total votes cast in favour or against, if any, within two working days of conclusion of the meeting to the Chairman or a person authorized by him in writing who shall countersign the same. The Chairman or any other person authorized by him in writing shall declare the results of the voting forthwith.
- VI. The results of the e-voting along with the scrutinizer's report shall be communicated immediately to the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, where the shares of the company are listed and shall be placed on the Company's website www.polyplex.com and on the website of KFintech at <https://evoting.kfintech.com> immediately after the result declared by the Chairman or any other person authorised by the Chairman.

OTHER INSTRUCTIONS:

- a) In case of any query and/or grievance, in respect of voting by electronic means, Members may refer to the Help & Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and E-voting user manual available at the download section of <https://evoting.kfintech.com> (KFintech Website) or contact Mr. S.R. Ramesh, (Unit: Polyplex Corporation Limited) of KFin Technologies Limited, Selenium Building, Tower B, Plot No. 31&32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Telangana 500 032 or at einward.ris@kfintech.com or evoting@kfintech.com or phone no. 040 – 6716 2222 or call toll free No. 1800- 309-4001 for any further clarifications.
- b) You can also update your mobile number and e-mail id in the user profile details of the folio which may be used for sending future communication(s).
- c) The voting rights of Members shall be in proportion to their share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the "cut-off date" i.e. September 1, 2026.
- d) In case a person has become a shareholder of the Company after dispatch of AGM Notice but on or before the "cut-off date" for E-voting i.e., September 1, 2026, he/she may obtain the User ID and Password in the manner as mentioned below:
 - i) If the mobile number of the member is registered against Folio No./ DP ID Client ID, the member may send SMS: MYEPWD E-Voting Event Number+Folio No. or DP ID Client ID to 9212993399
 - a. Example for NSDL:
MYEPWD IN12345612345678
 - b. Example for CDSL:
MYEPWD 1402345612345678
 - c. Example for Physical:
 - d. MYEPWD XXXX1234567890
 - ii) e-mail address or mobile number of the member is registered against Folio No. / DP ID Client ID, then on the home page of <https://evoting.kfintech.com>, the member may click "Forgot Password" and enter Folio No. or DP ID Client ID and PAN to generate a password.
 - iii) Member may call KFintech toll free number 1800-309-4001 for any assistance.
 - iv) Member may send an e-mail request to evoting@kfintech.com. However, KFintech shall endeavor to send User Id and Password to those new Members whose mail Ids are available.

**INNOVATING
TODAY.**

**SHAPING
TOMORROW.**



INNOVATING TODAY. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Organizations that endure are those that keep preparing for the future. In a world that is constantly changing, progress is rarely driven by a single breakthrough. Instead, it comes from making the right choices, adapting to new realities and investing in opportunities. At Polyplex, innovation lies at the heart of these choices, shaping our strategy, strengthening capabilities and creating new avenues for growth.

This same spirit ensures the Company's lasting relevance, translating the willingness to adapt into sustained market leadership across industries and geographies. Rather than a series of isolated milestones, innovation is embedded in its daily progress, visible in the development of new and sustainable products, the strategic growth of the Differentiated Product Application and Customer (D-PAC) portfolio, pioneering recycling technologies and stronger downstream capabilities. It shapes collaborative customer relationships, inspires custom-engineered solutions and integrates sustainability into core operations. By constantly refining technology, processes and products, Polyplex turns the uncertainty of the future into a distinct advantage and enduring stakeholder value.

Consequently, the choices Polyplex makes today shape the opportunities of tomorrow. This forward momentum is driven through targeted investments across high-impact domains, ranging from integrated manufacturing capabilities and scaling specialty products and leading circular economy solutions. Backed by a global footprint and technical know-how, Polyplex is translating these opportunities into sustainable growth while strengthening its position for the future.



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To access detailed investor information, please visit the Company website

<https://investor.polyplex.com/reports.aspx>

Highlights of FY 25-26

SUSTAINING MOMENTUM. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE.

During FY 25-26, Polyplex operated in a challenging environment marked by industry oversupply, pricing pressures and intense competition. Financial performance was further impacted by reciprocal tariffs and the slower-than-expected ramp-up of the expanded US operations. Despite these headwinds, the Company remained focused on executing its strategy. By strengthening innovation capabilities, expanding its manufacturing footprint and broadening its product portfolio, Polyplex enhanced operational efficiency and reinforced business resilience.



Financial Performance

USD 801 Mn
Revenue¹

USD 65 Mn
Normalized EBITDA²

USD 4.6 Mn
PAT (Before Minority Interest)

8%
Normalized EBITDA Margin

USD 64 Mn
Cash Flow After Changes in
Working Capital³

INR 14.32
EPS

Operational Momentum

371 KMT
Total Sales Volume

263 KMT
Standard Product Sales Volume

108 KMT
Sales Volume of D-PAC

87%
Capacity Utilization in Thin PET

43
Trademark Granted⁴

40
Patents Granted and
Six Applied For

Sustainability Progress

11.25 MWp
Renewable Energy Capacity

Strengthened
Recycling Ecosystem

Fully Compliant
with Best Practices in Environment,
Health and Safety across All Sites

100%
PCR Content Achieved in Sarafil®
rPET Films through Chemical
Recycling

First-of-its-kind
Monomeric PET Structures
Developed for Enhanced Circularity

**PVC-free, chlorine-
free and heavy-
metal-free solutions
commercialized**

¹ Sales Revenue: Reported sales excluding Other Operating Revenues and Other Income

² Normalized EBITDA: EBITDA excluding impact of unrealized FX gains/(losses) on long-term loans

³ Note: Cash flow from operations has been adjusted for tax on inter-company dividend and interest

⁴ This excludes the IPR used by EcoBlue but includes that of PDPL

About Polyplex

Polyplex Corporation Limited ('Polyplex' or 'the Company') stands among the world's foremost polymeric film manufacturers, serving diverse end-use industries, including packaging, electrical & electronics, industrial and specialty applications. Ranked among the world's largest polyester (PET) film producers, the Company combines nearly four decades of expertise, a diversified portfolio spanning BOPET (thin and thick), BOPP, CPP and Blown PP/PE films and innovation-led capabilities to create differentiated solutions for global markets.

EXPANDING HORIZONS. DELIVERING EXCELLENCE.

Polyplex has established a globally integrated manufacturing platform spanning India, Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey and the United States, supported by captive PET resin production at its BOPET film facilities. Its backward-integrated business model, complemented by downstream capabilities such as metallizing, coating and other value-added solutions, enhances operational efficiency, product quality and customer responsiveness. A key pillar of the Company's growth strategy is its D-PAC solutions, which leverage strong application expertise, advanced research and development capabilities and downstream integration to expand into high-growth and specialty markets.

Polyplex's vertically integrated operations and global manufacturing footprint enable a balanced mix of on-shoring, near-shoring and off-shoring solutions while maintaining cost competitiveness. Combined with strong technical support and an extensive global sales and distribution network, these strengths help build enduring customer relationships. Innovation and sustainability remain at the forefront, supported by a growing portfolio of specialty products, leadership in recycled PET (rPET) films and continued investments in circular economy initiatives, resource efficiency and responsible manufacturing practices.





Vision

Continuously grow and create value in all businesses and establish global leadership in the polymeric film business.



Mission

Creating value for stakeholders (investors, customers, employees, community) by delivering profitable value to customers and maximizing their satisfaction.



Values

Seamlessness

We leverage synergies across hierarchies, functions and locations.

Care

We value our people and are committed to their development. We take a long-term approach to all our relationships.

Ownership & Responsibility

We honor our commitments towards internal and external stakeholders.

Excellence

We stretch ourselves continuously to improve the way we work. We constantly pursue newer and better ideas, processes, products and practices.

Scale and Scope

38

Years of Building Value

8

Manufacturing Facilities in Five Countries

2,930+

Global Workforce

2,925+

Customers across 85+ Countries

2nd

Global Position (Excluding China) in Thin BOPET Film Capacity

492,000

 MTPA¹

Total Installed Capacity

¹ Total Base Films Capacity

Wide Range of Applications

Packaging

Food & Beverage

Textile Bags

Beauty, Personal & Home Care

Healthcare & Pharma

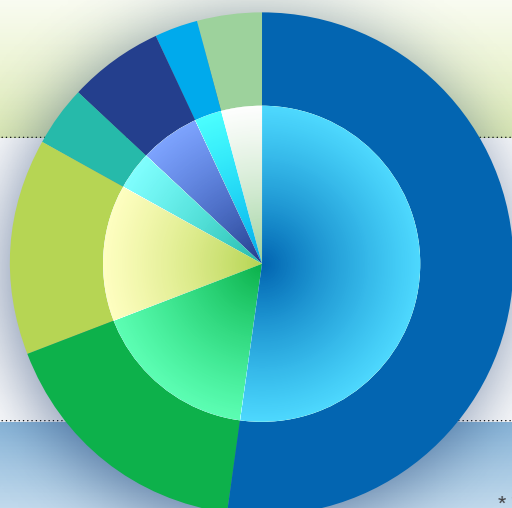
Industrials

Electrical & Electronics

Building & Construction

Film for Liners, Labels, Photovoltaics (PV) and Lithium-ion Batteries (LiB) for Electric Vehicles (EVs)

Digital Applications



Revenue Mix by Product Portfolio

53%

Thin PET

17%

Downstream

14%

BOPP

4%

Thick PET

6%

PET Resin*

3%

CPP/Blown

4%

Other

* Includes Recycled Resin

Business Model

HARNESSING SYNERGIES. SCALING VALUE.

Key Inputs



Raw Materials

Only global player with PET resin facilities at each of its manufacturing locations, strengthening supply reliability, cost efficiency and product innovation.



Manufacturing Infrastructure

Eight manufacturing facilities across five countries, supported by a global warehousing and distribution network. The integrated platform enables specialized resin development, value-added processing through coating, metallizing and holography and in-house recycling to reduce dependence on virgin PET resin.



Human Capital

Experienced workforce, deep technical expertise and strong leadership capabilities driving operational excellence, innovation and sustainable growth.



Technology and R&D

Robust R&D, application development and technical service capabilities supporting innovation, differentiation and customer value creation.



Global Distribution Network

Exceptional on-shore sales, distribution and technical support capabilities across Asia, Europe and North America, fostering strong customer relationships.



Environmental Commitment

Energy, water and other resources utilized responsibly across operations.

Value Creation Framework

Operates a fully integrated value chain, from captive

Backward Integration

Captive PET Resin at All Film Manufacturing Locations

- Maintained consistent availability of quality raw materials
- Reduced costs while generating adequate and secured returns on incremental investments
- Protected proprietary compositions and supported film product development, especially for the D-PAC portfolio
- Enabled significant cost savings through increased use of recycled resin and enhanced material efficiency initiatives
- Ensured better quality, cost competitiveness and efficient energy management through Direct Melt Casting (DMC)
- Facilitated chemical recycling of post-consumer and post-industrial waste
- Unveiled merchandizing opportunities through greater control over products and resins

Polyplex's vertically integrated business model brings together cutting-edge manufacturing, innovation, recycling and customer-centricity across a global footprint to deliver differentiated film solutions. By transforming raw materials into high-value products, the Company drives sustainable growth, operational excellence and circularity while delivering enduring stakeholder benefits across the value chain.

Stakeholder Value Creation

Forward Integration

Downstream Capabilities for Market Prominence

- Expanded product and application offerings
- Diversified the customer base
- Widened customer reach and market penetration
- Strengthened the ability to provide customized and technically advanced products
- Increased the share of value-added films while reducing dependence on standard films
- Delivered substantial savings in freight, packaging, wastage, fixed costs and technical development
- Created a platform for future growth and innovation

PET resin production to advanced downstream conversion



Customers

Delivering innovative, high-performance and sustainable film solutions backed by global manufacturing presence, technical expertise and reliable supply.



Shareholders

Creating value through disciplined growth, operational excellence, leading-edge innovation and prudent capital allocation.



Employees

Nurturing a safe, inclusive and high-performing workplace that fosters learning and career growth.



Suppliers & Partners

Cultivating partnerships through trust, collaboration, transparency and shared success.



Communities

Elevating quality of life through employment generation, skill development and socio-economic opportunities.



Environment

Promoting circularity through recycling, resource efficiency, renewable energy adoption and responsible manufacturing practices.

Product Portfolio

DELIVERING SOLUTIONS. EXPANDING POSSIBILITIES.

Polyplex's product portfolio reflects its commitment to innovation, differentiation and market responsiveness. Through continuous investments in coating, metallizing, holography and other downstream technologies, the Company delivers a wide range of high-performance polymeric film solutions that cater to diverse applications across global end-use industries.

Polyplex's portfolio spans flexible packaging films, digitally printable solutions, decorative metallized papers, release liners, roofing membranes and other specialty applications. Supported by its D-PAC strategy, Polyplex continues to increase the share of high-value offerings, strengthening customer relevance and driving sustainable growth in a dynamic market environment.

Core Product Portfolio

Leveraging its core film capabilities, Polyplex has developed a differentiated portfolio of specialized brands that extend its expertise into high-performance and value-added applications across packaging, industrial, construction, insulation and digital printing segments.

Sarafil®

Focus Area

Versatile, high-performance polyester films with excellent clarity, strength and durability

Key Applications

Food packaging, industrial laminates, insulation



Saracote®

Focus Area

Precision release films with silicone-coated PET/PP surfaces

Key Applications

Labels, tapes, roofing shingles, peel-and-stick systems



Saralam

Focus Area

Durable coating films designed for secure lamination and bonding

Key Applications

Documents, ID cards, carton lamination, wide-format printing



Saraprint

Coloring Digitally with Innovation

Focus Area

Printable polyester films for non-tearable and durable digital graphics

Key Applications

Photo albums, promotional materials, mini-offset and digital labels





D-PAC: Differentiated Products, Applications and Customers

Polyplex continues to strengthen its portfolio through D-PAC, enabling greater value addition, stronger customer engagement and enhanced participation in high-growth segments.



Differentiated Product

Proprietary products with unique features, performance attributes or specifications that command premium value.



Differentiated Application

Solutions customized for specific end-use applications where Polyplex offers distinct performance advantages.



Differentiated Customer

Products and services tailored for select customers with high entry barriers, stringent qualification requirements or strategic partnerships.

The D-PAC strategy enables Polyplex to generate higher value compared to standard products through differentiated offerings, application-specific solutions and customer-centric innovations. These products typically benefit from greater pricing stability and higher entry barriers.

Sustainable and Recycled Solutions

Polyplex drives progress in circular economy principles through its portfolio of recycled-content films, recycled resins and sustainable packaging solutions. Supported by EcoBlue, the Company's recycling venture, these offerings allow customers to reduce environmental impact while maintaining consistent performance.

Sarafil® rPET Films

Key Features

Available with up to 100% PCR content through chemical recycling

Applications

Packaging and industrial applications

Food-grade rPET Resin

Key Features

Produced from post-consumer PET waste

Applications

Food and beverage packaging

Recycled Polyolefin Solutions

Key Features

rPP and rHDPE recycled resin solutions

Applications

Consumer and industrial applications

Mono-PET Structures

Key Features

Designed to improve recyclability

Applications

Flexible packaging

Transfer Metallized Solutions

Key Features

Plastic-reduction alternatives

Applications

Premium packaging and labeling

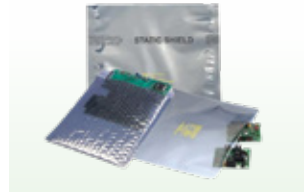
Product Portfolio

Product Applications

Flexible Packaging - Food¹

Sugar & Confectionary	Frozen Food	Cheese & Dairy	Snacks & Cookies
			
Tea & Coffee	Cereals	Food Staples	Soups
			
Liquids	Specialty	Food	Others
			

Flexible Packaging - Non Food¹

Medical & Pharmaceutical	Kitchen & Home Care	Cigarettes & Tobacco	Personal Care & Hygiene
			
Pet Food	Garden & Outdoor	Electronics Packaging	Miscellaneous
			

¹ Sarafil Thin BOPET (Primarily) ■ BOPP Specific



Shrink Films



Personal Care & Hygiene



Textile Bags



CPP & Blown PP/ PE

Food



Food Overwrap



Flower Overwrap



Sealant Film

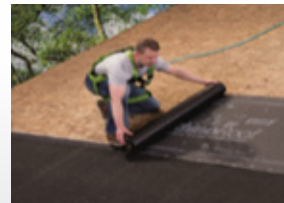


Medical



Blown PP

Construction Underlayment



Retort PP



Metallized PE, Sealant, Labels & Specialty



Safety Air Bags



Container Liner



Mulch



Blown PE

Metal Protection



Stretch Wrap



CPP

Product Portfolio

Product Applications

Labels, Carton, Holography¹ and Paper

Labels



Carton Packaging



Direct and Transfer Metallized Paper



Brand Protection - Holography



Industrial^{1,2} Thin Films¹

Flexible Ducting



Hot Stamping Foil



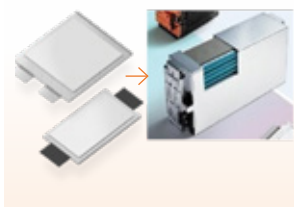
Tapes



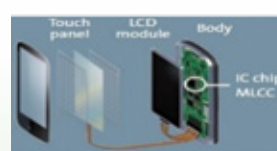
Release Liners^{1,2}



EV Battery



MLCC



Construction, FRP^{1,2}



Window Films^{1,2}



Electronics^{1,2}



Others



¹ Sarafil Thin BOPET, BOPP; ² Sarafil Thick BOPET

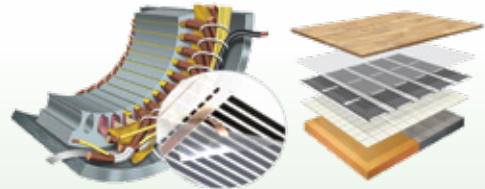


Thick Films²

PV Solar



Electricals



Media & Decoration



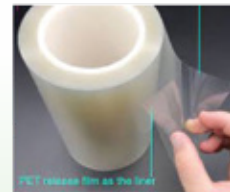
Screen Protection



Face Shield



Electronic Liner



Downstream

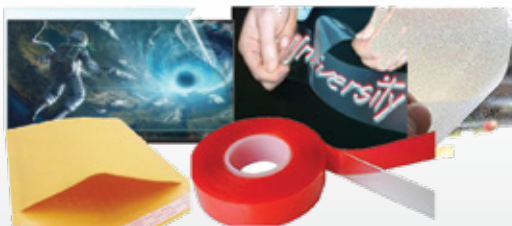
Construction



Saralam



Release Liners



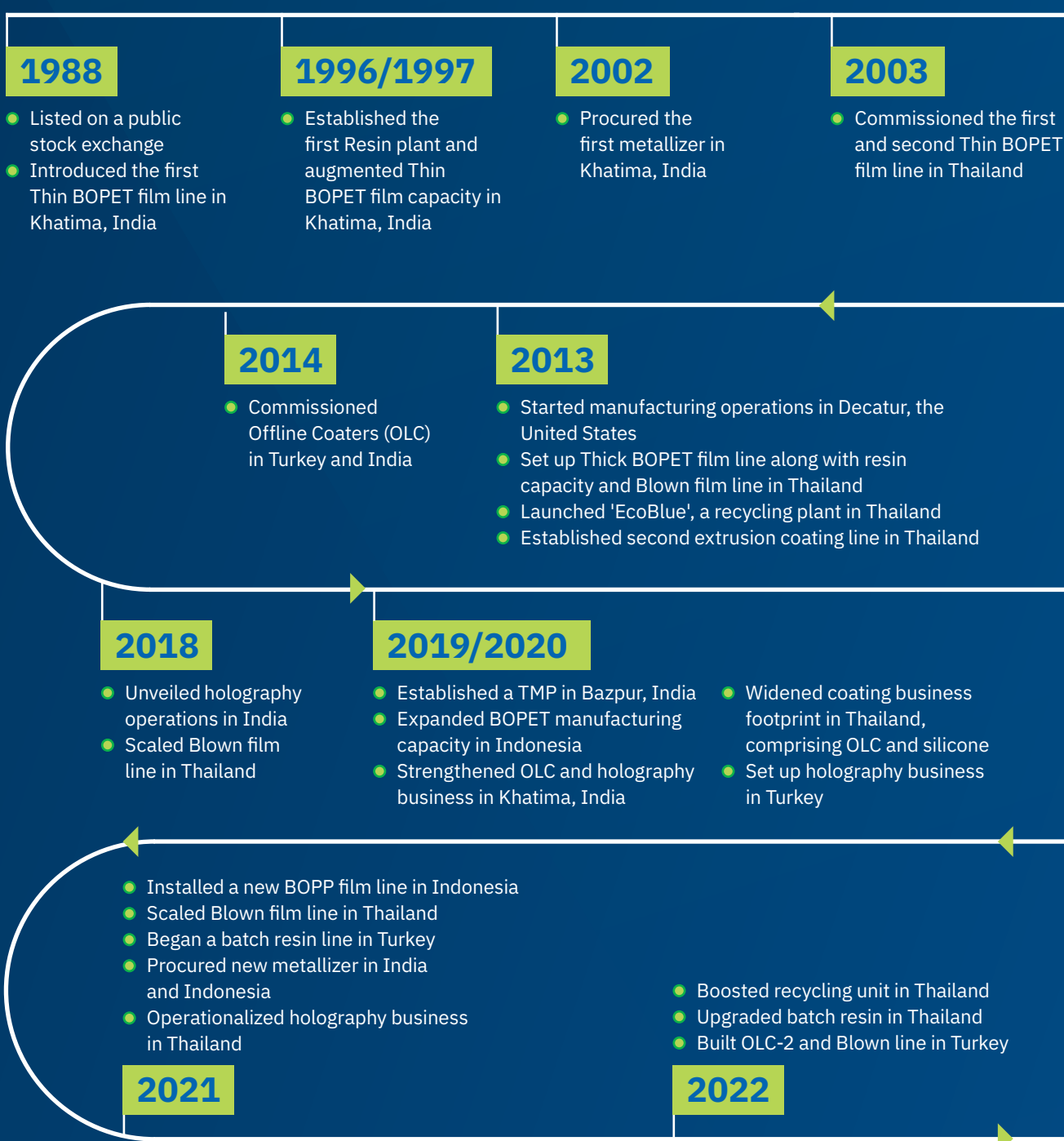
Saraprint (Digital Print Media)



² Sarafil Thick BOPET

Milestones

ACCELERATING EVOLUTION. EXPANDING POSSIBILITIES.



The Polyplex growth story is built on a series of strategic milestones that have expanded its manufacturing presence, strengthened innovation capabilities and pioneered industry-first initiatives. From its beginning as a single-location polyester film manufacturer, the Company has grown into a globally integrated producer of polymeric films and value-added solutions, shaping a resilient organization that continues to evolve alongside changing industry and customer needs.

2004

- Completed the public listing of Polyplex Thailand Limited (PTL)
- Added resin capacity in Thailand

2005

- Launched the first Thin BOPET film line in Turkey

2006-2007

- Acquired Spectrum Marketing for warehousing and distribution of Polyplex products in the United States
- Unveiled the first silicone coating line in Khatima, India
- Added resin capacity in Turkey

2012

- Brought the first silicone coating line in Thailand into operation

2010

- Commissioned first BOPP and new BOPET film line in Bazpur, India
- Procured a CPP line for Thailand facility

2008

- Introduced the first extrusion coating line in Thailand
- Expanded Thin BOPET film capacity in Turkey

Industry Firsts Driving Enduring Impact

First Indian manufacturer to set up overseas operations

Among the first to introduce chemically recycled rPET films

First in the industry to operate a 10.6-metre line @ 675 ppm

Only global player with captive resin facilities at every manufacturing location

First in industry, to invest in post-consumer and post-industrial plastic waste recycling

First in the industry to foray into Digital Printing Films

First Indian producer to undertake Direct Melt Casting for BOPET film manufacturing

First in the industry to forward integrate into metallizing

- Commissioned a new PET film line and OLC in the United States
- Augmented TMP capacity in India

2025

- Scaled up OLC capacity in India
- Strengthened Blown film capacity in Thailand
- Acquired a 51% stake in Polyplex DigiPrint Private Limited (PDPL), formerly known as TechNova
- Enhanced silicone coating capacity in Turkey

2026

- Planned PET film line in India
- Committed addition of two metallizers in India

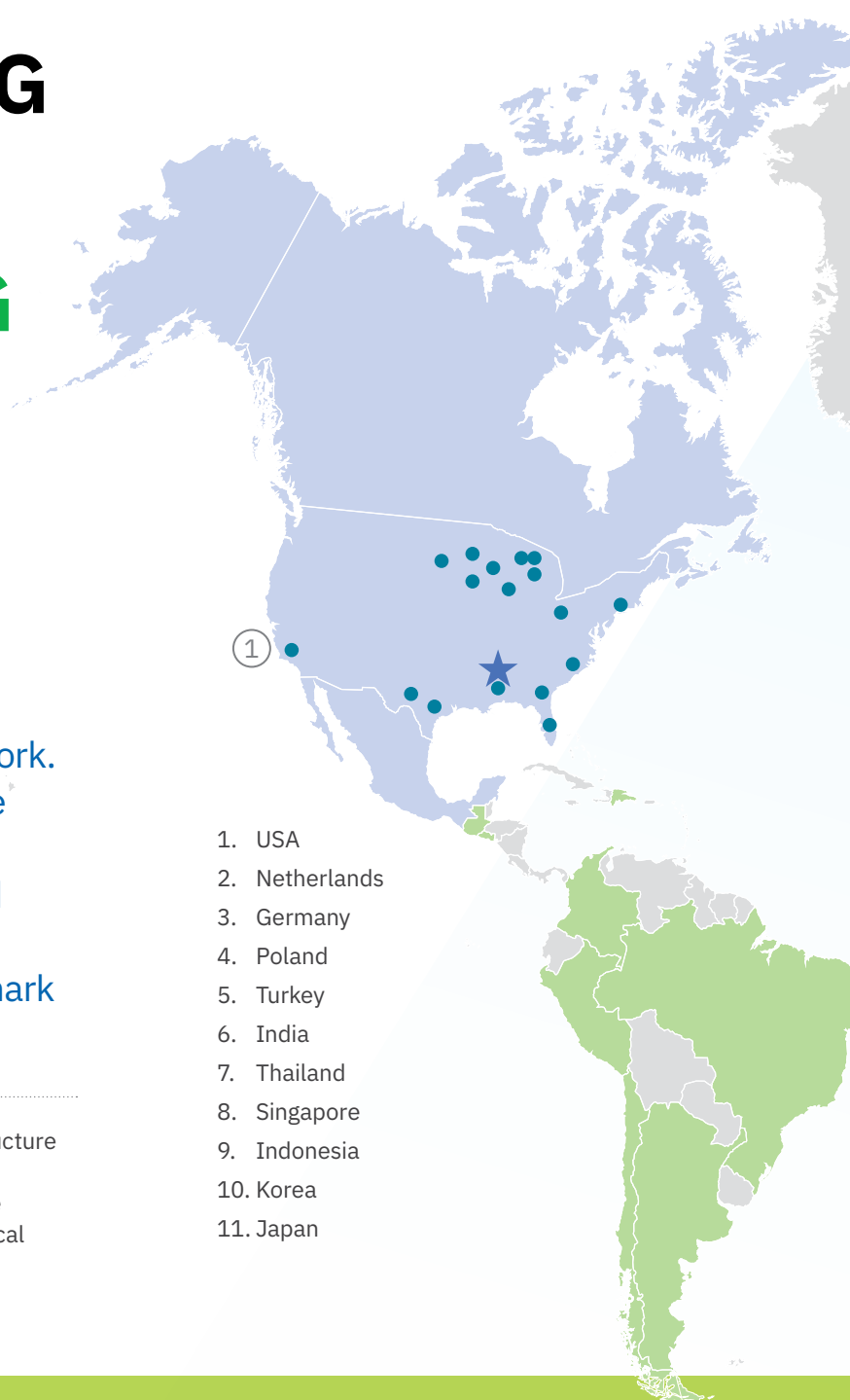
2027

Global Presence

DIVERSIFYING FOOTPRINT. INTEGRATING EXCELLENCE.

Polyplex has established a globally diversified manufacturing footprint across India, Thailand, Turkey, the United States and Indonesia, complemented by an extensive warehousing and distribution network. This integrated presence brings the Company closer to key markets, strengthening supply reliability and operational agility while serving customers worldwide with benchmark quality and consistency.

Its unique operating model and robust sales infrastructure allow Polyplex to address diverse customer needs, strengthen relationships and expand global presence while navigating evolving market dynamics, geopolitical developments and regional demand patterns.

- 
1. USA
 2. Netherlands
 3. Germany
 4. Poland
 5. Turkey
 6. India
 7. Thailand
 8. Singapore
 9. Indonesia
 10. Korea
 11. Japan



Balanced

Exposure across packaging and industrial applications



Low

Customer concentration risk, with the top 10 film customers contributing only 26% of FY 25-26 turnover



Diversified

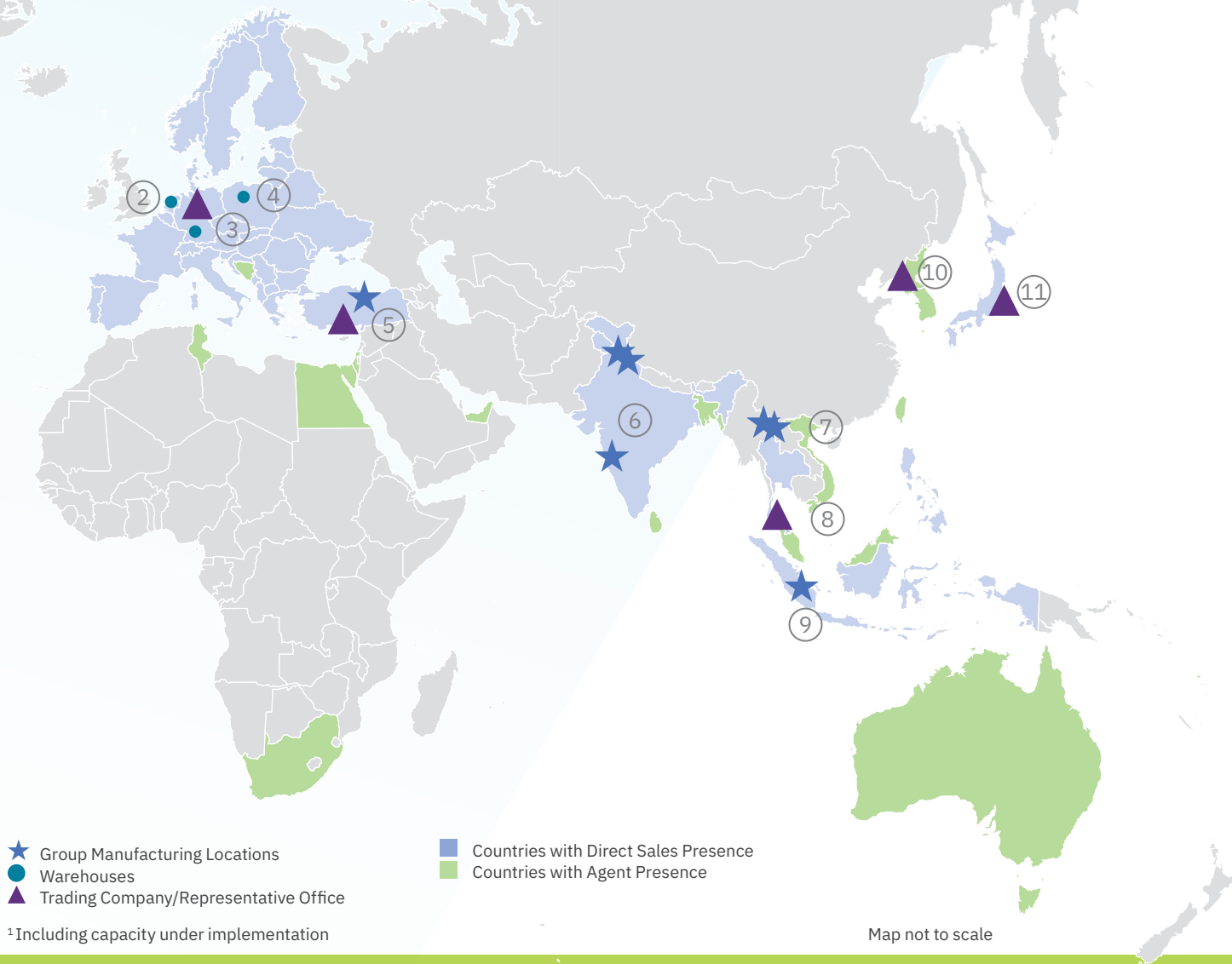
End-use presence across multiple industries



Broad

Global customer base supported by strong market reach and long-standing relationships

Polyplex is Ranked #2 Globally (excluding China) in Thin BOPET Film Capacity¹



Responding to Local Sourcing Preferences

- Strengthened supply chain reliability and optimized inventory management through local availability
- Ensured faster response to Consumer-Packaged Goods (CPGs)
- Achieved greater flexibility in servicing small orders and unplanned demand
- Reduced exposure to pricing volatility and foreign exchange fluctuations
- Improved accessibility for smaller customers with limited financial capacity

Manufacturing Scale

INTEGRATING MANUFACTURING. SHARPENING COMPETITIVENESS.

Polyplex continues to fortify its integrated manufacturing ecosystem through a combination of capacity additions, technology upgrades, downstream capability enhancements and strategic acquisitions. This focus on scale, efficiency and innovation strengthens customer engagement, augments product differentiation and enhances the Company's ability to capitalize on emerging growth opportunities.

495,200 MTPA

Total Resin Capacity

491,837 MTPA

Total Base Films Capacity
(including Upcoming Capacities)

Upcoming Capacity

52,400

India - BOPET Thin (MT)

17,000

India - Metallized (MT)

158

Turkey - Coated Films (MT)



Manufacturing Capacity by Product and Location

	Resin		Base Films					Value Added Films			
Location	PET Film Resin ¹ (MT)	Mechanically Recycled Resin ² (MT)	BOPET Thin (MT)	BOPET Thick (MT)	BOPP (MT)	CPP (MT)	Blown PP/PE (MT)	Metallized (MT)	Holography (MT)	Coated ³ (Mn SQM)	TMP (Mn SQM)
 India	77,600	-	55,000	-	35,000	-	-	32,500	5,040	407	152
 Thailand	106,050	59,700	42,000	28,800	-	10,000	17,245	21,700	480	985	-
 Turkey	75,850	-	58,000	-	-	-	4,392	20,700	-	320	-
 USA	86,000	-	81,000	-	-	-	-	9,250	-	120	-
 Indonesia	90,000	-	48,000	-	60,000	-	-	18,000	-	-	-
Total (Existing Capacities)	435,500	59,700	284,000	28,800	95,000	10,000	21,637	102,150	5,520	1,832	152
Upcoming Capacity			52,400					17,000		158	
Total	435,500	59,700	336,400	28,800	95,000	10,000	21,637	119,150	5,520	1,990	152

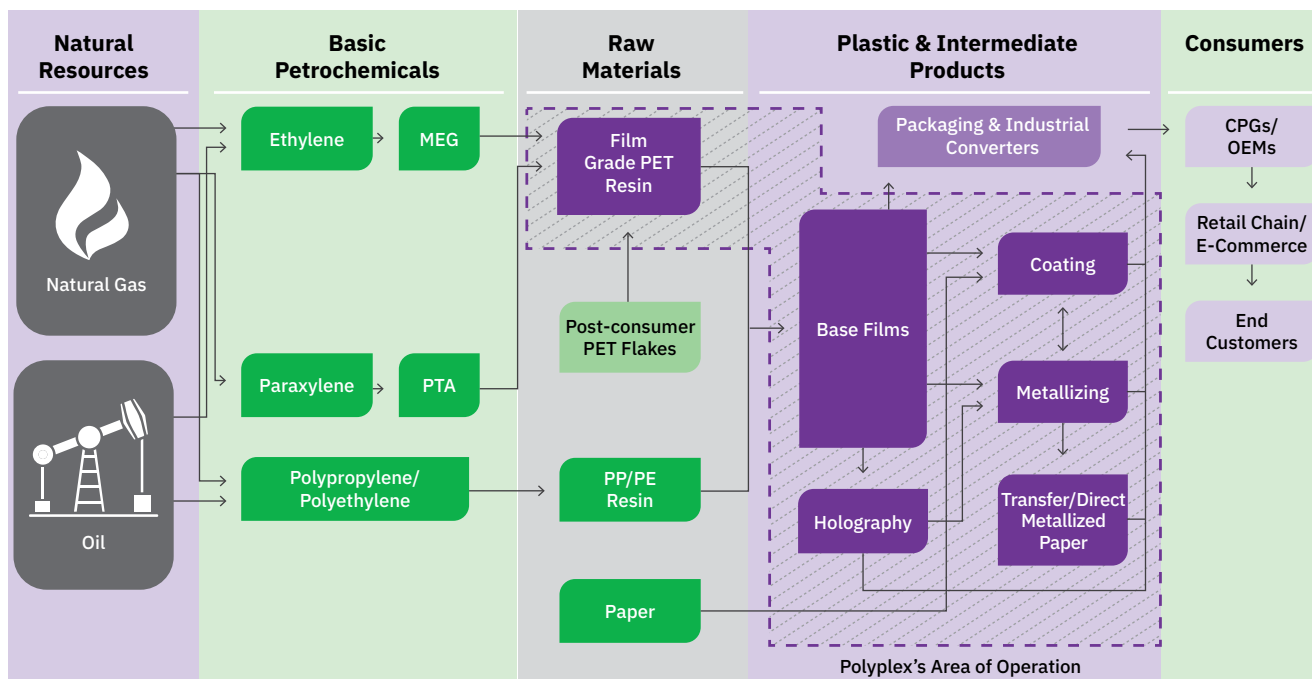
Note: ¹Includes capacities for Chemical recycling; ²Represents extrusion capacity for Ecoblue Thailand; ³Includes Saracote, Saralam and OLC (including Saraprint & PDPL, [formerly known as TPPPL]).



Manufacturing Excellence

Manufacturing Value Chain

Polyplex's global manufacturing network spans resin production, film manufacturing and downstream capabilities. This integrated value chain supports supply reliability, operational flexibility and efficient service to customers in key markets.



Capacity Expansion Roadmap

Investments undertaken during FY 25-26 and projects currently under implementation are focused on expanding specialty product offerings, strengthening value-added processing capabilities and improving market readiness. These initiatives are expected to increase participation in higher-margin products and further augment Polyplex's ability to respond to evolving customer requirements.

Project	Location	Capital Cost (USD Mn)	Expected Commissioning
New BOPET Film Line	India	56	Q4 FY 26-27
Metallizers	India	7	Q4 FY 26-27
Coater	Turkey	10	Q2 FY 26-27
Total		73	

The new BOPET film line in India is supported by strong demand fundamentals, with the domestic PET film market expected to remain among the fastest-growing globally. This investment is also set to boost cost competitiveness and improve operational efficiencies through manufacturing scale and integration benefits.

Other planned investments, including metallizing and coating capacities, are aimed at increasing the share of specialty and value-added films while strengthening Polyplex's presence across industrial and high-performance applications.



Strategic Expansion of Digital Print Media Business

In April 2026, Polyplex completed the acquisition of a 51% equity stake in Polyplex DigiPrint Private Limited (PDPL), formerly known as TechNova Prinrite Products Private Limited (TPPPL), a company engaged in the Digital Print Media (DPM) business. It manufactures and markets polyester, paper and textile-based substrates used across a wide range of digital printing applications.

The acquisition brings complementary capabilities in R&D, downstream manufacturing, coating, product innovation, application development, marketing and distribution. When combined with Polyplex's manufacturing scale, global distribution network and extensive customer relationships, these capabilities enhance the versatility of the Company's specialty product portfolio, fortify its presence in the digital print media segment and tap into fresh opportunities in high-value applications.



Market and Product Synergies

Broaden product portfolio and expand market reach through combined distribution capabilities and customer relationships.



Market Opportunities

Unlock access to new applications, customer segments and growth avenues across the digital print media value chain.



Product Innovation

Enhance innovation capabilities through combined expertise in technology, product development and application engineering.



Sustainable Growth

Strengthen growth pathway, supported by expanded downstream capabilities, manufacturing strengths and a unified strategic direction.

Enhancing Regional Manufacturing Strength

The continued ramp-up of the PET film line in the United States and capacity expansion in India will bolster manufacturing flexibility, improve customer proximity and strengthen supply chain resilience across key markets.



Research and Development

Innovation remains a cornerstone of Polyplex's growth strategy, enabling the Company to deepen customer engagement and expand participation in high-value applications. Supported by a DSIR-recognized research centre and strong technical capabilities, Polyplex continues to invest in product innovation, application development and process enhancement to address evolving customer requirements and emerging market opportunities.

PIONEERING RESEARCH. SHAPING INNOVATION.

The Company's innovation ecosystem extends beyond laboratory research to encompass application engineering, customer collaboration, technical service and commercialization capabilities across geographies. This integrated approach enables faster product development cycles, accelerates market adoption and supports the continuous expansion of Polyplex's differentiated product portfolio.

Accelerating Innovation through Collaboration

Polyplex works closely with customers, converters, brand owners, OEMs, research institutions and technology partners to co-develop next-generation solutions and accelerate commercialization. This collaborative model helps identify emerging market needs, shorten development timelines and improve customer responsiveness.

By integrating research, application development and customer insights, Polyplex continues to transform innovation into commercially relevant solutions that create value across the ecosystem while strengthening its position in packaging, industrial, energy and specialty markets.



Innovation Footprint

40

Patents Granted

43

Trademarks Granted

6

Patents Applications Filed

Note: This excludes the IPR used by EcoBlue but includes that of PDPL

Innovating for Emerging Demand

As customer expectations evolve and new applications emerge, Polyplex's innovation efforts are increasingly focused on developing solutions that combine performance, functionality and sustainability. These solutions are helping customers improve product performance, enhance recyclability, strengthen brand differentiation and address changing regulatory requirements.

Innovation Platform	Solutions Developed	Industries Served
Sustainable Packaging Solutions	rPET films, mono-material structures, recyclable packaging solutions and transfer metallized alternatives	Food & beverage packaging, consumer goods and flexible packaging
Barrier & Functional Films	Metallized films, coated films and specialty barrier solutions	Packaging, labels, laminates and industrial applications
Industrial & Specialty Films	High-performance polyester films and engineered substrates	Industrial processing, electrical and specialty applications
Solar & Energy Solutions	Advanced film solutions supporting renewable energy applications	Solar PV and clean energy sectors
Visual Enhancement & Brand Protection	Holographic films and specialty decorative solutions	Consumer packaging, security and branding
Digital Print Media Solutions	High-performance digital imaging and print media products	Signage, graphics, advertising and visual communication
Advanced Surface Technologies	Functional coatings and engineered surface solutions	High-performance industrial and specialty markets

Creating Value across Growth Markets

Polyplex's innovation roadmap is increasingly aligned with structural growth trends that are reshaping industries and creating new opportunities for value creation.



Sustainable Packaging

Developing recyclable, recycled-content and resource-efficient solutions that support circular economy objectives while maintaining functionality and performance.



Energy Transition

Supporting renewable energy growth through specialized film solutions for solar photovoltaic modules and related applications.



Industrial & Electronics Applications

Delivering engineered film solutions for demanding industrial, electrical and specialty applications requiring reliability, precision and performance.



Consumer & Brand Solutions

Enabling enhanced aesthetics, functionality and brand differentiation through digital print media, transfer metallized solutions and holographic technologies.

Investment Case

SCALING CAPABILITIES. STRENGTHENING ADVANTAGES.

Polyplex has forged a premier global position in polymeric films by combining manufacturing scale with disciplined capital allocation. Its seamlessly integrated model, spanning resin production, film manufacturing and downstream processing, drives intense customer-centric innovation. This powerful ecosystem consistently expands the Company's specialty portfolio, sharpens its global competitiveness and builds a resilient, scalable platform for tomorrow.



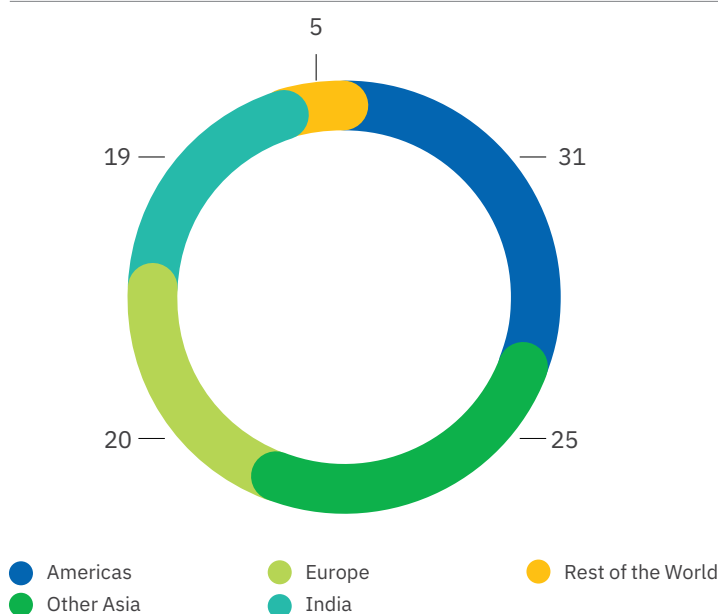


A Globally Diversified Growth Platform

Polyplex operates eight manufacturing facilities in five countries, including India, Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey and the United States, serving approximately 2,925 customers across nearly 85 countries. This diversified manufacturing footprint enables the Company to balance regional demand fluctuations, optimize supply allocation and strengthen business continuity across market cycles. With strong sales, technical and customer support teams across geographies, Polyplex remains well-positioned to respond to evolving market requirements and ensure supply chain resilience.

The continued ramp-up of the PET film line in the United States further bolsters the Company's North America business, elevating regional supply capabilities and strengthening its position in one of the key growth markets.

Geographic Revenue Mix FY 25-26 (%)

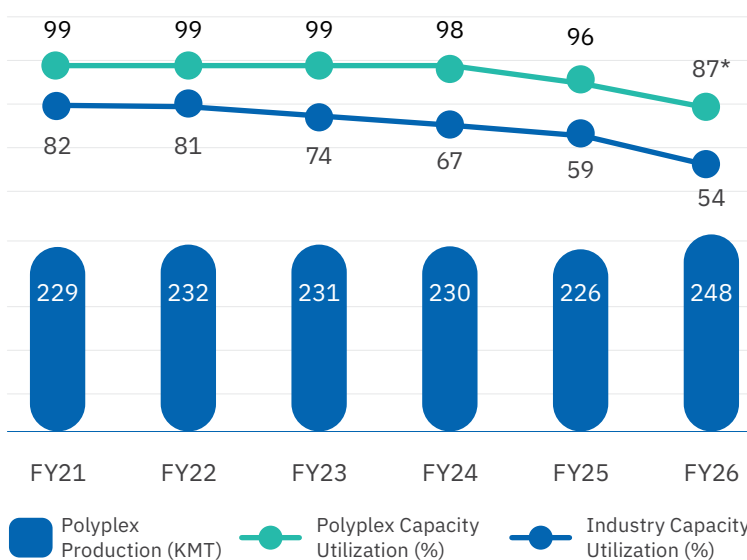


Market Relevance Reflected in Utilization

Polyplex maintains strong operating discipline despite ongoing industry capacity additions. Its multi-location manufacturing footprint, extensive sales and distribution network, growing specialty product mix and diversified presence across packaging, industrial and downstream applications support efficient capacity deployment across geographies. The Company's ability to balance volumes across regions and continuously improve productivity and cost competitiveness further fortifies operating resilience.

As a result, capacity utilization remained strong at 94% during FY 25-26 (excluding the ramp-up of the new U.S. line), reflecting Polyplex's strong customer relationships, broad market reach and manufacturing efficiency. Continuous debottlenecking and productivity improvements have enabled the Company to consistently outperform industry utilization levels.

Thin BOPET Film Capacity Utilization



*Reduction in Polyplex Capacity utilization in FY26 is due to the slow ramp-up of new film line in the United States. Excluding the new line, Capacity Utilization Factor (CUF) is 94%.

Note: Industry CUF as per industry estimates. Polyplex CUF as per financial year.

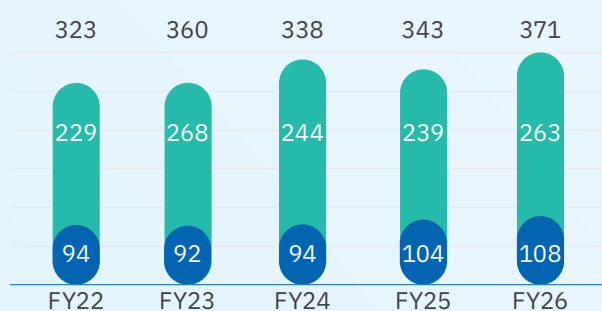
Investment Case

Growing Portfolio of Specialty Products

Polyplex bolsters its D-PAC strategy through the continuous addition of new specialty products, progressively replacing standard offerings with higher-value solutions. Supported by sustained investments across India, Thailand, Turkey and the United States, the Company is expanding its participation in application-specific and differentiated segments that offer stronger value realization and greater resilience.

The strategy is augmented through close collaboration with anchor customers, enabling continuous product innovation and faster commercialization. Expanding participation across sustainable packaging, release liners, solar PV, lithium-ion batteries, electronics and industrial applications further supports the steady growth of Polyplex's specialty portfolio.

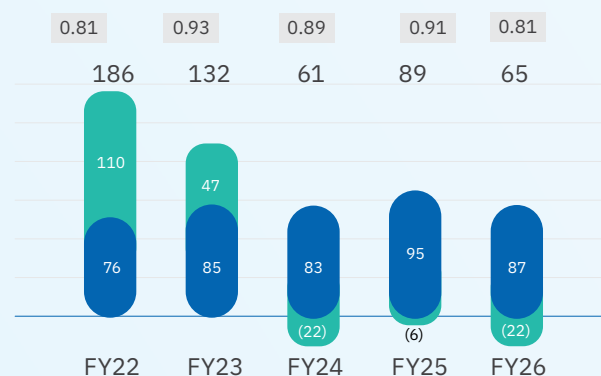
Continued Increase in D-PAC Volumes



● D-PAC Volume (KMT)

● Standard Volume (KMT)

Incremental EBITDA¹ for D-PAC



● D-PAC EBITDA (USD million)

● Standard EBITDA (USD million)

● Incremental EBITDA for D-PAC (USD/kg)

¹ The contribution from D-PAC sales to the overall EBITDA represents 'incremental' margin over and above standard products net of additional costs (raw materials, differential productivity, wastages and conversion costs). As an illustration, if standard film price is 100, D-PAC product price is 200 and additional cost is 30, then the resulting incremental margin would be 70.

Note: Negative figures in brackets.



Continued Focus on Operational Efficiencies

Polyplex maintained operational excellence through continuous improvement initiatives, strategic investments, and disciplined asset management. Across its manufacturing network, the Company implemented programs aimed at reducing waste, optimizing freight and packaging costs, and improving energy efficiency. Coupled with stronger inventory management and enhanced process reliability, these initiatives delivered sustained productivity gains and strengthened operational performance.

Polyplex's global manufacturing footprint supports a balanced near-shoring and on-shoring strategy, driving greater logistics efficiencies, trade advantages and customer proximity. This network enhances responsiveness while strengthening delivered-cost competitiveness across its supply chain.

Maintaining high-capacity utilization remained central to the Company's operational performance. Through effective demand management, debottlenecking initiatives and improvements in plant reliability and throughput, Polyplex sustained robust utilization levels despite industry-wide overcapacity. The ramp-up of recently commissioned capacities and downstream facilities further enhanced asset productivity.

Polyplex's asset configuration provides additional structural advantages. Large contemporary assets ensure cost-efficient manufacturing of standard products, while older lines are progressively repurposed for specialty and differentiated films. Combined with integrated resin and downstream operations, this configuration supports economies of scale, portfolio flexibility and value creation.

Continued Thrust on Sustainability

Polyplex is fortifying circularity through investments in post-consumer and post-industrial recycling while expanding EcoBlue capabilities developing sustainable solutions. The Company is increasing the use of recycled PET across packaging and industrial applications while advancing mono-material structures that support recyclability. It is also minimizing waste through scrap recycling and material recovery initiatives across operations. Complementing these efforts is active collaboration with industry associations, customers, converters and research institutions to accelerate the development and adoption of viable circular economy solutions across the polymeric films value chain.



Message from the Chairman and CEO

SHORT-TERM PRESSURES, LONG-TERM STRENGTH

Dear Shareholders,

FY 25-26 reaffirmed the strength of Polyplex's long-term vision and resilient business model. Against the backdrop of industry overcapacity, US reciprocal tariffs, geopolitical uncertainties and evolving market dynamics, the Company remained focused on strengthening its fundamentals and developing products that will shape the industry's trajectory in the years ahead. While investing in new opportunities and building the capabilities of tomorrow, Polyplex continued to strengthen its position as a forward-looking organization, creating enduring value.

Navigating Near-term Headwinds, Building Long-term Strength

During the year, the global polyester film industry operated in a challenging environment marked by continued capacity additions and heightened competition. While underlying demand remained resilient, pricing pressures persisted across markets.

In the U.S., demand in certain downstream segments remained impacted due to reciprocal tariffs. However, following the U.S. Supreme Court decision rendering these tariffs invalid, early signs of recovery are emerging, improving the near-term outlook.

Against this backdrop, we leveraged our diversified manufacturing footprint, integrated operations and strong procurement capabilities to

navigate geopolitical disruptions and supply chain volatility while ensuring reliable customer service. Supported by favorable long-term demand drivers and emerging high-value applications, we remain focused on strengthening our market position through operational excellence and a differentiated product portfolio.

Our immediate priority is to accelerate the ramp-up of our U.S. production line while maintaining an optimum and profitable product mix. Encouragingly, evolving tariff dynamics and changes in the U.S. trade policy have strengthened customer preference for locally sourced products, enhancing the outlook for this facility. Backed by our diversified global manufacturing footprint and broad customer base, we are well-positioned to navigate potential policy changes and evolving market conditions.

While additional BOPET capacity is expected to come onstream in China over the next one to three years, we remain confident in the industry's long-term growth prospects. We will continue to evaluate investment opportunities across both base films and downstream speciality films, with a disciplined approach to capital allocation.

Financial Performance

Polyplex delivered volume growth of 8% during the year, supported by the commissioning and ramp-up of the new U.S. production line. However, revenue growth remained modest at 3% due to lower selling prices.

Normalized EBITDA stood at INR 575 Crore (USD 65 million), while PAT (before minority interest) was INR 41 Crore (USD 4.6 million). Profitability remained under pressure during the year due to multiple factors, including the impact of reciprocal tariffs on our U.S. distribution business, the slower-than-anticipated ramp-up of the new U.S. film line, and persistent industry-wide overcapacity. Additionally, fixed costs increased in line with the expanded scale of U.S. operations, including higher manpower expenses, elevated consumption of stores and spares due to certain unplanned maintenance activities, increased administrative overheads, and general inflationary pressures. Despite these headwinds, Polyplex maintained a strong balance sheet, supported by prudent capital allocation and a disciplined financial approach.

Operationally, the Company achieved 94% capacity utilization (excluding the U.S. line ramp-up) and served nearly 2,925 customers across 85 countries through seven facilities in five countries. With the top ten film customers contributing only 26% of turnover, Polyplex's diversified customer base and global footprint continued to underpin long-term resilience and growth.

Strengthening Competitive Advantages

Over the years, Polyplex has evolved from a film manufacturer into a globally integrated solutions provider. Backward integration into PET resin

Pranay Kothari

Chief Executive Officer



Sanjiv Saraf

Chairman



and downstream capabilities across metallizing, coating, silicone coating, holography, transfer metallized products and recycling strengthen quality, supply reliability, cost competitiveness and operational flexibility, enabling the Company to deliver differentiated solutions to global customers.

This transformation is anchored by its strategic focus on Differentiated Products, Applications and Customers (D-PAC). In FY 25-26, D-PAC volumes increased to 108 KMT, driven by growth across high-value specialty segments. Backed by strong R&D and application capabilities, Polyplex continues to expand into emerging applications such as release liners, labels, lithium-ion batteries, digital printing applications, enhancing value realization and mitigating exposure to cyclical pricing pressures.

Investing with a Long-term Perspective

Polyplex continued to invest with a long-term perspective despite the ongoing industry volatility cycle. Its USD 73 million growth pipeline includes a new BOPET film line and two metallizers in India, along with additional coating capacity in Turkey. These investments are aimed at optimizing the cost structure in India while at the same time strengthening the specialty portfolio, deepening downstream integration and capturing opportunities across sustainable packaging, electronics, renewable energy and advanced industrial applications.

The year also marked another important strategic milestone with the acquisition of a 51% stake in TechNova Printrite Products Private Limited (TPPPL) (since renamed as PDPL). This acquisition expands our presence in the digital print media segment while adding complementary capabilities in coating technologies, product development, application engineering, branding and distribution. Together with the continued ramp-up of our new U.S. production line, growing D-PAC portfolio and ongoing investments in innovation and sustainability, these initiatives reinforce Polyplex's transformation into a more diversified, innovation-led and future-ready enterprise. We are confident that these investments will strengthen our competitive positioning and create sustainable growth platform.

Advancing Circularity through Innovation

Sustainability remains a core pillar of Polyplex's strategy, driving innovation, resource efficiency and long-term value creation. Through responsible manufacturing, resource optimization and sustainable material development, the Company continues to advance the transition towards a circular economy.

A key enabler of this journey is the recycling unit in Thailand, which converts post-consumer and post-industrial waste into high-quality recycled materials. Combined with advanced chemical recycling capabilities, Polyplex offers Sarafil® rPET films with up to 100% post-

consumer recycled content.

The Company is also expanding renewable energy adoption and developing sustainable solutions across solar photovoltaics, lithium-ion batteries, transfer metallized films and recyclable PET structures, reinforcing its leadership in sustainable packaging innovation.

Closing Note

Moving forward, we remain mindful of the uncertainties arising from the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, which continues to influence raw material prices, energy markets and global supply chains. While these factors may affect input costs and trade flows in the near term, guided by our theme, 'Innovating today, shaping tomorrow', we remain focused on leveraging our diversified platform, specialized product portfolio and strong customer relationships to navigate a dynamic operating environment and capitalize on emerging opportunities. The easing of reciprocal tariffs, partially offset by Section 301 tariffs, is expected to support a gradual recovery in margins in the U.S.

With regards,

Sanjiv Saraf

Chairman

Pranay Kothari

Chief Executive Officer

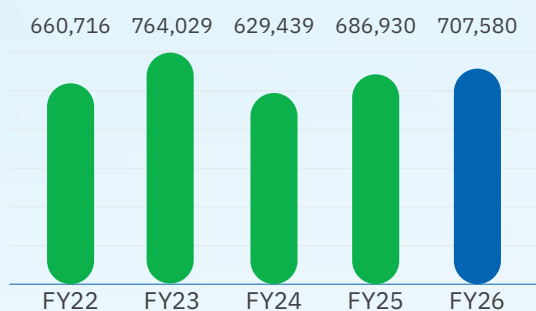
Key Performance Indicators

Polyplex leveraged its newly commissioned production line in the United States to expand sales volumes and protect topline revenue in FY 25-26. However, a sharp drop in global selling prices largely diluted this structural gain. Simultaneously, margins faced ongoing strain, driven by intense competitive conditions and the adverse financial headwinds stemming from reciprocal tariffs on the U.S. distribution business.

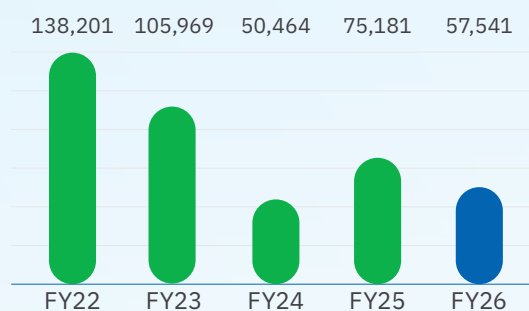
LEVERAGING STRENGTHS. MAINTAINING STABILITY.

Against this backdrop, Polyplex remained focused on operational discipline, specialty product expansion, sustainability-led innovation and customer-centric growth, strengthening the resilience of its business model.

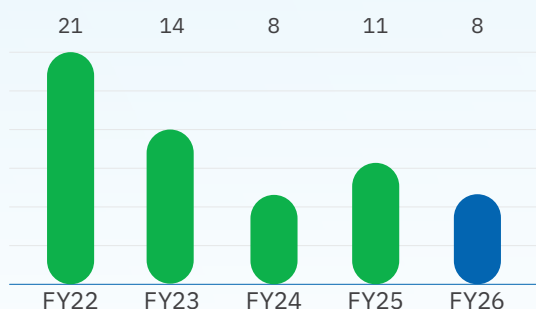
Sales Revenue¹ (INR Lakh)



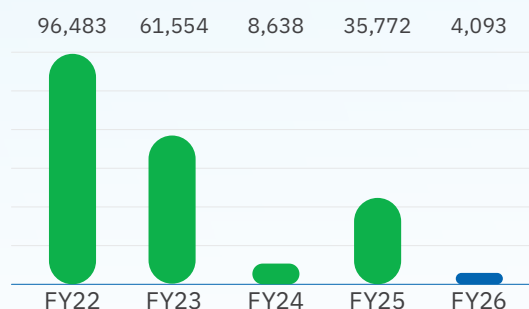
Normalized EBITDA² (INR Lakh)



EBITDA Margin (%)

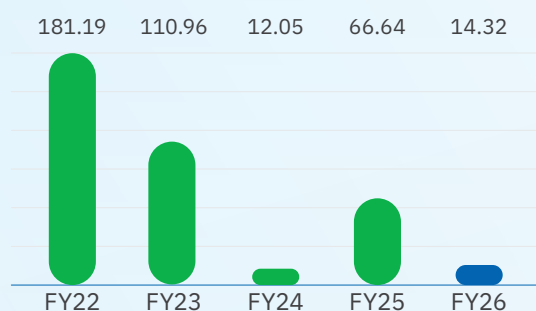
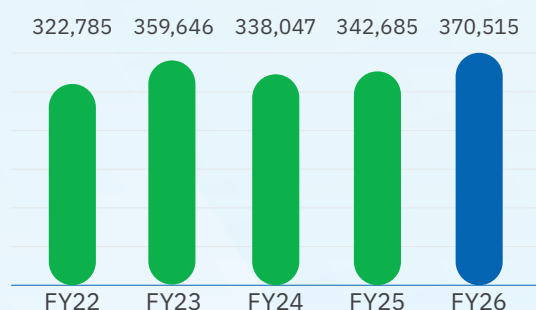
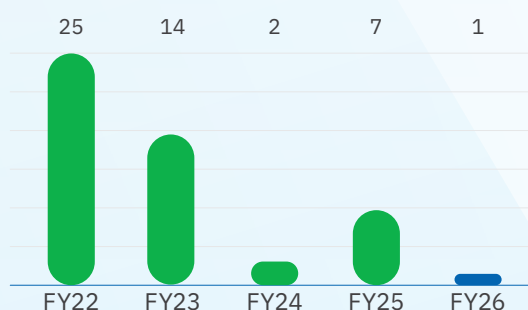
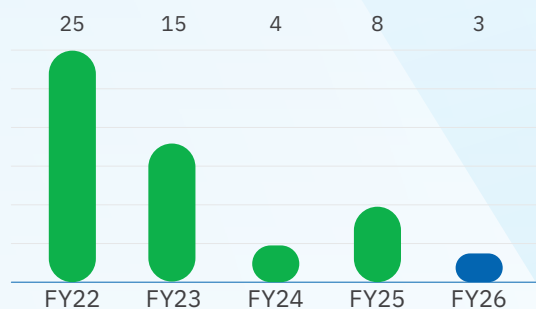


Profit After Tax (Before Minority Interest) (INR Lakh)



¹ Sales Revenue: Reported sales excluding Other Operating Revenues and Other Income

² Normalized EBITDA: EBITDA excluding impact of unrealized FX gains/(losses) on long-term loans

**Earnings Per Share (INR)****Cash Flow from Operations³ (INR Lakh)****Sales Volume (MT)****Return on Equity⁴ (%)****Normalized Return on Capital Employment⁵ (%)**

³ Note: Cash flow from operations have been adjusted for tax on inter-company dividend and interest

⁴ ROE: PAT (before minority interest) as % to average equity including minorities, excluding cash & cash equivalents

⁵ Normalized RoCE = Normalized EBIT [excluding impact of unrealized FX gains/(losses)] as % of Average Capital Employed, excluding cash & cash equivalents

ESG

EMBEDDING SUSTAINABILITY. ENHANCING IMPACT.

Responsible business practices are integral to Polyplex's journey, strengthening its value proposition and cementing stakeholder trust. By treating sustainability as a catalyst for innovation and resilience, the Company consistently aligns business priorities with environmental responsibility, social impact and sound governance, shaping an organization that is forward-leaning and adaptive.

Environmental Stewardship

Driving sustainable value creation through circular economy initiatives, resource-efficient operations, renewable energy adoption and the development of environmentally responsible products and manufacturing practices.

Focus Areas

- Circular economy and recycling
- Sustainable products and packaging solutions
- Energy efficiency and emissions reduction
- Water stewardship and waste management
- Responsible resource utilization



Social Responsibility

Cultivating a culture of safety, inclusion and empowerment while strengthening communities through workplace development, health and safety initiatives and targeted social investments.

Focus Areas

- Employee health, safety and well-being
- Talent development and capability building
- Diversity, equity and inclusion
- Community engagement and development
- Employee participation and empowerment



Governance Excellence

Upholding the highest standards of ethics, integrity, transparency and accountability through a robust governance framework that supports responsible decision-making and strengthens stakeholder trust.

Focus Areas

- Ethical business conduct
- Strong Board oversight
- Regulatory compliance
- Risk management and internal controls
- Transparency and stakeholder engagement



Environment

Polyplex continues to advance environmental sustainability through circular economy solutions, renewable energy adoption and resource-efficient manufacturing. By expanding recycling capabilities and developing sustainable packaging solutions, the Company is helping customers reduce environmental impact while improving material efficiency.

CREATING FOR CIRCULARITY. REDUCING IMPACT.

Circular Economy in Action



EcoBlue Recycling Platform

Transforms post-consumer and post-industrial plastic waste into high-quality recycled materials, supporting a closed-loop circular economy.



Sustainable Products

Expanded Sarafil® rPET films with up to 100% PCR content and developed recyclable mono-material, PVC-free and paper replacement solutions.



Resource Efficiency

Strengthened recycling infrastructure and advanced recovery technologies to recycle BOPET film scrap, laminate waste and polyolefin materials, reducing waste and virgin material consumption.



Clean Operations

Expanded renewable energy across manufacturing facilities while maintaining compliance with global quality, food safety and recycling standards.



Circular Solutions

Strap2Strap™ PET Recycling	CircuLiner™ Closed-loop Recycling	Patented Metallized BOPET Recycling
Food-grade rPET Solutions	rPP and HDPE Recycling	Laminate Recycling

Recycling Capacity

49,200 TPA

Food-grade rPET Recycling

10,500 TPA

Polyolefin Recycling

Social - People

Polyplex's people-first culture is built on collaboration, accountability and continuous learning. By investing in talent development, employee well-being and a values-driven workplace, the Company empowers its people to innovate, grow and contribute to long-term business success.

EMPOWERING PEOPLE. SHARING SUCCESS.

Core Values Binding the Employees



Seamlessness

Collaborate across teams and geographies



Care

Value and develop people



Ownership & Responsibility

Take ownership with integrity



Excellence

Continuously improve and innovate

Building a High-performance Culture



People Development

Strengthened leadership capabilities, continuous learning and cross-functional collaboration to build an agile, future-ready workforce.



Employee Well-being

Promoted a safe, healthy and inclusive workplace through wellness initiatives, employee engagement and a strong safety culture.



Safety First

Continued to strengthen workplace safety through awareness programs, preventive practices, capability building and compliance with global occupational health and safety standards.



Social - Community

Polyplex believes sustainable growth is built on shared progress. Through focused investments in education, community well-being and livelihood development, the Company partners with local communities to create lasting social value and strengthen inclusive growth across its operating locations.

COLLABORATING TODAY. BUILDING TOMORROW.

Our Community Focus



Health and Community Well-being

Collaborated with local institutions and community organisations to strengthen healthcare access and community resilience.

Key Initiatives

Providing financial assistance to NGOs



Livelihood and Employment

Promoted inclusive economic development by creating employment opportunities and augmenting local capabilities.

Key Initiatives

- Creating local employment opportunities across operating geographies

- Supporting skill development and livelihood initiatives
- Encouraging inclusive and equitable employment practices



Education and Cultural Development

Invested in education and community learning to create opportunities for future generations.

Key Initiatives

- Operating a school at Khatima for over three decades, providing quality education to more than 2,000 students
- Supporting educational infrastructure under the Bazpur Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model
- Contributing to the Rekhta Foundation to promote literature, language and cultural heritage
- Providing sports sponsorships to encourage holistic student development
- Offering scholarships to school-going children of deceased employees
- Extending support to schools and educational institutions through regular contributions and infrastructure development





Governance

Polyplex believes sustainable value creation is built on integrity, accountability and transparency. Guided by strong governance practices, ethical conduct and effective oversight, the Company ensures responsible decision-making while creating long-term value for all stakeholders.

STEWARDING GROWTH. PRESERVING TRUST.

Governance Framework

Governance at Polyplex extends beyond financial performance to foster organizational excellence and responsible business practices. The Board, comprising Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors, provides strategic direction, allocates resources and ensures alignment with the Company's vision, values and long-term sustainability objectives.

Board Diversity

The Company brings together diverse perspectives and expertise across industry, finance, leadership, education and governance, enabling informed decision-making and effective oversight.

Accountability and Oversight

Supported by experienced Boards in India and Thailand, Polyplex's governance framework promotes transparency, accountability and disciplined decision-making while helping navigate evolving business and regulatory landscapes.

Compliance and Ethical Conduct

A comprehensive compliance framework ensures adherence to applicable laws, regulations and governance standards across all operating jurisdictions. Regular awareness programs strengthen regulatory understanding, accountability and responsible business conduct, while the Code of Conduct reinforces integrity, fairness, transparency and respect across the organization.



Board of Directors and Leadership Team

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Sanjiv Saraf

Chairman



Pranay Kothari

Chief Executive Officer



Iyad Malas

Non-Executive Director



Ranjit Singh

Non-Executive Director



Rakesh Bhartia*

Independent Director



Yogesh Kapur

Independent Director



Sandip Das

Independent Director



Shalini Sarin

Independent Director



Hemant Sahai

Independent Director

*(w.e.f. 12.05.2026)

MANAGEMENT TEAM

India Group



Sunil Kumar
Corporate Head -
HR & PCH - India**



Manish Gupta
Chief Financial Officer



Rajpal Yadav
Corporate Head - Projects



Ramakrishnarao Kuchipudi
Corporate Head - NPD, R&D
and Tech Services



Ashok Kumar Gurnani
Company Secretary



Ajay Kumar
Corporate Head -
Information Technology



Ravindra K. Gupta
Plant Head - India



Rakesh Agarwal
Business Head - India



Amit Khurana
Business Head -
DPM Business



Ankur Agarwal
Corporate and Head of
Exports & Manufacturing -
DPM Business

Overseas Locations Group



Amit Prakash
Profit Center Head -
Thailand, Indonesia
and Turkey



Ashutosh Agarwal
Commercial Head -
Thailand and Indonesia



Neeraj Gupta
Commercial Head - Turkey



Ashish K. Ghosh
(until 30.06.2026)
Sales & Marketing Head -
Thailand & Indonesia



Anubhav
Sales & Marketing Head -
Thailand and Indonesia



Ramesh K. Gupta
Business Head - Saralam



Subash Chand
Plant Head - Thailand



Pankaj Dande
Plant Head - Turkey



Somvir Singh
Plant Head - Indonesia



Pranay Jain
Managing Director &
Founder, EcoBlue



Amit Kalra
Profit Center Head - USA
and India*



Bhavin R. Patel
Business Head - Saracote



Manav S. Nim
Sales & Marketing Head -
USA



Tribhuvan Joshi
Plant Head - USA

* Exports & Specialty Sales
** Plant Operations

Awards and Accolades

LEADING RESPONSIBLY. SETTING BENCHMARKS.

Polyplex's position as a trusted global leader in the polymer films industry is backed by a string of prestigious industry awards and accolades. These acknowledgements further reaffirm the differentiated strengths the Company stands for, including its operational and quality excellence, sharp focus on responsible business practices and its new-age innovations that bring better outcomes for diverse customers, worldwide.

Received the Best Public Company – Industrial Group Award at the Money & Banking Awards for two consecutive years (2020, 2021), Thailand



Honored with the Green Innovation Award at the ACES Awards (2021), Thailand



Conferred the Prime Minister's Award for Innovation for Chemical Recycling in Thailand (2021)



Won the Prime Minister's Industry Award for Quality Management (2022), Thailand



Recognized for Excellence in Corporate Social Responsibility by the Department of Industrial Works, Thailand (2023)



Garnered the Zero Accident Award and Safety Committee Award from the Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia (2025)



Secured the PROPER Blue Rating for Environmental Management by the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia (2025)



Achieved recognition for Occupational Safety Excellence through the P2K3 Award from the Governor of Banten, Indonesia (2026)



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Management Discussion and Analysis

I. Corporate Overview

In this document, the terms 'Company', 'Polyplex' and 'Group' refer to the consolidated operations of Polyplex Corporation Ltd.

Polyplex is a leading producer of Biaxially Oriented Polyethylene Terephthalate (BOPET) film with a global footprint in an attractive Industry. It offers a wide range of polymeric films across various substrates including BOPET (thin & thick), Biaxially Oriented Polypropylene Film (BOPP), Cast Polypropylene (CPP) and Blown Polypropylene/Polyethylene (Blown PP/PE). Its portfolio of specialty, innovative and differentiated products are used across packaging, electrical & electronic and other industrial applications. The Company has a unique value proposition of on-shoring, off-shoring and near-shoring for a global customer base, while maintaining cost leadership. Polyplex has the second largest global capacity ex-China in its core business of thin BOPET films.

Polyplex is the only global player with resin plants at all manufacturing locations. Backward integration enables it to develop resins required for specialty products, apart from enhancing cost competitiveness and ensuring supply security. Forward integration provides an ability to undertake one or more downstream processes on the base film in a cost-efficient manner leading to higher innovation, value addition and reduced volatility. Downstream businesses like metallizing, silicone coating, extrusion coating, holography, Transfer

Metallized Paper (TMP)/ Direct Metallized Paper (DMP) and offline chemical coating (including films for digital print media) have enabled the Company to offer products for a variety of applications.

The Company believes that its differentiated positioning in combination with its other strengths like integrated manufacturing operations, global sales & distribution network, customer access & intimacy and wide offering of specialty products shall continue to be the key enablers for superior performance and earning stability.

BOPET film, also known as polyester film, was invented in the mid-1950s. It is a flexible, clear or translucent material produced from PET polymer, a linear, thermoplastic polyester resin. BOPET film is a high-performance film with a unique combination of qualities like high tensile strength, durability, high heat resistance, excellent gas-barrier properties, dimensional stability, chemical inertness, clarity and recyclability. BOPET film is known for its versatility with a wide and growing range of applications. These diverse applications and intrinsic product characteristics lead to a constant pipeline of new product variations and applications thus reducing dependence on any one application or product.

BOPET film is available commercially in varying thicknesses, widths and specifications depending upon the needs of end users. It can be produced as a single layer (mono) or can be coextruded with other copolymers into a multilayer film with various functional



properties encompassing the desired characteristics of each material.

The polymeric films business is quite different from a pure play commodity business like its precursor inputs - PTA, MEG, PP/PET resins, due to a combination of several factors:

- The product is almost always “made to order” as contrasted with “made to stock”
- Multiplicity of Stock Keeping Units (SKU's) (based on unique combinations of length, width, thickness, surface treatment during process as well as downstream treatments and Core ID)
- Fragmented customer base
- Quality and customer service considerations
- Differing buyer behavior across markets

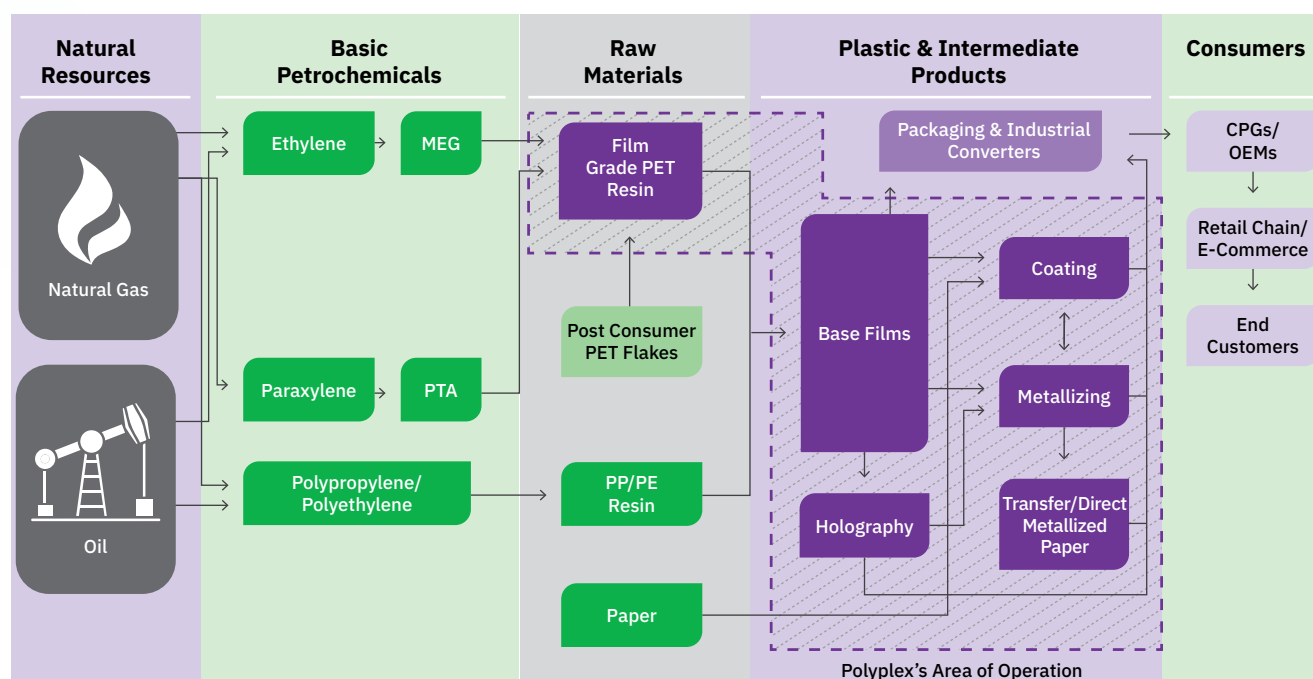
Pricing is influenced by a host of factors as listed above besides import parity i.e. Logistics cost differentials and varying customs duties – both normal, trade defense measures like anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard duties as well as special / reciprocal tariffs.

This can create significant differentials in regional price levels as well as between standard products and value added / specialty products.

There is increasing concern among all stakeholders & environmental groups on sustainability aspects with the focus being primarily on reusability and recyclability of plastics. Flexible packaging is mostly multi-layered plastic (MLP) laminate which offers several sustainability benefits when compared with rigid forms of packaging. These include resource efficiency, reduced material to landfill, high product to package ratio, cost competitiveness, lower carbon footprint throughout the life cycle of packaging etc. Given its myriad benefits, there is no ban on MLP in any country/region, unlike several other single use plastic (SUP) items. The Company continuously strives to work on providing sustainable solutions (products and processes) as a commitment towards the environment. The recycling operations in Thailand provides sustainable solutions for film-based process waste as well as post-consumer plastic waste. Regulatory measures across the world are focused on increasing recycled content which promotes the growth of the recycled PET (rPET) market.

BOPET film is made from Polyester resin (chips), which in turn is produced from Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) and Mono-Ethylene Glycol (MEG). The Company produces its own film grade PET resin.

The value chain for the Company's main businesses is depicted below:

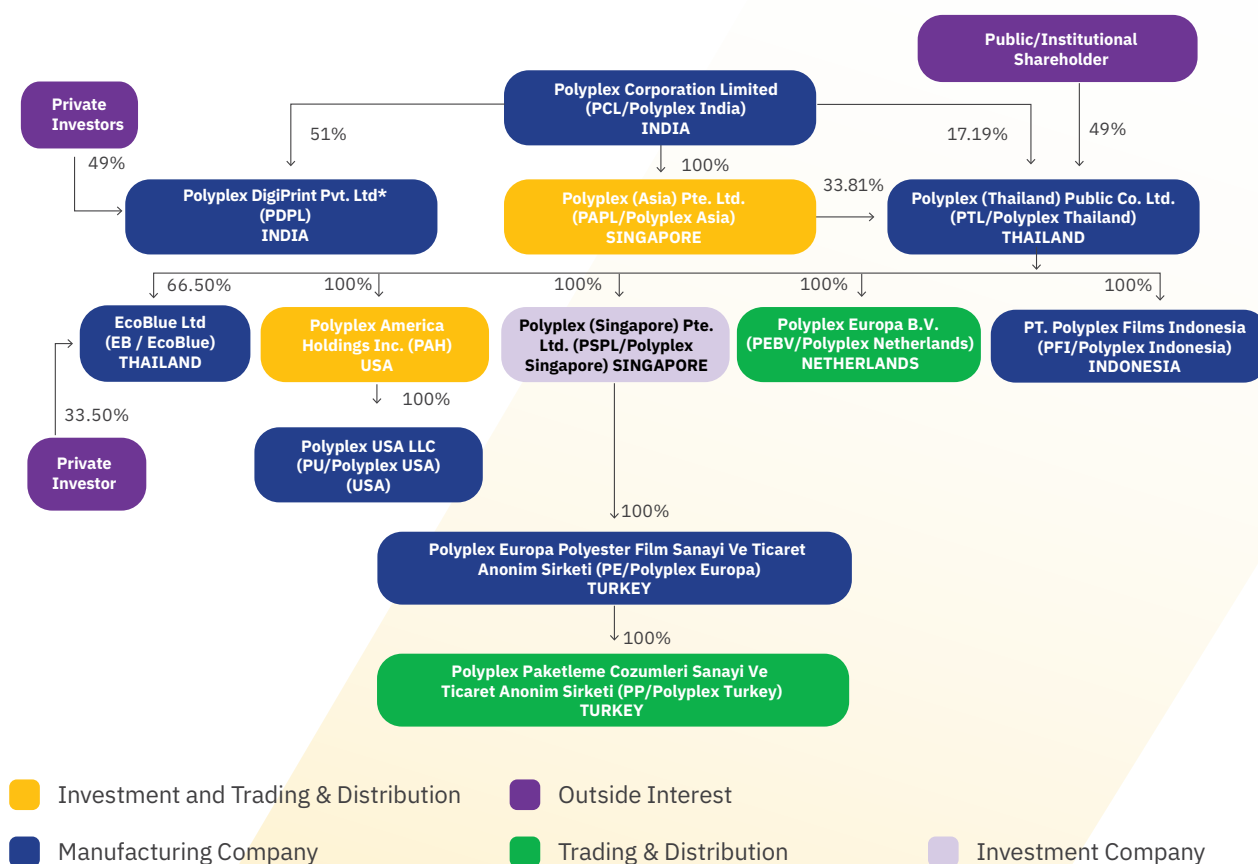


Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

II. Global Operations

Polyplex was the first Indian producer to set up manufacturing facilities in multiple countries. It currently has market share of ~9% (ex. China) in thin BOPET Films globally. The Company has a global manufacturing footprint across 8 locations in five countries – India, Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey, and the US supplemented with an extensive sales & distribution network in key demand centers. The Company also has additional warehouses in Poland, Germany & Netherlands and liaison offices in South Korea & Japan to enhance its sales capability. This ensures a reliable supply chain and helps capitalize on the increasing preference of customers to source locally. Polyplex can supply customers with its global supply network, offering a built-in resilience to any disruption including geo-political events.

Polyplex Group structure



*Formerly known as TechNova Printrite Products Pvt. Ltd (TPPPL)

Note – Polyplex Corporation Limited (PCL) holds a 26% equity stake in its associate company, BECIS Solar 1 Private Limited (a Captive Power Company). Investments in captive power companies are held by the Company as a consumer in accordance with the requirements of the Electricity Act, 2005. However, the Company does not exercise significant influence over BECIS Solar 1 Private Limited as defined under Ind AS, and therefore, the financial statements of the associate are not consolidated with the financial statement of the Company.



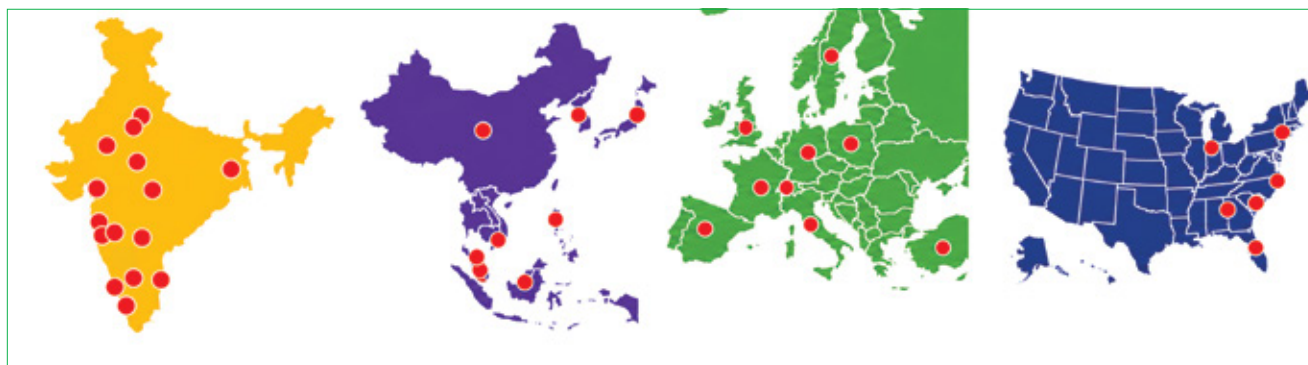
Global Sales Force

Polyplex has a direct presence in all the key regional markets, primarily through its own sales team (many of local nationality) complemented by an extensive global agent network, which helps develop strong customer relationship. Within each key market, presence in multiple locations maximizes customer coverage efforts. Relationships with most key customers are deep-rooted and span over 15+ years.

Particulars	India ¹	Other Asia	Europe ²	North America
Sales and Marketing Team Size	50	23	28	12
# of Locations	15	8	9	6

¹Including the sales and marketing team of Polyplex DigiPrint Private Limited (PDPL), formerly known as Technova Prinrite Products Private Limited (TPPPL)

²Including major distributor

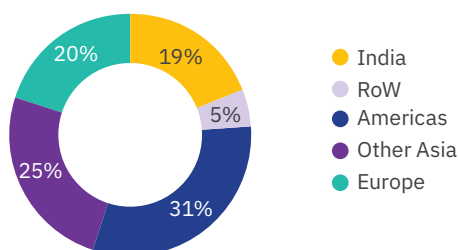


Global Customer Base

The Company has a well-diversified customer base with an even distribution of sales globally across Americas, Europe, India and Other Asia. The Company is a Tier I supplier to leading global and regional converters who cater to the top Consumer Product Group Companies (CPGs)/ Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) operating both at the country / regional level as well as across multiple continents.

Access to Global Customer Base

Geographic Business Mix (FY26 Revenue)



Revenue: Reported sales excluding other operating revenues

Integrated Manufacturing Capacities across Geographies

Location	Resin		Base Films					Value Added Films			
	PET Film Resin (MT)	Mechanically Recycled Resin (MT)	BOPET Thin (MT)	BOPET Thick (MT)	BOPP (MT)	CPP (MT)	Blown PP/ PE (MT)	Metallized (MT)	Holography (MT)	Coated (Mn Sqm)	TMP (Mn Sqm)
India	77,600	-	107,400	-	35,000	-	-	49,500	5,040	407	152
Thailand	1,06,050	59,700	42,000	28,800	-	10,000	17,245	21,700	480	985	-
Turkey	75,850	-	58,000	-	-	-	4,392	20,700	-	478	-
USA	86,000	-	81,000	-	-	-	-	9,250	-	120	-
Indonesia	90,000	-	48,000	-	60,000	-	-	18,000	-	-	-
Polyplex Group	4,35,500	59,700	3,36,400	28,800	95,000	10,000	21,637	1,19,150	5,520	1,990	152

Notes:

- The capacity of all product lines is in MT per annum except Coated Films and Transfer Metallized Paper where the capacity is in million SQM per annum.
- Include projects under implementation viz new BOPET Film Line and Two Metallizers in India, new Offline Coater in Turkey.
- Coated capacity also includes the coater capacity of Polyplex DigiPrint Private Limited (PDPL), formerly known as Technova Prinrite Products Private Limited (TPPPL).

Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

III. BOPET Film Industry Overview

BOPET film is an attractive and vibrant industry, growing at ~ 2x of global GDP growth rates since the turn of the millennium. The traditional segmentation of BOPET films has been thin and thick films based on distinct applications and lack of supply side substitutability. Thick films generally refer to films with a range of 50-350 microns whereas films below 50 microns are characterized as thin films. In recent years, several intermediate thickness lines (with thickness ranging between 8-150 micron) have also been installed. The BOPET film industry has seen various structural changes over the last seven decades with an inexorable move from West to the East with Asia accounting for ~81% of demand and ~87% of capacity. Film producers from Asia (mostly headquartered in India) have become major global players. There has also been a dispersion of technology with progressive orientation towards higher productivity assets for standard films.

BOPET film growth has been driven by the continued shift from rigid to flexible, loose to packaged and increasing demand for enhanced packaging solutions that preserve food products and support the growing consumption of retail-ready convenience foods by an increasingly affluent global consumer base. Further, growth and developments in electrical and electronic applications continue to sustain demand. Some of the distinctive functional strengths of BOPET film are:

- Light weight, low-cost, high-performance material
- Significant application in food packaging – a “recession proof” demand base
- Suitable for use on high-speed packaging lines
- Very good heat resistance
- Excellent performance with a variety of barrier options, coatings and printing
- Extensively used across a broad range of technical applications
- rPET is the most widely available recycled plastic and can be incorporated into BOPET films with up to 100% content

Polyplex has traditionally operated predominately in thin BOPET films, which accounts for ~81% of the overall global PET film demand. Flexible packaging remains the largest end use segment, especially in Asia. Non-packaging demand includes applications in the construction industry, stamping foil, tapes, window films, release liners for labels, Multi-Layer Ceramic Capacitors (MLCC) & Optical Clear Adhesives (OCA), flat panel displays, backsheets for photovoltaic panels, manufacturing process of lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles and storage which are potentially high growth sectors.

Thin BOPET Film market

The largest application of Thin BOPET films is flexible packaging, which accounts for 76% of the total thin films used. Flexible packaging plays a key role in source reduction based on the principle of ‘use less packaging material in the first place’.

Advantages of flexible packaging versus conventional alternatives are overwhelming, including:

- Lowest carbon footprint
- Low resource intensity
- Consumer convenience
- Highest product to package ratio
- Cost competitiveness, ease of transportation, storage and use
- Design, structure flexibility, customization and shelf appeal
- Safety and product protection (freshness and extended shelf life)
- Prevention of food waste and contamination

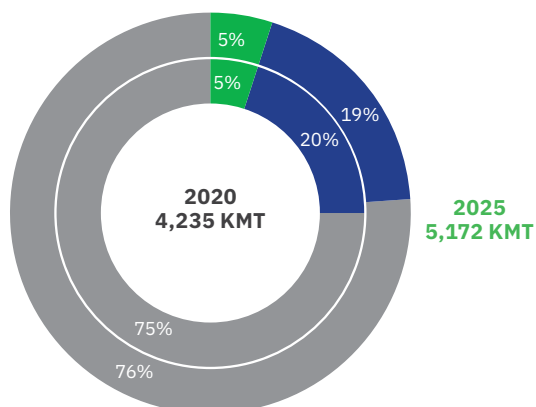
This has resulted in higher-than-GDP growth in the global flexible packaging industry. BOPET film, being a higher-end preferred substrate within packaging, has grown more rapidly than other substrates, averaging around 4-5% per annum. Packaging demand is resilient as it is driven by the consumption of food products and consumer staples, usage of which in general is non-discretionary in nature. This packaging segment characteristic along with its attributes of safety, hygiene and integrity has resulted in steady demand growth over the years. There was a short-term impact on demand in 2023 due to recessionary/inflationary conditions across the globe resulting in lower apparent demand, especially due to the cumulative impact of destocking post-Covid across the value chain. However, the Global market rebounded in 2024 with most major markets returning to normalized demand levels. This recovery trend has continued into 2025, with improved demand visibility across key end-use segments.

An increase in purchasing power in developing countries has been accompanied by a rise in per capita packaging material consumption. However, when compared with mature markets, per capita packaging material consumption in developing countries is still low.

Asia is the largest market for thin BOPET films, accounting for about three-fourths of global consumption. Faster growing Asian demand is the main driving force in the global markets. Within Asia, India leads with robust growth of ~10% driven by FMCG expansion, while Southeast Asia demonstrates moderate demand growth. China maintains its global dominant position and is forecast to grow at 6% p.a. despite having an underwhelming 2025.



Global Thin PET Film Demand by End Use



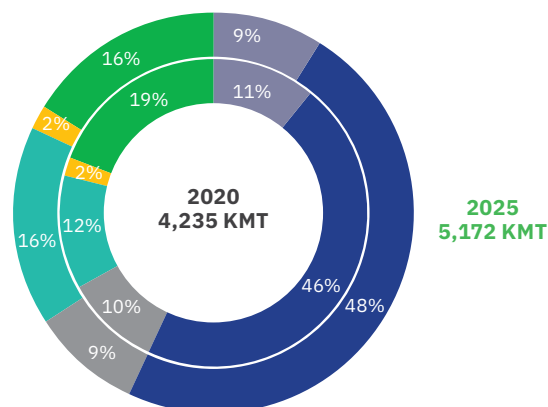
- Electrical/Electronics
- Other Industrial
- Packaging & Metallized Films

Source: Updated Company estimates

A similar trend is also evident on the supply-side with most of the new capacities being installed in low-cost developing countries (mainly in China & India). The Chinese government's 14th Five-Year plan announced in 2021 incentivized investment in petrochemicals and downstream chemical markets. This investment supercycle has created a vastly oversupplied global market. However, the Chinese producers have borne the brunt of this with low domestic operating rates. Chinese players primarily cater to the domestic market with limited presence in Southeast Asia. Their presence in the US and Europe is negligible on account of factors like limited presence of front-end / post sales or technical service teams, narrow product range, trade barriers, lesser ability to offer credit, language and cultural differences etc.

A large proportion of the new capacity emphasizes on productivity and cost management. This had an impact on traditional producers of PET film operating with high-cost structures, who have chosen to concentrate on niche technology-oriented segments like films for optical applications, high end release liners, and specific applications within packaging and industrial segments. The high speed and productivity of the latest 10 meter+ wide lines same as our Indonesia line, latest US investment and upcoming Bazpur line of Polyplex will bring more cost competitiveness and may result in closure of some old and inefficient lines. While trade defense measures like anti-dumping and countervailing duties were invoked in the past, they were unable to address the problems of inefficient assets in developed countries producing standard films.

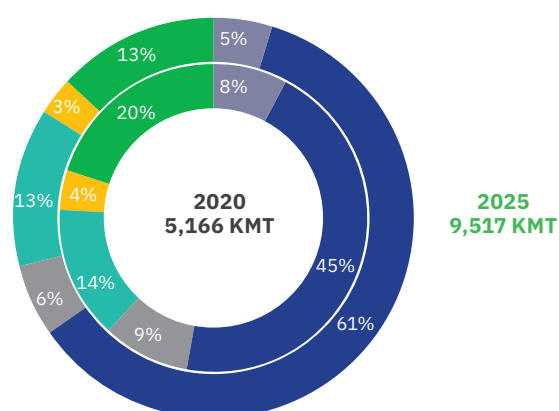
Global Thin PET Film Demand by Region



- Americas
- China
- Europe
- India
- Middle East & Africa
- Other Asia and Oceanic

Source: Updated Company estimates

Global Thin PET Film Capacity by Region



- Americas
- China
- Europe
- India
- Middle East & Africa
- Other Asia and Oceanic

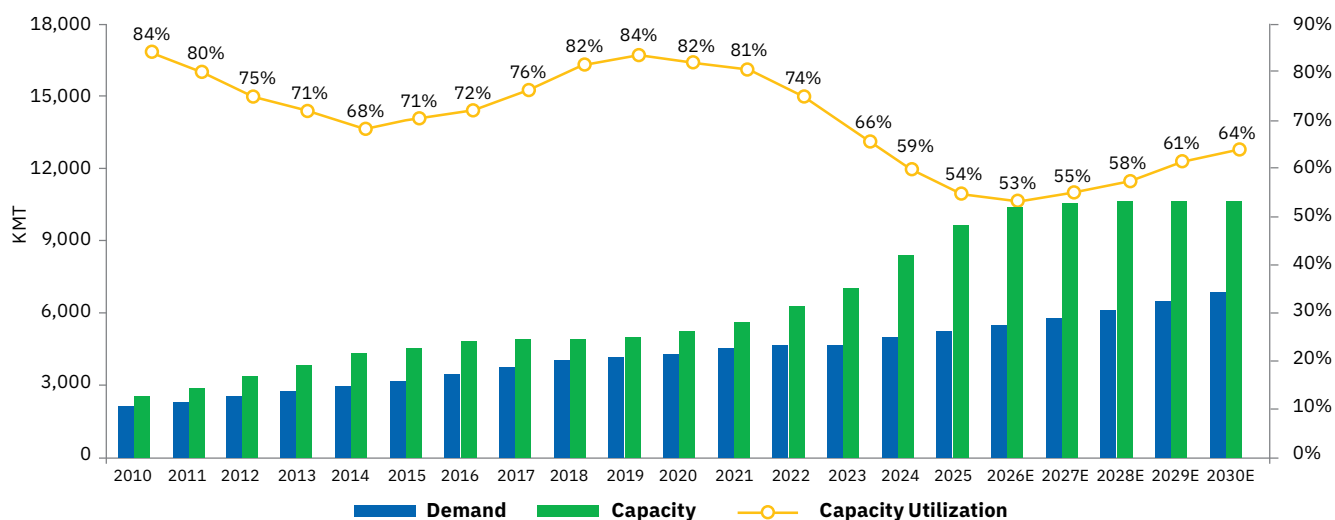
Source: Updated Company estimates

Global thin BOPET film growth is expected at about 5% for the next few years, with demand in India expected to continue growing at ~10%. Companies with a global footprint, consistent quality products, diversified product portfolio, access to international customers and stronger supply chains stand a better chance of participating in market growth and delivering margins above the industry average.

Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

The trend in global capacity utilization (CUF) for thin PET film is as below:

Global Thin PET Film

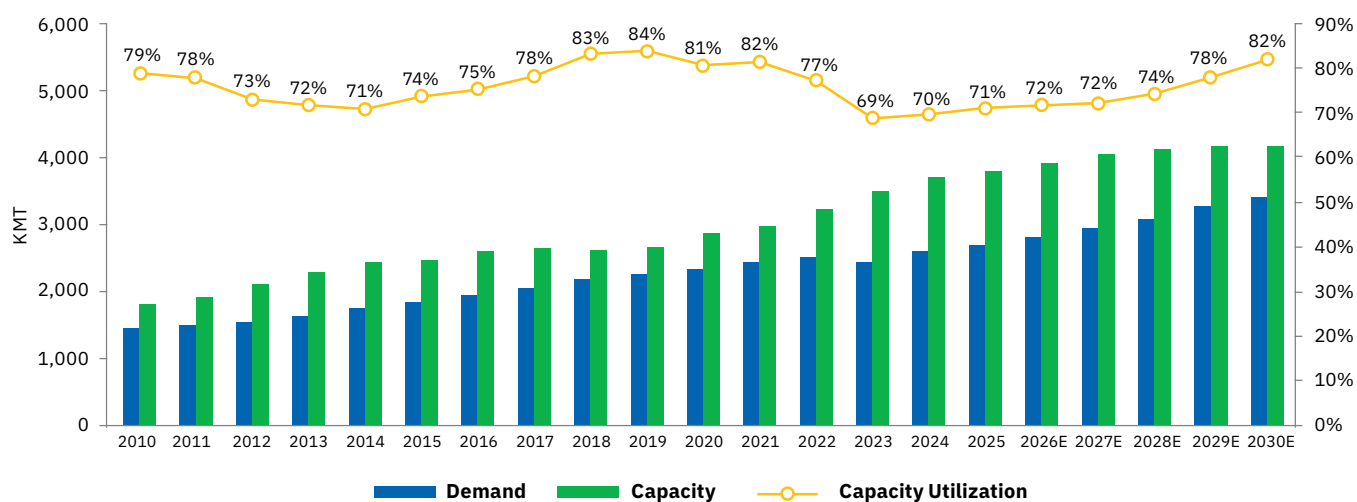


Source: Updated Company estimates

Since 2019, the global Thin BOPET film industry has witnessed capacity additions exceeding 4.5 MMT, predominantly in Asia. China has accounted for approximately 73% of these additions, followed by India at around 14%, resulting in industry-wide oversupply. Per industry sources, even though many more additional lines are on order in China, it is expected that some of these may be cancelled or postponed due to the prevailing oversupply situation. With limited absorption in export markets, older and less efficient production lines are increasingly at risk of temporary shutdowns or permanent closures.

Excluding China, the planned capacity additions are limited. This is reflected in the CUF chart below which is for Ex-China.

Global Thin PET Film Ex-China



Source: Updated Company estimates



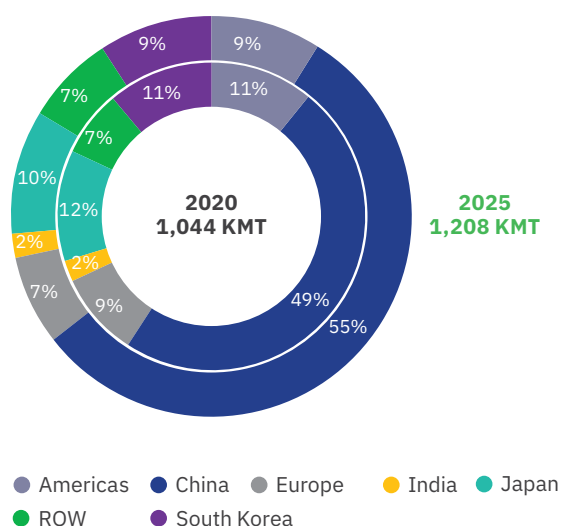
While in the short to medium term, the oversupply situation is expected to continue, with the expected pause in capacity additions ex-China, closure of older inefficient lines and increase in demand, the CUF is expected to improve gradually.

Based on experience, CUF levels between 80-85% can be considered high and close to the full producible capacity for the industry. In practice, some producers produce lower than the nameplate capacity as the assets are older and inefficient while some produce with capacity utilization even higher than 100% using new and modern machinery based on their expertise and experience.

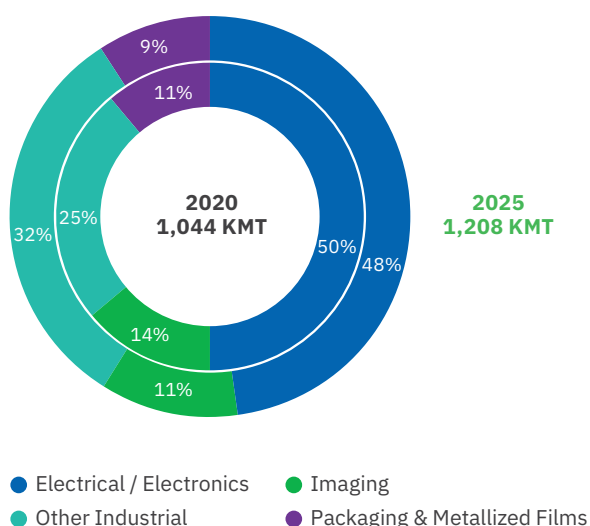
Thick BOPET Film market

Thick BOPET films demand is expected to demonstrate a steady CAGR of ~4-5% going forward. The Electrical & Electronics sector is expected to support healthy growth, primarily concentrated in South Korea and China. Key drivers include MLCC films, OLED displays, AI-related applications, and autonomous vehicle electronics, which command premium pricing and better margins. However, photovoltaic film demand has slowed as solar manufacturers shift to glass panels for efficiency gains, eliminating what was previously a robust renewable energy growth avenue for BOPET films.

Global Thick PET Film demand by Region



Global Thick PET Film demand by End Use

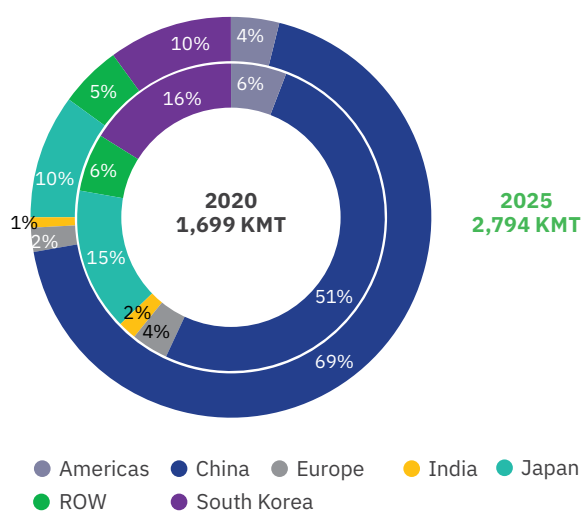


Source: Updated Company estimates

Like in thin BOPET film business, the capacity addition for thick BOPET film has also been primarily in China with a CAGR of 17% in the last 5 years and aggregating to 69% of current global capacity. Producers in Europe and America constitute only around 5% of world capacity in 2025.



Global Thick PET Film capacity by End Use

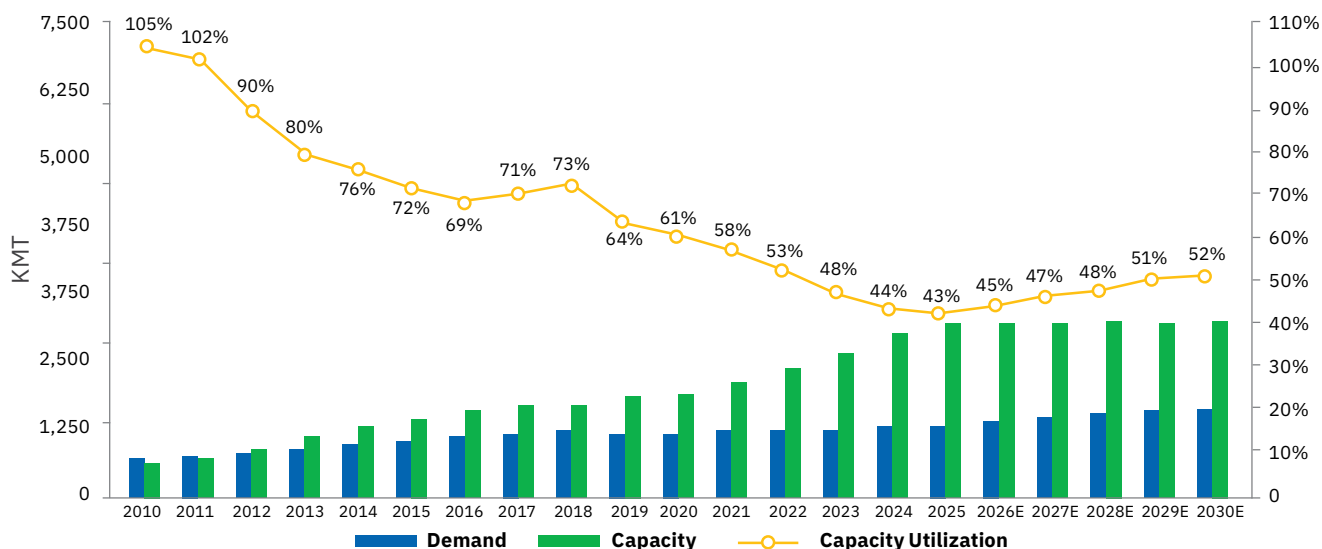


Source: Updated Company estimates

Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

The trend in global capacity utilization for thick PET film is as under:

Global Thick PET Film



Source: Updated Company estimates

Due to high quality standards required by optical thick film customers, manufacturers targeting this sector face higher levels of wastage due to defects, and therefore the saleable output of thick film lines is often poor relative to thin film lines. As a result, optimal utilization level for thick film lines is often at ~ 70%.

The Thick Film line in Thailand has enabled Polyplex to straddle the entire spectrum of end-uses for BOPET films by accessing the traditional industrial and electrical applications for thick films, along with significant progress in catering to several new applications including sophisticated release liners for electronics and other industrial segments. The first film line in India which was revamped in 2011 and further upgraded in 2014 to produce intermediate thicknesses/ specialties, also contributes to the Company's growth/ margins.

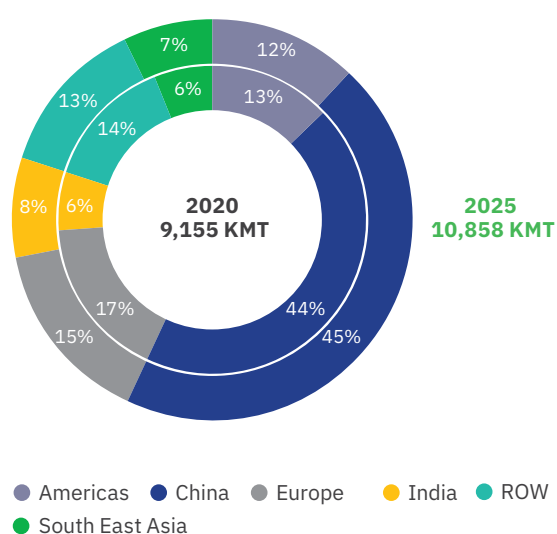
IV. BOPP Film Industry Overview

The global demand for BOPP is ~10.8 MMT in 2025 and is expected to grow at more than 4%. Food applications accounted for ~59% of total demand, with the remaining 41% attributed to non-food segments. Despite a difficult year in 2023 due to falling global sales and de-stocking, underlying demand growth remains positive. The nature of its main applications – food packaging, which is largely recession proof, labels and tape base film, which have benefitted from the growing e-commerce ecosystem continues to drive demand. International trade in BOPP is much lower than BOPET, as BOPP capacity is dispersed geographically. Regional demand-supply dynamics play a more important role in this industry than global demand supply balance.

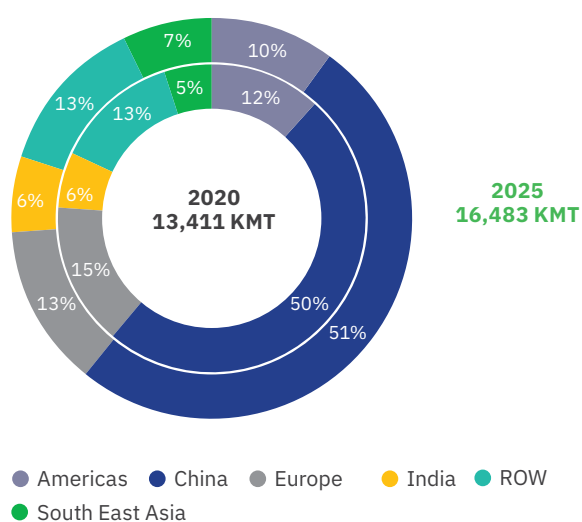


Feedstock of BOPP film is polypropylene (PP) resin a downstream product from crude oil and/or gas and is widely traded across the globe. BOPP may be preferred over BOPET in certain applications due to its high moisture resistance feature, sealing and other properties. Though BOPET and BOPP are sometimes considered as substitutes the two films have distinct individual features & are more often complimentary in a typical laminate structure.

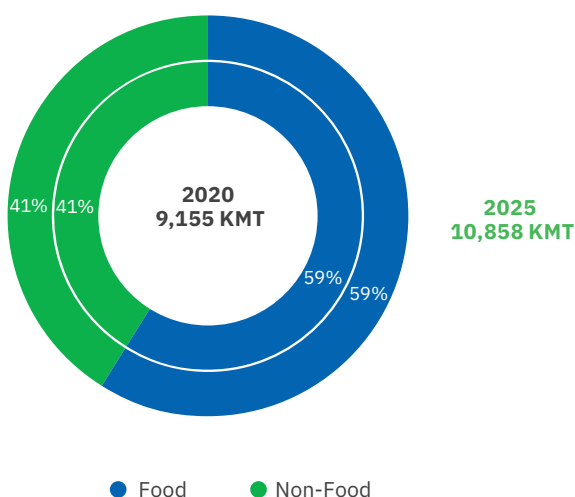
Global BOPP Film Demand by Region



Global BOPP Film Capacity by Region



Global BOPP Film Demand by End Use

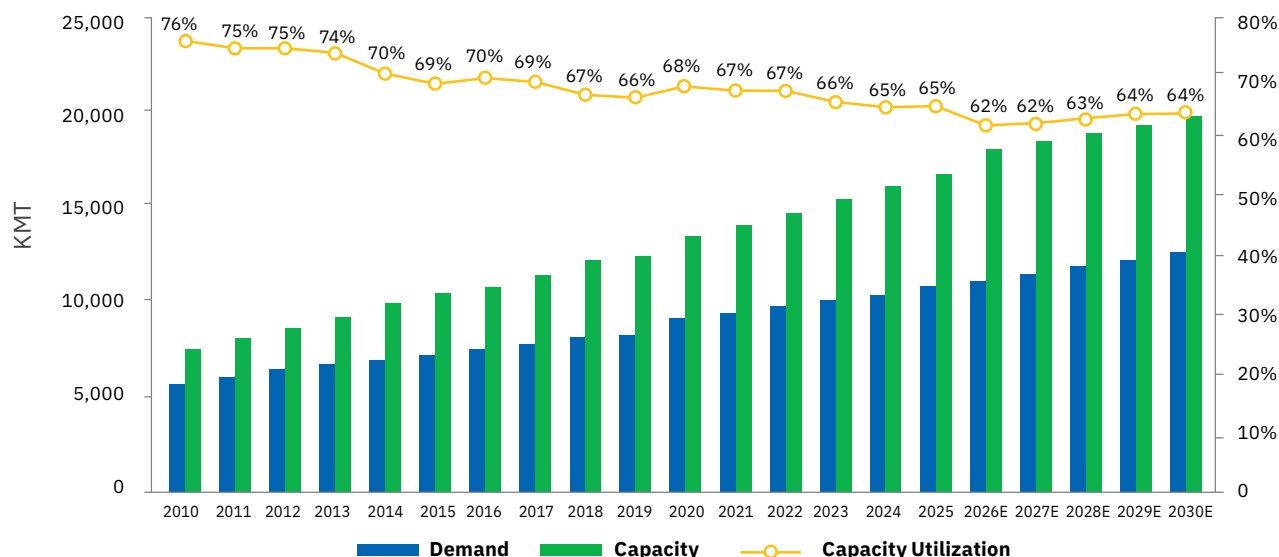


Source: Updated Company estimates

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The trend for global capacity utilization for BOPP film is as under:

Global Demand Supply



Source: Updated Company estimates

The industry does not run on 100% utilization on account of product mix and CUF between 75-80% is typically described as 'optimal'.

Just like BOPET film, there have been capacity additions in BOPP film too with China accounting for ~60% of the incremental capacity, followed by significant additions in India. However, the percentage of incremental capacity at global level has been almost equivalent to the incremental demand, keeping the CUF of BOPP Film less volatile across the period.

In India, several new BOPP lines were commissioned during FY 25-26, with an additional 8-10 lines expected over the next 1-2 years. This is likely to impact the demand-supply balance, putting pressure on industry margins. However, the impact has been partially offset by the temporary shutdown of certain capacities following a fire incident at a major competitor's facility in May 2025.

The BOPP line in Indonesia has helped diversify the product offering and derive cost economies. The Company is well positioned due to the highly fragmented nature of the local market, consisting of several players with small and inefficient lines besides significant duty protection on imports. Growth in demand, commonality of customers with BOPET films in flexible packaging, low cost of operations due to co-location and benefits of a high productivity line besides a global sales and distribution network provides further substance.

V. CPP and Blown PP/PE Films Business

1. CPP Films (Cast Polypropylene Films)

CPP films are transparent/white/ matt/color multilayer cast polypropylene films made from Homo Polymer and Co-polymer grades of PP (polypropylene) resin. They are specifically engineered to offer:

- Excellent optical clarity
- High sealing performance
- Medium barrier after metallization
- Easy convertibility for lamination, printing processes and pouching

Applications:

CPP films serve a wide range of applications across various industries, primarily in flexible packaging:

- Food packaging for snacks, bakery products, confectionery, frozen foods, fresh produce, and retortable products
- Lamination structures combined with BOPP, PET, nylon, aluminum foil, and other substrates for high-performance flexible packaging
- Metallized films used in moisture-sensitive and shelf-life-critical packaging applications (confectionaries and snacks)



- Healthcare and pharmaceutical packaging require consistent sealing performance, stem sterilization and product protection
- Industrial and specialty applications including labels, release liners, protective outer packaging and carrier film for the flexible circuit board
- Textile, stationery, and consumer goods packaging

The CPP film industry continues to evolve toward higher performance and more sustainable packaging solutions. Growing demand for convenience foods, e-commerce packaging, and recyclable mono-material structures are creating opportunities for innovation in CPP film products. Manufacturers are increasingly focusing on specialty grades, downgauging, improved process efficiency, and sustainable packaging solutions to meet changing customer requirements and regulatory expectations.

The Company's strategy remains focused on delivering high-quality CPP film products, expanding value-added specialty grades, improving operational efficiency, and strengthening customer relationships to enhance competitiveness and support long-term sustainable growth.

2. Blown PP and PE Films

Blown films are manufactured by extruding molten polymer into a tubular shape and then inflating it to form films. The Company's blown film business has steadily expanded over the years to support growing customer demand and strengthen its presence in domestic and international markets. PTL had forayed into this segment with its first Blown PP line in October 2013. These films enable participation in several specialty segments, as a base for offline coatings which are used in many value-added applications.

Growth & Capacity Expansion:

- 2nd Line (Thailand, 2018): Introduced PE-based blown films targeting merchant markets
- 3rd Line (Thailand, 2021): Enabled catering to new applications such as:
 - Agricultural films (e.g. mulch films)
 - Labels and liners
 - Airbag safety film substrates
 - Sealing layers for flexible laminates

- 4th Line (Turkey, March 2022): Further diversified the product portfolio and targeted high-value specialty film markets
- 5th Line (Thailand, February 2026): Targeted to meet the increasing demand for specialty film applications

Key Features and Advantages:

Blown film offers several performance advantages across a wide range of packaging and industrial applications:

- Excellent mechanical strength, puncture resistance and thermal resistance
- Superior toughness and durability for demanding applications
- Good sealability and processability across various packaging systems
- Capability to produce mono-material recyclable packaging structures
- Multi-layer technology enabling customized performance characteristics
- High flexibility in film design for industrial, consumer, and specialty applications
- Cost-effective packaging solution with efficient material utilization

Applications:

The Company's blown film products are used across a diverse range of industries and applications, including:

- Food and consumer goods packaging
- Industrial packaging and protective films
- Shrink films and bundling applications
- Agricultural films and specialty applications
- Hygiene and healthcare packaging
- Heavy-duty sacks, liners, and industrial bags
- Lamination, and conversion-grade films

Increasing emphasis on recyclable packaging, downgauging, and material efficiency is driving demand for advanced multi-layer blown film solutions. With its diversified manufacturing base, continuous investment in modern equipment,

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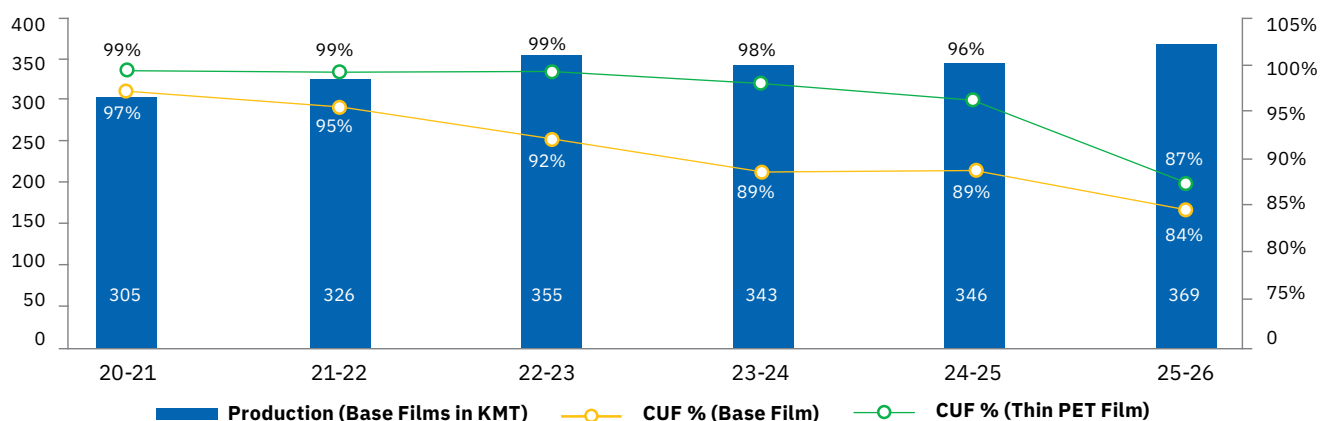
and focus on value-added products, the Company is well positioned to address evolving market requirements and support sustainable long-term growth.

Sustainability Focus:

Blown PE and Low SIT CPP films are gaining traction in monolayer packaging solutions, aligning with the sustainability goals of increasing recyclability and reducing multi-material waste.

VI. Polyplex Performance

Base Film production & Capacity Utilization



*Reduction in Polyplex Capacity utilization in FY 25-26 is due to the slow ramp-up of new film line in USA. Excluding new line in the US, CUF is 94%
 Base Film constitutes PET (Thin + Thick), BOPP, Blown PP/PE & CPP Films
 CUF - Capacity Utilization Factor



Even while industry wide overcapacity prevails, Polyplex has consistently displayed an industry leading capacity utilization due to superior market access and higher productivity. During FY 25-26, capacity utilization witnessed a marginal decline, primarily due to the gradual ramp-up of the newly commissioned Thin BOPET film line in the United States. Excluding the impact of the new line, the Company achieved a capacity utilization level of approximately 94%. Key drivers for strong capacity utilization are:

- Deep customer access and higher market penetration in key demand centers due to multi-location manufacturing
- Higher and increasing proportion of specialty films
- Extensive sales and distribution network complemented with local warehousing
- Ability to move material between different regions depending on local market conditions, thus withstanding the regional imbalances and industry volatility
- Consistent improvement in productivity and cost competitiveness

Higher productivity is usually a function of ability to run at higher average / peak speeds, optimal downtime and better deckle (width) utilization besides other factors.



VII. Industry Outlook for BOPET Film

Global thin film growth has been resilient and expected to grow at about 5%. Packaging remains the largest end-use segment with different regions showing diverging performance.

Industrial applications (MLCC, OLED, AI-related electronics, automotive) and other similar niche markets show superior growth prospects, providing potential margin protection and competitive differentiation strategies.

The drive for sustainable packaging and evolving regulatory mandates may create additional opportunities as well as raise concerns on usage of certain substrates of plastics in flexible packaging.

Majority of new capacity yet to come is in China, thus extending the current oversupply status in the industry. However, market conditions and overcapacity could incentivize much of this to be postponed or cancelled. The impact of overcapacity may be significant in China with moderate influence in other regions, as Chinese players have typically focused only on the domestic market and select SEA markets due to variety of reasons. Among other reasons, trade barriers, special / reciprocal tariffs in USA, limited product portfolios, and an uneven quality of certain imported material are major barriers to Chinese export growth. The Ex-China CUF is expected to improve as demand growth continues to be robust and new capacity additions are expected to be minimal.

The Company believes that its well-distributed manufacturing operations, diversified and increasing value-added product portfolio, quality consistency, international customer base, customer relationships, efficient supply chain and a conservative Balance Sheet will allow it to grow profitably and withstand industry volatilities much better.

VIII. Indian Flexible Packaging Market

Thin BOPET Market

The BOPET film industry in India is characterized by the presence of multiple players, with no single participant holding a dominant market share. Several entrants post 2010 from allied/converting business have backward integrated into BOPET films. The domestic market is competitive and volatile in nature with limited differentiation around standard films.

Size of India market is more than total combined demand of North America and Europe. Demand for BOPET film in India in the FY 26-27 is estimated to be around 8,93,000 tons per annum. The industry has been growing at >10% CAGR over the last decade and is expected to continue to do so in the foreseeable future. Double digit demand growth is driven by demographics, urbanization, continuing movement from loose and rigid forms to flexibles, increasing income levels & consumerism and accelerating export of laminates.

Over the past 3-4 years, thirteen new BOPET lines have been commissioned by existing as well as new players, thus impacting the CUF and margins. However, going forward, the demand supply balance is expected to improve. Last year, the Company announced a new brownfield BOPET line in Bazpur, India to regain market share, support value added business and achieve cost economies. The new line is expected to start in Q4 of FY 26-27.

The total installed capacity for thin BOPET films in India by end of FY 26-27 is expected to be about 13,00,000 tons per annum with a significant portion of the surplus being exported. On the trade front, preliminary anti-dumping duties have been determined on imports of thin PET film (8–100 microns) from China, Thailand,



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and Bangladesh. The imposition of final duties is subject to final determination by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) and subsequent approval and notification by the Ministry of Finance.

BOPP market

The BOPP industry in India also comprises of many players and has grown at ~10% CAGR over the last decade aided by a unique application in textile bags and is expected to continue to grow at historical rates. Industry CUF has been 85%+ over the past 5 years – which represents close to full utilization given the product mix. This has resulted in the announcement of several new lines by existing as well as new players. During FY 25-26, four new BOPP lines were commissioned, with an additional 8-10 lines expected to be added over the next 1-2 years. These capacity additions are likely to impact the demand-supply balance in the near term and may exert pressure on industry margins.

The Indian BOPP market in the FY 26-27 is estimated at about 9,50,000 tons per annum and the capacity is expected to be about 11,17,000 tons by end of FY 26-27 with the majority of surplus being exported. Demand is expected to continue growing at around 10% annually.

IX. Other Businesses

Silicone coating and extrusion coating businesses

The silicone coating business produces release liner, which is used for, among other applications, carrying adhesive labels until these are removed from the release liner and are applied to the final surface. Other applications of siliconized films include release liner for adhesive tapes, cast polymer materials, electronic applications, medical, hygiene products, roofing and other industrial uses. The Company has three offline siliconized coating lines – one in India and two in Thailand. Another line is under implementation in Turkey which is expected to be operational by Q2 FY 26-27. Polyplex also produces in-line coated silicone release liner during film extrusion process at its Thailand, Turkey and USA plants.

The extrusion coating business involves a combination of PET/BOPP/Nylon film with an extruded adhesive layer to produce thermal lamination films. Thermal lamination film is used for laminating offset/digital printed documents on one/both sides to improve durability and aesthetics of the printed documents. The principal uses comprise teaching aids, maps, certificates, posters, menu cards, ID security cards, book covers, carton board boxes, food packaging and reflective insulation. There is a shift in the global markets from offset print to

digital print lamination using special films for enhancing products' appearance. Carton box packing segments are also growing due to the change in food eating habits of customers. Overall, thermal films are estimated to grow at a rate of 3-5%, mainly in BOPP and its specialty thermal films segments. The extrusion coating products have significant level of complementariness with the Saraprint offline coating products

Offline coating business

Polyplex has successfully commercialized various specialty offline coated products for both packaging and industrial segments. These include specialties like transparent barrier films, lidding films, digital print media (under Saraprint brand), matte coated films, heat transfer films, transfer metallized film/paper, UV printable metallized film, Hot stamping foil, color films, soft touch films etc.

Digitization is rapidly growing in various application segments like photo book, labels, shrink sleeves, flexible packaging, graphics, promotional & customized digital printing, commercial printing etc. Polyplex has developed various digital print media film products to provide solutions for graphics, display, label and packaging segments.

The Company has several offline coating lines across India, Thailand, Turkey & USA to meet market demand and broaden the product portfolio. A new offline coater was commissioned in India in H2 FY25-26 to service increased demand and increase the share of specialty sales.

With the acquisition of 51% stake in Polyplex Digiprint Private Limited (formerly known as Technova Printrite Products Private Limited), the Company will accelerate the development of new, high performance, high-quality Digital Print Media solutions to meet the evolving market needs.

Metallized paper business

Polyplex has a laminating machine which was commissioned in FY 19-20 to facilitate Transfer Metallized Paper (TMP) business. In H2 FY 25-26, Polyplex installed an additional laminator to cater the increasing market demand. TMP is Metallic Paper where the metal is deposited on it by transfer from release coated metallized PET films.

Polyplex also has the capability of Direct Metallized Paper (DMP) wherein a very thin layer of aluminum is vacuum deposited onto a varnish lacquer coated paper and further print receptive lacquering is done on metal surface.



Metallized Paper is bio-degradable, has a brand appeal and is perceived to be recyclable. Major segments for metallized paper are:

- 1) Label face stock 2) Wet glue label
- 3) Gift Wrap 4) Cigarette wrap 5) Flexible packaging
- 6) Carton packing 7) Barrier Paper 8) Metallized Board
- 9) Holographic Paper 10) Holographic Board

The market potential for Transfer Metallized Paper in India is approximately 10k-11k tons.

Holography business

Holography is the process of making holograms which are usually intended for displaying three dimensional images, security text, and other unique features. It is a physical structure embossed on polymeric film that diffracts light into an image, text or patterns.

Holography is widely used in various flexible packaging applications that provide better aesthetics, protection from counterfeiting, fraud and brand protection besides hot stamping foil, security label, holography transfer paper and other packaging applications.

Holography is produced on a thin flexible polymeric film (PET, BOPP, CPP or Nylon) as well as Paper which has been micro-embossed with patterns or even images. Patterns or images are created by way of an embossing process which can provide a 3D effect and/or spectral (rainbow) coloring. To enhance holography effect & its

suitability in packaging application, embossed film is metallized on the holographic side.

The market potential for Holographic Film in India is approximately 12,000 tons and is expected to grow at around 6%

Polyplex has installed both seamless and shim line Holo technology to cater to a wider segment of market applications.

Recycling of plastic waste

The Company through its subsidiary in Thailand, Ecoblue Limited (Ecoblue), which started operations in 2013, provides sustainable solutions for film-based process waste as well as post-consumer plastic waste for varied applications. Over the years, EcoBlue has been working with different post-consumer and industrial wastes (both PET and Polyolefin based) to develop and produce high quality recycled materials which can replace virgin resin in high end applications like Bottles, PET Film, Filament Yarn etc. The rPET, rPP and rHDPE range are FDA approved, EFSA approved and Global Recycled Standard (GRS) and RecyClass certified. A major expansion in 2022 with a new state of the art recycling facility for post-consumer waste, for these applications demonstrates the Company's commitment towards sustainability. Ecoblue is also working with the Ocean bound plastics marketplace platform and developing supply chain for ocean bound plastics. In 2024, the Company obtained OBP (Ocean Bound plastic) certification. Ecoblue is now positioned amongst the leading recycling companies in the region.

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X. Demand Drivers for Polymeric Films



Population growth: The demand growth for polymeric films is expected to be linear and directly proportional to population growth. The world's population has tripled since the mid-20th century. It is estimated to reach 8.30 billion in 2026. Rising life expectancy is expected to lead to an ageing of the population, especially in high income countries, that will increase demand for healthcare and pharmaceutical products.



Improved quality of life: With growing life expectancy and quest for quality, consumers are expected to move towards packaged product consumption. As people adopt healthier lifestyles and consume more convenience foods, the demand for these items will continue to increase.



Increasing environmental awareness: Owing to increasing global environmental awareness, polymeric films are gaining popularity owing to lower environmental impact (lower resource intensity, emitting lower greenhouse gases and lighter in weight). Flexible packaging offers several sustainability benefits throughout the entire cycle of the package when compared to other packaging options, especially rigids.



Urbanization: Urbanization continues to be a key structural growth driver. Currently, around 56–57% of the global population, representing approximately 4.6–4.7 billion people, resides in urban areas. This share is expected to increase to nearly 68–70% by 2050, with the urban population rising to approximately 6.5–7 billion. Urbanization is associated with higher disposable incomes, evolving consumption patterns, and increased demand for packaged goods. With over 80% of global GDP generated in cities, urban centers remain critical to consumption growth, innovation, and productivity.



Increasing consumerism: Rising income levels and expanding middle-class populations are fueling global consumer spending, thereby supporting demand for polymeric films. Technological advancements are also contributing to increased usage in electrical, electronics, and industrial applications. Emerging segments such as Lithium-Ion Batteries (LiB) for electric vehicles are expected to create additional demand. The Asia-Pacific region, led by China and India, is anticipated to witness the fastest growth, driven by favorable demographics, increasing disposable incomes, and expansion across key end-use sectors such as food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, pet food, and personal care.



E-Commerce: The rapid expansion of e-commerce is a significant growth driver for the packaging industry. Increasing reliance on online shopping has heightened the importance of packaging for product protection, durability, and visual appeal. In the era of digital and social media-driven marketing, companies are increasingly adopting innovative and premium packaging formats. The Asia-Pacific region is expected to dominate this segment, supported by strong growth in e-commerce.



Retail Formats: The expansion of modern retail formats has created significant opportunities for the packaging industry. Organized retail drives demand for retail-ready packaging solutions that are space-efficient and optimize supply chain costs. Additionally, modern trade formats encourage impulse buying through visual merchandising, in-store promotions, and enhanced customer engagement, further supporting demand for attractive and functional packaging solutions.



XI. Key Differentiating Factors for Polyplex

- Onshore presence through integrated manufacturing and distribution in all major demand centers except China
- Inherent flexibility embedded in a range of upstream & downstream assets and organizational focus ensuring expeditious as well as economical product and application development
- An appropriate combination of integrated operations, contemporary assets, repurposed older lines, consistent improvement in productivity and cost structure securing long-term cost competitiveness on a delivered basis
- Focused downstream and side-stream investments to meet customized needs of packaging and industrial markets
- Continuous investment in assets and capabilities to meet future requirements aligned to emerging trends
- Ahead of the industry in recycling initiatives and the only Company to offer mechanically and chemically recycled rPET films at scale
- A comprehensive suite of products for flexible packaging industry
- Tier 1 supplier for BOPET films to global converters across both standard and specialty films
- Collaborative product and application development with customers

- An expanding portfolio of Thin and Thick Industrial BOPET films
- A proven management team with 20+ years at Polyplex and an in-depth understanding of the business
- A common value system across the organization, “SCORE” (Seamlessness, Care, Ownership & Responsibility and Excellence) secures the global mindset of a committed and empowered work force sensitive to all stakeholders

XII. Strategy & Positioning

Polyplex seeks to maximize long-term returns following a differentiated approach that responds proactively to business and environmental changes. As it seeks sustained and profitable growth i.e. a judicious balance between revenue enhancement and a benchmark return on capital employed, Polyplex has often been an industry trend setter with respect to the strategy choices made in the past. The key elements of this strategy are as under:

Global and Integrated Manufacturing Set-up

- Globally seen by Customers as a “Local Manufacturer” - Eight state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities across the globe help focus on their respective domestic and regional markets
- Integrated manufacturing capacities across geographies enable the Company to provide a comprehensive suite of products in each manufacturing location. It also ensures supply chain efficiency, cost optimization & lower time to access and market new products and applications

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- Backward integration into PET resin at all our film manufacturing locations is unique to Polyplex among the large global producers as others either do not have any captive resin facility or even if they do have, it may be at one location only and may not cover their entire requirement.

Diversified and Differentiated Product Portfolio

- The Company has the widest product portfolio in the industry across several polymeric film substrates; further enhanced due to multifarious downstream processing capabilities
- There is an increasing composition of innovative, highly customised and unique products to meet wide ranging requirements of customers
- Unique value proposition of differentiated products, applications and customers (D-PAC) has led to healthy growth in specialty portfolio. It is a competitive advantage developed over time
- Polyplex has created a portfolio of value added and D-PAC sales to act as a twin-layer moat for preserving profitability
- The acquisition of a 51% stake in Polyplex Digiprint Private Limited (formerly known as Technova Prinrite Products Private Limited) represents a strategic step towards further strengthening the Company's differentiated product portfolio, enhancing its capabilities in value-added segments, and deepening its presence in specialty applications

International Sales & Distribution Network

Polyplex offers

- Seamless and reliable supply chain through a judicious mix of onshore, nearshore manufacturing and imports
- Customer specific stocking programs – make-and-hold, consignment and local warehousing
- Direct sales presence through employees of local origin in key geographies in Asia, Europe and North America
 - Local presence in Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Philippines, Singapore besides Thailand and Indonesia
 - Physical presence of European sales team in 9 countries of the EU, Turkey & UK
 - North America sales team physically located in different US cities
 - Customers in African and South American markets are catered directly or through a wide agent network



- Intricate knowledge of customer requirements and global trends - local language, cultural affinity and physical presence play an important role in developing strong customer relationships
- Strong and real time feedback loop established through the salesforce leading to prompt onshore technical support
- Comprehensive product portfolio including high value differentiated products in different lot sizes

Cost efficient operations & assets

- Investment in vertical integration (both backward and forward) complemented with versatile and high productivity assets would continue to protect cost competitiveness, drive innovation & value addition
- Continuous improvements in productivity and cost optimization to maintain global cost leadership
- To increase the sales of specialty films and enable economic usage of the older & less productive film lines, Polyplex has been consistently repurposing its older assets to meet the growing space and demand for D-PAC products in a cost-effective manner
- The recent expansion in USA has helped reach an optimum combination of two BOPET lines along with matching PET Resin captive capacity besides downstream metalizing and offline coating assets leading to optimum cost structure.
- Other technological improvements like direct melt casting lines, upgrades and debottlenecking have helped Polyplex to remain cost competitive
- Efficient logistics cost due to proximity of manufacturing to customers and mostly local raw material sources have contributed towards operational efficiency



R&D capability

- Focus on innovation and collaborative application development helps the Company become a preferred supplier/partner with several large multinational customers and ensures sustained differentiation
- A well-staffed R&D centre in India supported by satellite onshore teams ensure multiple levels of customer engagement for product and application development
- Better technical services and new products are being facilitated by leveraging in-house R&D capabilities and experience
- Collaborative Research with Government labs and educational institutions to drive innovation and new sustainability positive products
- Systems have been created and strengthened to enhance cross-learning and sharing best practices/ benchmarking across various units and businesses of the Group.
- The Company has developed many products in the last few years and for relevant markets has filed patent applications. Currently, it has 40 patents across various products/ processes/ countries and has filed application for 6 more patents. Further, the Company also has registered 43 trademarks including Polyplex Digiprint Private Limited.

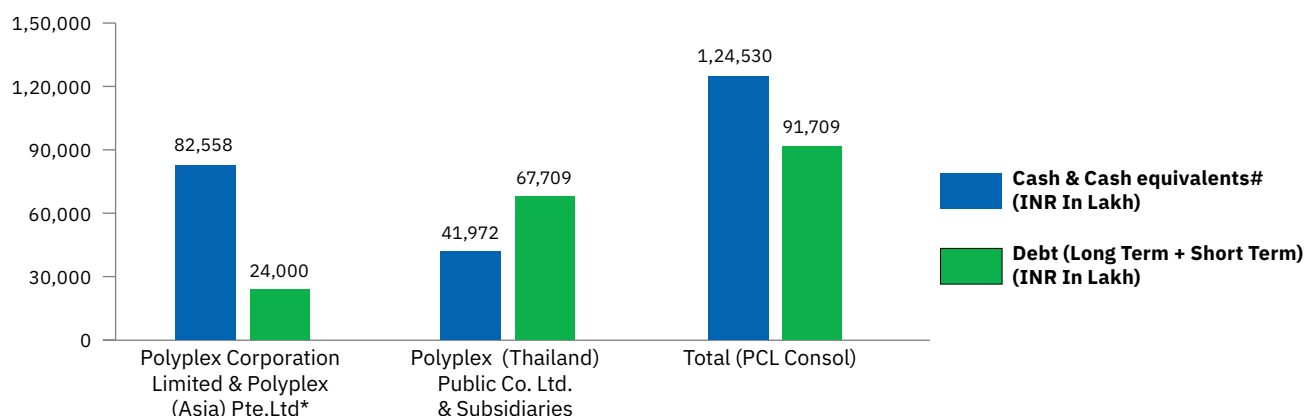
Sustainability focus

- The Company continually strives to develop sustainable products & processes and deliver more sustainable solutions for customers. There is a commitment towards sustainability with minimal environmental impact.
- Developed and optimized “chemical recycling” process for manufacturing Sarafil rPET Polyester film with Post-Consumer Recycled content up-to 100%.
- Increasing presence in high potential sustainability related applications (Solar PV, Lithium-Ion Batteries, Transfer Metallized film/paper)
- Promoted use of bio-based renewable raw materials for the manufacture of polyester films and energy sources.
- The Company has been following the best practices relating to the environment and health & safety of its employees and society
- Large facility in Thailand for recycling in-house and sourced polymeric waste further adds impetus to the sustainability agenda
- Working in close collaboration with industry associations, brand owners, converters, recyclers and research organizations on recycling of post-consumer flexible packaging waste

Strong Financial profile

- A liquid and strong Balance Sheet enhances flexibility to address growth opportunities
- Strong Cashflow generation with prudent capital structure:

Robust Balance Sheet with Net Cash Position



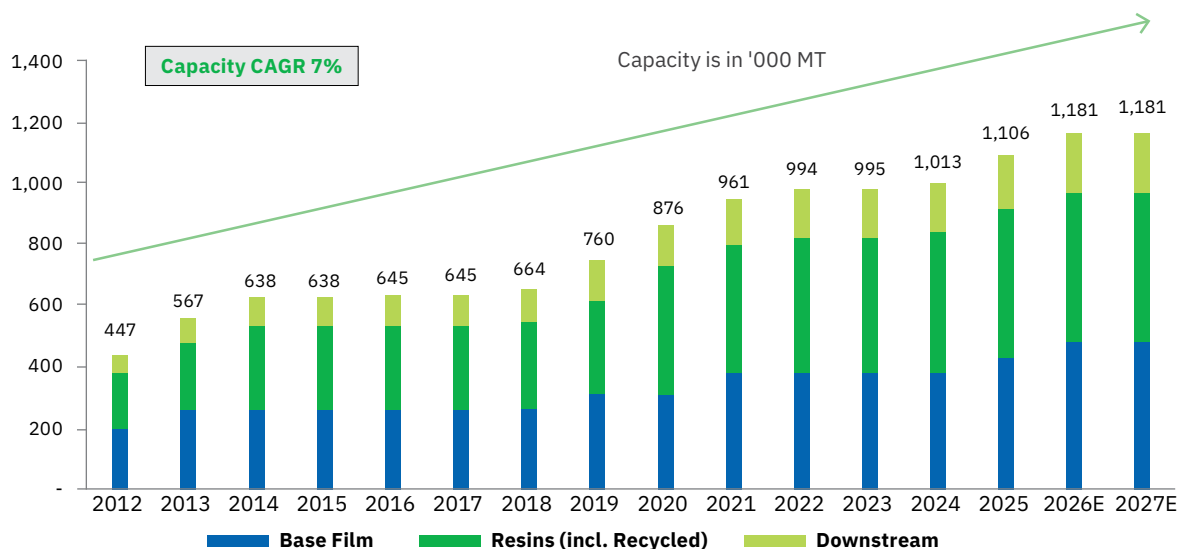
Note:

* Polyplex (Asia) Pte.Ltd (Singapore) is 100% owned by Polyplex Corporation Limited

Including non current Investment in FD's and Bonds

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This strategy has resulted in continuous growth (CAGR of 7% in capacity addition).



Note:

- Capacities for Coater and Transfer Paper Metallized has been converted into MT based on current product mix.
- Figures include the investments which are under implementation - new BOPET Film Line and Two Metallizers in India and new Offline Coater in Turkey
- Figures have been restated & revised, wherever necessary for previous years.
- Coated capacity also includes the coater capacity of Polyplex DigiPrint Private Limited

Despite the challenging environment, the Company continues to identify further growth avenues and is poised to enhance long-term shareholder value.

XIII. Business Process Excellence

Driving Sustainable Value Through Continuous Improvement

At Polyplex, continuous improvement is not viewed as a standalone initiative but as an integral part of the way we operate. As our businesses continue to grow across geographies, product segments, and customer markets, we remain focused on enhancing competitiveness through disciplined execution, operational excellence, innovation, and responsible cost management.

To further strengthen this philosophy, the Company continued to drive its Group-wide **Profit Improvement Plan (PIP)** initiative during FY 25–26. The program provides a structured framework for identifying, prioritizing, and implementing improvement opportunities across all businesses and functions, while encouraging active participation from employees at every level of the organization.

The initiative is built on the belief that meaningful and sustainable improvement is achieved when operational teams, functional experts, and business leaders work together toward common objectives. Through regular engagement and collaborative review mechanisms,

best practices and successful initiatives are increasingly being shared across locations, enabling the organization to benefit from collective learning and experience.

Cost Competitiveness and Operational Excellence

A significant focus of the program continues to be on strengthening cost competitiveness through systematic improvement initiatives across the value chain. Key areas of emphasis include:

- Improving productivity and production efficiency
- Reduction of process waste and enhancement of material reusability
- Energy optimization across electrical, thermal, and renewable energy sources
- Strategic sourcing and development of alternative suppliers
- Product recipe optimization and process improvements
- Reduction in freight, packaging, inventory, and supply chain costs
- Localization and indigenization of critical spares and consumables



- Improving asset reliability and operational effectiveness

While individual initiatives may vary across locations, the common objective remains the same: creating a more efficient, agile, and resilient organization capable of delivering superior value to customers and stakeholders.

Enhancing Margins Through Innovation and Market Development

In addition to cost improvement initiatives, considerable efforts continue to be directed toward enhancing business profitability through product innovation, application development, and market expansion.

Teams across the Group are actively engaged in:

- Development of new products and applications
- Expansion into new customer segments and markets
- Increasing value-added product offerings
- Enhancing customer-centric process improvements
- Improving product mix and differentiation

Several of these initiatives are supported through selective capital investments aimed at strengthening long-term competitiveness, supporting innovation, and creating sustainable growth opportunities.

Organizational Engagement

A key strength of the PIP framework is the high level of organizational engagement it has generated across the Group. Improvement initiatives are reviewed regularly at unit and Group levels, ensuring sustained focus, accountability, and timely decision-making.

Monthly reviews at operating locations are complemented by periodic Group-level assessments, enabling leadership teams to track progress, remove barriers, and facilitate cross-functional collaboration. The outcomes of these initiatives are also integrated into the performance management framework, reinforcing ownership and alignment with organizational objectives.

Beyond the financial benefits generated, the program has played an important role in strengthening a culture of accountability, innovation, and continuous improvement across the organization.

Building a Culture of Continuous Improvement

Over time, the PIP has evolved beyond a structured improvement program into a platform that encourages broader participation in value creation. Employees across functions and locations are increasingly contributing ideas, identifying opportunities, and taking ownership of improvement initiatives within their respective areas of responsibility.

This collective approach has helped strengthen collaboration across businesses, accelerate knowledge sharing, and create greater alignment around common organizational priorities.

As Polyplex continues to expand globally, we remain committed to fostering a culture where continuous improvement, innovation, operational excellence, and prudent resource utilization remain central to the way we create value. Through these efforts, we aim to build a more agile, efficient, and future-ready organization that is well positioned to meet the evolving needs of customers, shareholders, employees, and other stakeholders.

XIV. Projects under Implementation

The Projects currently under implementation are as below:

Projects	Location	Capital Cost (In USD million)	Likely Start Up
New BOPET Film Line	India	56	Q4 FY 26-27
Metallizers	India	7	Q4 FY 26-27
Coater	Overseas	10	Q2 FY 26-27
Total		73	

Brownfield BOPET Film line at Polyplex India

The investment in a Thin BOPET film line is under implementation in India, co-located with our existing facility in Bazpur on the available surplus land.

Project Details

1. Total Capital investment is about 56 million USD with the annual capacity of 52400 TPA (12 micron)
2. Project start up expected in Q4 of FY 26-27

Funding of the Project through Bank borrowings and internal accruals (2:1 debt equity)

Project Rationale:

1. BOPET Film Demand in India is expected to grow at 10%+, making it the fastest-growing market in the world
2. As the new line is co-located to our existing facility, it will lead to cost structure optimization

Rationale for Other Projects:

- Expansion of product portfolio
- Increasing the share of Speciality films
- Growing focus on industrial applications

XV. Performance during the year

All discussion here is in the context of the consolidated performance of the Company.

Sales and Operations

The Company has a large international presence with active sales in all major regional markets/countries (supplies to more than 85 countries) with an extensive base of about 2,925 customers and low customer

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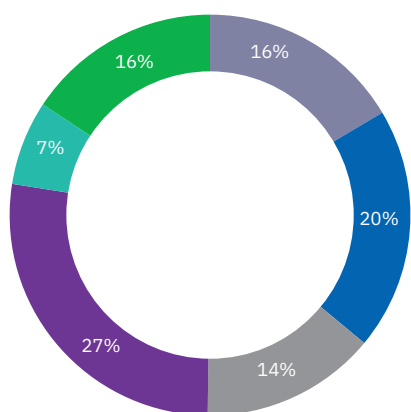
concentration. The customer base is fragmented consisting of both small players and large corporates across geographies, with top 10 customers contributing about 26% of revenues in FY 25-26. Majority of the customers have an average offtake <10TPM and prefer local manufacturer / distributor for ease of business, even if the domestic pricing is at a premium. With

a diverse product portfolio, Polyplex can cross-sell different products to the same customers.

Polyplex has established long-term relationships ~ 20 years average with key customers globally. The Company has been able to maintain strong customer loyalty with a high rate of repeat customers over the years.

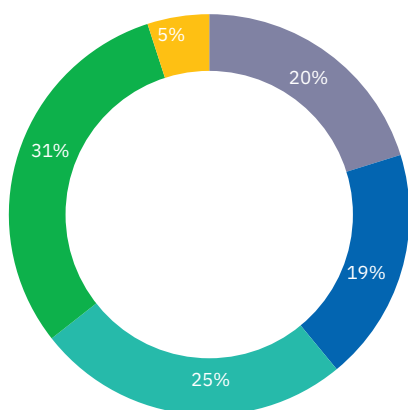
The breakup of the Company's revenues from various regions, operating companies, business segments and applications are given below:

Operating Company-wise Breakup of Sales



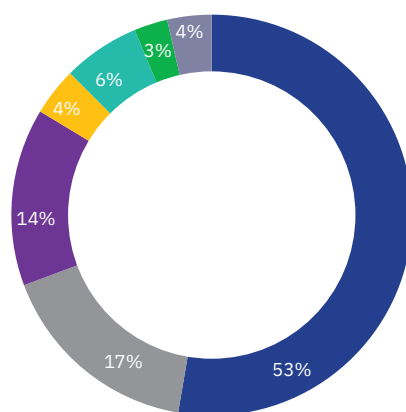
Polyplex Europa Polyplex India Polyplex Thailand
 Polyplex USA Other Operations (EB, PEBV, PAPL)
 Polyplex Indonesia

Region-wise Breakup of Sales



Europe India Other Asian countries
 Americas Rest of World

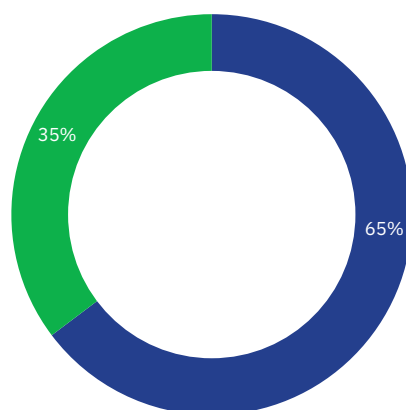
Business Segment-wise Breakup of Sales



Thin PET Downstream BOPP
 Thick PET PET Resin* CPP/Blown Other

* Includes Recycled Resin

Application-wise Breakup of Sales



Packaging Industrial

Notes:

- Other sales in the graph above comprise scrap sales and trading sales of third party non-manufactured products.
- Certain sales have been reclassified into Industrial applications based on further review.



Financial performance

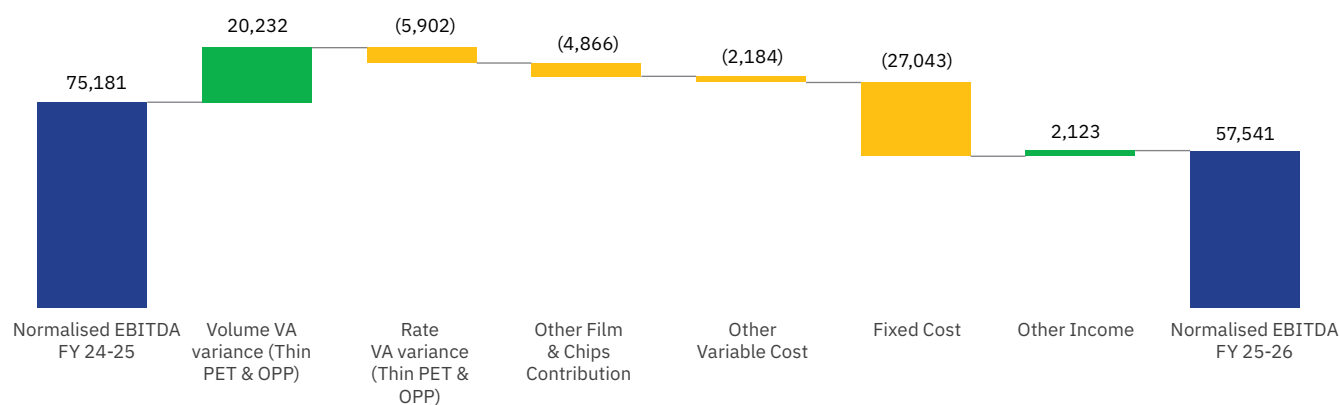
A snapshot of the Income Statement for the last two years is given below:

Particulars	FY 25-26			FY 24-25		
	(INR in Lakh)	% of Total Expenses		(INR in Lakh)	% of Total Expenses	Change (YoY)
Sales & Other Income	7,17,343	100%		6,98,056	100%	3%
Manufacturing Expenses	5,25,963	73%	72%	5,06,722	73%	78%
Operating and other Expenses	1,47,688	21%	20%	1,12,194	16%	17%
EBITDA	43,692	6%		79,140	11%	-45%
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss / (gain) #	13,849	2%	2%	(3,959)	-1%	-1%
Normalized EBITDA *	57,541	8%		75,181	11%	-23%
Interest & Finance Charges	5,331	1%	1%	4,608	1%	1%
Depreciation and Amortization	36,322	5%	5%	29,998	4%	5%
Income Before Income Tax	2,039	0%		44,534	6%	-95%
Exceptional Gain / (Loss)	-	0%		-	0%	
Provision for Income Tax	(2,054)	0%		8,762	1%	
Net Income (Before Minority Interest)	4,093	1%		35,772	5%	-89%
Minority Interest	(402)	0%		14,851	2%	
Net Income (After Minority Interest)	4,495	1%		20,921	3%	-79%

Unrealized portion of foreign exchange loss / (gain) on foreign currency long term loan

* Normalized EBITDA excludes impact of unrealized FX (gain)/ loss on long term loans

Normalized EBITDA Bridge (FY 25-26 vs FY 24-25) INR Lakh



During the year under review, volumes grew by 8%, primarily led by the commissioning of the new Thin PET film line in the United States. However, revenue increased by only 3% due to a decline in selling prices. The operating environment remained challenging with the introduction of reciprocal tariffs in the U.S., impact of geopolitical tensions and persistent industry overcapacity which continued to exert pressure on realizations and margins.

The decline in EBITDA is mainly attributable to:

- A reduction in per unit Value Addition (VA) driven by industry-wide oversupply conditions

- The impact of reciprocal tariffs, which adversely affected the U.S. distribution business and led to margin compression
- Higher fixed costs arising from the expanded scale of U.S. operations, including increased manpower expenses, elevated consumption of stores and spares due to certain unplanned maintenance activities, higher administrative overheads, and the general inflationary pressures

In FY 25-26, there is an unrealized FX loss of INR 13,849 Lakh as against unrealized FX gain of INR 3,959 Lakh in FY 24-25 on account of restatement of foreign currency long term loans. The above factors have resulted in lower Normalized EBITDA during the year under review.

Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

Sales and other income

	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	Change (YoY)
Sales	7,07,580	6,86,930	3%
Other Income*	9,763	11,126	(12%)
Total	7,17,343	6,98,056	3%

*Other income includes operating Income

The increase in topline of 3% during the year under review was mainly due to increase in sales volume due to start-up of a new production line in the USA. This is partially set off by decrease in selling prices due to softer market conditions on account of industry-wide oversupply conditions.

Other incomes during the current year were lower due to following reasons:

- The previous year recorded a foreign exchange fluctuation gain of INR 3,261 Lakh, compared to a loss (reported in other expenses) in the current year.
- Lower export incentive of INR 1,006 Lakh received during the current year as compared to INR 1,588 Lakh in the previous year
- No significant changes in interest income
- Above factors partially offset by:
 - Higher Insurance claims of INR 1,795 Lakh during the current year as compared to INR 934 Lakh in the previous year
 - Higher other non-operative income of INR 2,973 Lakh during the current year as compared to INR 1,365 Lakh in the previous year

Manufacturing Expenses

	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	Change (YoY)
Raw Materials Consumed (Incl. Stock Accretion/Decretion)	4,16,800	4,07,728	2%
Power & Fuel	47,778	44,332	8%
Packing Material Consumed	28,637	26,410	8%
Stores & Spares Consumed	21,535	19,180	12%
Repairs and Maintenance	11,213	9,071	24%
Total Manufacturing Expenses	5,25,963	5,06,722	4%
as a % of Sales and Other Income	73%	73%	

The increase in raw material expense by 2% in absolute terms is attributed to higher raw material prices in

BOPET films and increased sales volumes which are partially set off by marginal lower raw material prices in BOPP films. Power and fuel costs and packing costs have increased due to higher volume in BOPET and BOPP film segments. Further, store & spares cost and repair and maintenance costs have increased due to stabilization costs in the new film line in the US and other increased maintenance activities. This has resulted in an overall increase in manufacturing expenses by 4 % in absolute terms.

Operating and Other Expenses

	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	Change (YoY)
Personnel Expenses	76,264	61,566	24%
Administrative Expenses	25,780	20,457	26%
Selling Expenses	29,854	27,887	7%
Other Expenses	15,790	2,284	591%
Total Operating and other Expenses	1,47,688	1,12,194	32%
as a % of Sales and Other Income	21%	16%	

During the year, operating and other expenses in absolute terms have increased by 32%. An important factor contributing to this is increase in personnel expenses, administrative expenses and selling expenses mainly due to expanded scale of operations in the U.S. and the impact of inflation. Further, other expenses are higher mainly due to the foreign exchange fluctuation loss of INR 15,202 Lakh in current year as compared to a FX gain in previous year.

Interest and finance charges

	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	Change (YoY)
Interest Expense	4,995	4,327	15%
Bank & Other Financial Charges	336	281	19%
Total Interest and Finance Charges	5,331	4,608	16%
as a % of Sales and Other Income	0.7%	0.7%	

Financial expenses are higher mainly due to Interest on term debt charged to profit & loss account on account of start-up of a new production line in the USA and additional borrowing in India for ongoing projects.

Interest and finance charges are after capitalization of interest under work in progress



Tax Expenses

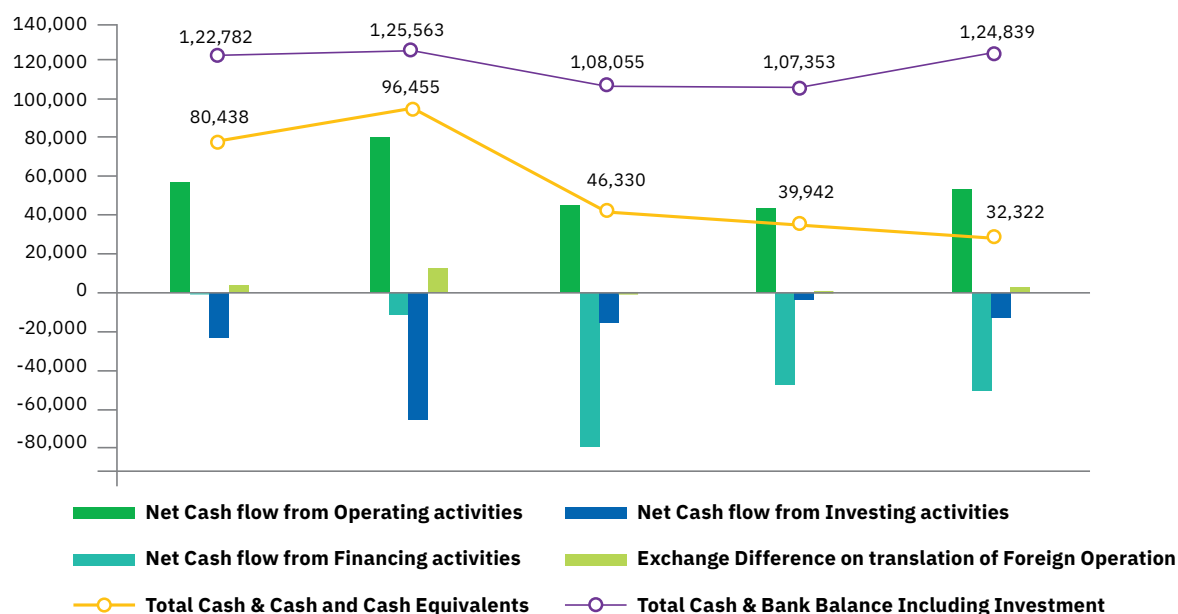
	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	Change (YoY)
Current Tax	5,564	7,736	(28%)
Deferred Tax	(7,398)	967	(865%)
Earlier year Tax	(220)	59	(472%)
Total	(2,054)	8,762	(123%)

The current tax expense has decreased during the year driven by lower profits. Further deferred tax asset is created during the year under review due to brought forward losses and reported loss in the current year as compared to deferred tax liability created during the last year.

Liquidity and capital resources

The Company ensures access to sufficient funding at acceptable costs to meet its business needs and financial obligations through business cycles. The Company relies on cash from operations and short-term/long-term debt for meeting its requirements. It continues to maintain adequate liquidity for its operations with a close watch on the debt service and leveraging ratios. Cash and equivalents together with undrawn credit lines (excluding project financing) and liquid investments aggregated to around INR 2,48,076 Lakh (including unutilized working capital limits of INR 1,30,821 Lakh) as at the end of the reporting period.

Cash flows for the last five financial years (INR in Lakh)



Particulars	FY 21-22 (INR in Lakh)	FY 22-23 (INR in Lakh)	FY 23-24 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)
Net Cash flow from Operating activities	56,002	80,150	45,522	43,803	53,685
Net Cash flow from Investing activities	106	(11,493)	(79,638)	(47,306)	(50,897)
Net Cash flow from Financing activities	(23,223)	(65,696)	(15,221)	(3,754)	(13,272)
Exchange Difference on translation of Foreign Operation	3,970	13,055	(788)	870	2,864
Total Cash & Cash and Cash Equivalents	80,438	96,455	46,330	39,942	32,322
Total Cash & Bank Balance Including Investment	1,22,782	1,25,563	1,08,055	1,07,353	1,24,839

Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 (INR in Lakh)	As at March 31, 2025 (INR in Lakh)
Cash & Bank Balances	22,922	12,045
Fixed Deposit with Banks (less than 3 Months)	9,400	28,034
Book Overdraft	-	(136)
Cash & Cash Equivalent net of Book Overdraft (A)	32,322	39,942
Fixed Deposit with Banks (3 to 12 Months)	49,703	32,339
Other Balances with Bank	468	595
Bank Balances other then Cash & Cash Equivalent (B)	50,170	32,934
Fixed Deposit with Banks (More than 12 Months)	7,584	448
Investment in Bonds	30,705	30,523
Liquid Investment	4,058	3,505
Other Cash & Bank Balances (C)	42,347	34,477
Total Cash & Bank Balance Including investment (A + B + C)	1,24,839	1,07,353

Cash flow from operating activities

	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	Change (YoY)
Profit Before Tax	2,039	44,534	(95%)
Adjusted for:-			
Depreciation and Amortisation	36,322	29,998	21%
Finance Cost	5,331	4,608	16%
Interest Income	(3,989)	(3,978)	0%
Unrealised Exchange Difference Loss / (Gain)	13,507	(2,259)	(698%)
Others	1,037	1,750	(41%)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	54,247	74,653	(27%)
Change in Working Capital Adjustments	4,480	(26,709)	(117%)
Income Taxes Paid	(5,042)	(4,141)	22%
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	53,685	43,803	23%

For the year under review, cash flow from operating activities (before change in working capital) decreased by 27% to INR 54,247 Lakh, as compared to INR 74,653 Lakh in the previous year mainly due to lower margin resulting from competitive market conditions as discussed above. During the year, there was a release of working capital from the business, resulting in a cash inflow of INR 4,480 Lakh, as against significant working capital deployment in the previous year. Consequently, net cash flow from operating activities (after changes in working capital and income taxes paid) stood at INR 53,685 Lakh for the year

Cash flow from investing activities

	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	Change (YoY)
Sale/ (Purchase) of Property, Plant & Equipment	(38,675)	(48,492)	(20%)
Deposits with Bank other than Cash & Cash equivalent	(19,280)	(7,816)	147%
Sale / (Purchase) of non-current Investments	3,462	1,074	222%
Sale / (Purchase) of short term Investments	(262)	4,015	(107%)
Interest received	3,858	3,913	(1%)
Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities	(50,897)	(47,306)	8%



Major factors impacting cash flows from investing activities are:

- The cash generated was used in investment in fixed assets to the tune of INR 38,675 Lakh in FY 25-26 (INR 48,492 Lakh in FY 24-25), mainly towards new PET film line project in India and capital advance payments towards ongoing downstream projects.
- During the year, investment in bank term deposits with more than 3-month maturity has been INR 19,280 Lakh (net of redemption) (FY 24-25 net investment of INR 7,816 Lakh).
- INR 3,462 Lakh is realized (net of investment) through redemption of long-term bonds during FY 25-26. Further there has been purchase (net of sales) of short-term investment to the extent of INR 262 Lakh.
- Interest income received during the year is INR 3,858 Lakh (INR 3,913 Lakh in FY 24-25).

Cash flows from Financing Activities

	FY 25-26 (INR in Lakh)	FY 24-25 (INR in Lakh)	Change (YoY)
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from Non-Current Borrowings	(21,559)	5	(431280%)
Net Proceeds/ (Repayment) from Short Term Borrowings	19,061	9,920	92%
Interest paid	(5,349)	(5,675)	(6%)
Dividends paid	(4,581)	(7,601)	(40%)
Principal and Interest payment of Lease Liabilities	(844)	(403)	109%
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities	(13,272)	(3,754)	254%

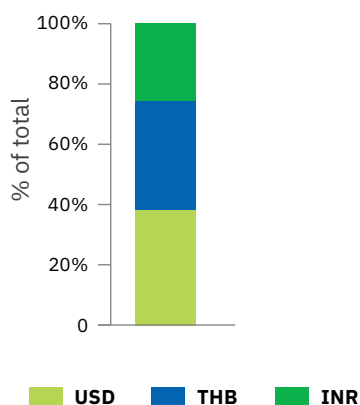
Major factors impacting cash flow are:

- There was a net decrease in total debt (short term + long term) by INR 2,498 Lakh. This includes a decrease in net term debt by INR 21,559 Lakh mainly due to prepayment of existing loan in Polyplex USA partially offset by drawdown of term loan in Polyplex India for the on-going project besides higher working capital borrowings in various locations.
- Interest paid during the year is INR 5,349 Lakh (INR 5,675 Lakh in FY 24-25) marginally lower due to repayment / prepayment of long-term debt.
- The Company paid dividend of INR 4,581 Lakh in FY 25-26 (INR 7,601 Lakh in FY 24-25)

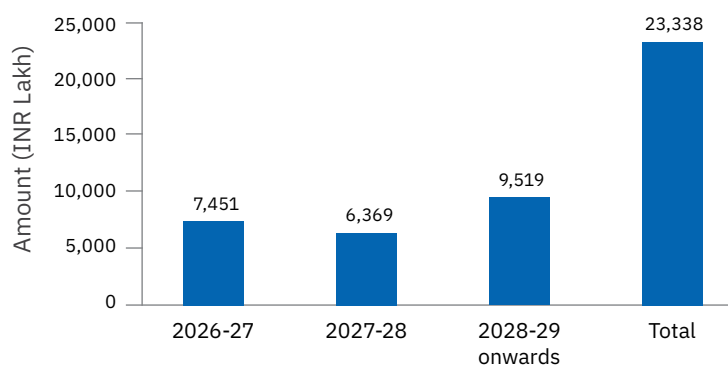
Exchange Difference on translation of foreign operations

This is the exchange rate difference arising out of the translation of assets & liabilities of overseas subsidiaries which are denominated in different currencies into INR on consolidation.

Total Debt – Currency wise



Term Loan Repayment Schedule



Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

XVI. Sustainability

There is concern from all stakeholders and environmental groups about the usage of plastics.

Adverse perceptions on plastics usage at a macro level are driven by images of plastic litter in oceans, impact on marine life and prevalence of microplastics in the food chain, etc. This is exacerbated by usage of certain Single Use Plastic (SUP) items which contribute to the increasing amount of plastic waste reaching the landfills in absence of a comprehensive recycling ecosystem. To put into perspective, out of a global plastics consumption of more than 500 million tons, consumer flexible packaging accounts for ~10% and BOPET films are under 1% of the total tonnage. Due to its superior performance, economics as well as benefits on the sustainability front, flexible plastic packaging has been gradually replacing rigid forms of packaging over the last several decades. The myriad benefits over rigid include lower environmental impact and carbon footprint, resource efficiency in terms of high product to package ratio, lower energy usage, water, transport costs and landfill requirements, better performance – barrier, retort and other features besides flexibility and versatility to cater to various needs and convenience requirements. As a result, regulators and governments across the world have not come up with any regulatory measures to restrict the usage of Multi-Layer Plastics (MLPs) in packaging, in recognition of its intrinsic benefits and the lack of viable alternatives in terms of environmental impact and cost.

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) in collaboration with the UN Environment has come up with a New Plastics Economy Global Commitment vision document wherein one of six key pillars is that all plastic packaging is 100% reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Various national and regional plastic pacts have been constituted under the plastic pacts network of EMF. Plastic pacts bring together Governments and frontrunners from across the whole value chain to accelerate the transition towards circular plastics economy. Signatories include national governments, packaging manufactures, waste management businesses, plastic manufacturers, brand owners and retailers

Governments are becoming an active participant in setting out the expectations and defining rules. Industry is focusing on developing viable models for collection, sorting and reuse/ recycling of post-consumer plastic waste. The urgency and sensitivity on the sustainability agenda varies significantly across regions with Europe taking the lead. India has introduced a comprehensive legislation for managing plastic waste and regulation to use rPET for food contact packaging application. Other regions are at varying levels of regulation. Regulatory

measures / guidance across the world have focused on banning the usage of certain SUPs like plastic cutlery, plates, straws and balloon sticks etc., mandating design changes to ensure recyclability, incorporation of recycled content, imposing taxes and promoting collection and waste management through EPR obligations.

Recent significant regulatory developments are as below:

1. Europe

Plastic Tax

The European Union implemented a plastic tax €800/ton levy on non-recycled plastic waste in Jan 2021. This is being collected by the European Union from the member states. Effective April 2022, UK implemented a £200/ton tax rate for packaging with less than 30% recycled plastic imposed on producers introducing packaging onto the market.

Similarly, effective January 2023, Spain has imposed a tax of €450/ton on non-recyclable plastic packaging. Italy's proposal with a similar fee on non-recyclable plastic packaging has been postponed to 2027.

Packaging & Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR), a key EU initiative for a circular economy, entered into force on February 11, 2025 and its key provisions will become applicable from August 12, 2026. The PPWR aims to reduce packaging waste, promote recycling, use recycled content and encourage reuse, ultimately aiming to have a fully circular economy

PPWR regulation requires all packaging to be recyclable by design, recycled at scale and incorporate recycled content over a given timeline. All packaging to be Designed for recycling (2030) and recycled at scale (2035)

a. Recyclable by design

Recyclability Grades

2030	2035	2038
A _≥ 95%	RaS _{>} 55%	
B _≥ 80%	Banned: RaS	
C _≥ 70%	<55%	C-Banned
Banned: <70%		

Design for recycling guidelines and recyclability performance grades will be defined by the European Commission in so-called delegated acts by January 01, 2028.



b. Recycled at Scale (RaS)

From January 01, 2035 packaging will also have to be recycled at scale, in line with conditions to be detailed in implementing acts by January 01, 2030. Packaging waste recycled at scale' means packaging waste which is collected separately, sorted and recycled in installed infrastructure, using established processes proven in an operational environment which ensure, at the Union level, an annual quantity of recycled material under each packaging category greater than 55 %

c. Minimum Recycled content requirements

Recycling Content

Type of Packaging	2030	2040
Contact sensitive (Non-PET/Non Bottles)	10%	25%
Other (plastic) packaging	35%	65%
Contact Sensitive PET	30%	50%
Single use beverage Bottles	30%	65%

- d. Mandatory Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) for plastic containers
- e. Mandatory EPR and modulating EPR fee based on recyclability performance
- f. Limitations on substances that negatively affect recycling

Secondary legislation and detailed criteria are awaited before the impact of these regulations can be assessed in detail as the same are expected to present a complex set of challenges as well as opportunities for various market participants including substrate suppliers like us

2. USA

Recycling-based legislation is issued at the state and local level. Four states have already passed, and 11 states have introduced EPR bills

3. India

The Indian flexible packaging industry (like the global industry) is also exposed to certain environmental and sustainability related risks. The Plastic Waste Management Rules (PWMR), 2016 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 define responsibilities and actions required by municipal authorities, manufacturers, producers,

importers and brand owners. Amendments to these Rules made in March 2018 have relaxed the regulations on usage of MLPs, factoring in lack of alternatives. While further amendments made in 2021 specify ban on certain SUPs these are not applicable to MLPs for flexible packaging. The regulation is amended from time to time to address evolving requirements and regulatory developments. Real emphasis has come out on effective collection, recycling and sustainable waste management systems.

The current legislative framework has clarified that every producer, importer or brand owner (PIBO) will have primary responsibility for plastic waste and will have to register themselves with concerned authorities like SPCB/CPCB. They need to establish a system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products and this plan of collection must be submitted to CPCB while applying for Consent to Establish or Operate or Renewal. It is important to note here that Polyplex is categorized as a producer where the "producer" is defined as 'a person engaged in manufacture or import of carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets or like and includes industries or individuals using plastic sheets or like or covers made of plastic sheets or multilayered packaging for packaging or wrapping the commodity'. The registration as a Producer, an Importer and a Recycler has already been received.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MOEFCC) has also come up with Guidelines for a uniform framework for EPR implementation as per which, the primary responsibility for collection of post-consumer waste and creating a recycling ecosystem is with PIBO's. Recently, guidelines have been issued in India mandating Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations, recycling, and use of recycled content with a defined timeline (these guidelines are covered in the Sustainability Section).

In Jan 2022, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), issued a directive permitting use of rPET for food contact applications in both flexible and rigid packaging application. These changes will accelerate the usage of PET films with rPET content in flexible packaging.

PWMR mandates EPR obligations, recycling, and use of recycled content with a defined timeline. As per PWMR, Flexible plastic packaging of single layer or multilayer has been identified as "Category II" item.

Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

Obligations for Different Categories under PWMR:

A. EPR Obligation – It is applicable for all the Categories

	Year	EPR Target
I	2021-22	25%
II	2022-23	70%
III	2023-24	100%

B. Recycling - Plastic to Plastic recycling obligations*

Plastic Packaging Category	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28 and Onwards
Category I (Rigid Packaging)	50	60	70	80
Category II (Flexible Packaging)	30	40	50	60
Category III (Multi Layer packaging)	30	40	50	60
Category IV (Compostable packaging)**	50	60	70	80

*Remaining EPR obligation can be met based on alternate use, energy etc.

**Category IV: Compostable packaging obligation implies processing plastic packaging waste for composting through industrial composting. EPR certificates are required from industrial composters.

C. Recycled content

Plastic Category	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29 onwards
Category I (Rigid Packaging)	30%	40%	50%	60%
Category II (Flexible Packaging)	10%	10%	20%	20%
Category III (Multi Layer packaging)	5%	5%	10%	10%

Recycled Content Obligation is not applicable for Category IV (Compostable Plastic) and Category V (Biodegradable Plastic)

These regulatory actions provide an opportunity for companies to differentiate by addressing sustainability concerns. Accordingly, industry leaders across sectors have announced clear strategies to show their commitment to the environment – mostly by focusing on a higher share of recycled content, design change to make packaging more sustainable and reduce consumption of packaging material. Global consumer product companies have come out with their sustainability pledges which regarding plastics, are centered around making their packaging recyclable, reusable or compostable, usage of recycled content, reduction in usage of unnecessary plastics and drive projects around circularity besides other objectives like reduction in water / fossil fuel-based energy usage, etc.

PPWR and PWMR aim to reinforce the essential requirements for packaging to ensure its reuse and recycling, boost the uptake of recycled content, and will promote growth of the RPET market as drop in solutions.

Considering the above, each industry participant is challenged with both threats as well as opportunities. The Company strives to partner with all stakeholders in the value chain on sustainability developments. It represents the PET film industry at various national and International Industry Associations, the details of which are as below:

Industry Associations	Objective
PETCORE - Europe	PET Sustainability & Recycling
CEFLEX - Europe	Flexible packaging circular economy
BOPET FILM - Europe	PET film
PET Europe - Flake Injection Consortium	PCR PET Circularity
Federation of Indian Export Organization ('FIEO-India')	Export promotion, international trade & market access
Plastics Export Promotion Council of India ('PLEXCONCIL-India')	Plastics exports promotion & global market development
All India Plastic Industry Manufacturers Association ('AIPMA')	Plastics manufacturing, sustainability & industry development



There is an ongoing debate as to whether mono polyolefin structures could be a solution to the need for recycling. MLP Laminates (mono material or multi material) can be down-cycled into low end products like pots, pans, chairs etc. besides some end-of-life applications such as usage in road construction and waste to energy (cement kiln and incineration). Focus is now on full circularity through chemical recycling/ pyrolysis of MLP waste. Even if mono materials are used in flexible packaging, issues will largely remain the same with only very limited incremental applications as well as issues of collection, segregation/sorting, etc.

There is no existing stream to collect, sort and recycle mono-olefin MLP laminates for flexible packaging. Existing streams are only for rigid PE/PP and single layer unprinted PE / PP films for agriculture and secondary packaging applications such as shrink wrap. Unlike Olefins, where mechanical recycling leads to deterioration of properties and degraded components making it unsuitable for food grade flexible packaging and pharma applications, PET resin produced through mechanical recycling process can be used to produce BOPET films for such applications.

Given the inherent limitations of mechanical recycling, industry and governments are increasingly acknowledging the necessity of chemical recycling to achieve true circularity. Further, LCA studies have established that chemical recycling has a significantly lower carbon footprint in comparison with fossil fuel-based polymer production for polymer like PET.

In conclusion, the entire issue of Sustainability w.r.t. flexible packaging can be encapsulated as under:

Rigid vs Flexible Packaging	The compelling benefits of flexible packaging would discourage the conversion back to rigids (glass/tin/foil/cardboard) in any material manner.
	The ongoing shift from rigids to flexibles is expected to continue, particularly in the developing world
PCR Content	BOPET films made from Post Consumer Recycled (PCR) PET Resin is the readily commercially viable solution at present
	There is increasing visible momentum in the last few years for usage of rPET films
	This will also improve recovery rates for post-consumer PET bottles and likely initiate recycling of APET trays
Chemical Recycling	Chemical recycling is integral to any sustainable solution for post-consumer flexible packaging waste to ensure true circularity.
Mono Structure	Within the limitations on functionality, costs and likelihood of increased material usage, some formats may be shifted to Olefin based structure and some to PET based
	However, there is no established collection, sorting and recycling streams for flexible packaging laminates
	Given contaminations of inks and adhesives only down cycling is possible with limited end use. However upcoming chemical recycling/pyrolysis can ensure full recyclability
Other Considerations	An effective collection and sorting infrastructure coupled with chemical-based recycling to recover feedstocks / monomer from MLP would provide a true "Circular" solution
	Pledges by brand owners, technological developments and government actions would be an important consideration

Sustainable Products & Solutions

Polyplex has successfully adopted the 5R (reduce, reuse, recycle, remove and renewable) concept while coming up with new-age packaging substrate solutions. It has taken various initiatives to recycle waste, use renewable energy & save energy and use clean technology to reassert its environmental commitment . It continually strives to manufacture sustainable products which can gain global acceptance.

Polyplex is aligning with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to better understand global challenges that need to be solved. We set a goal to align our innovation programs to meaningfully advance the UN SDGs and create value for our customers with minimal environmental impact and providing the highest standards of health and safety to the workforce.

Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

As an organisation, the Company seeks to develop sustainable products and deliver more sustainable solutions to our customers. Polyplex has undertaken the following decisive initiatives in the realm of environmental conservation:

- Developed and optimized “chemical recycling” process for manufacturing Sarafil rPET Polyester film with post-consumer recycle content of up to 100% for packaging applications. The film has been made available commercially using post-consumer PET bottle flakes as input material. The rPET resin has properties same as that of virgin PET resin and the resultant PET film is compliant with regulatory requirements.

Product Compliance Certification: rPET (Chemical Glycolysis)

S. No.	Location	ISCC Plus Certification	Recycled Content Verification (RCV)	APR PCR -Recycled Content Certification	US FDA (NOL)	EFSA Europe	FSSAI India	RCS (Recycled Claim Stand.)	GRS (Global Recycled Stand.)
			rPET Films		rPET Resin & Films				
1	PTL (Thailand)	✓	✓	--	✓	*	--	--	✓
2	PE (Turkey)	✓	✓	--	✓	*	--	✓	--
3	PU (USA)	✓	--	*	✓	--	--	--	--
4	PCL (India)	* *	✓	--	✓	*	*	--	--

* Project under progress ** To be certified as per business requirement -- Not Applicable

The required certifications to be sought in PFI (Indonesia), if required

- Developed Monomeric PET film with high sealability for use in mono and multilayer packaging and other industrial applications. These monomeric range of PET films are recyclable and conform to the definition of circularity
- Development of BOPLA Films (Bio Compostable Film)
- Developed various biodegradable films (PET, Blown PE, CPP) which meet the requirements of anaerobic biodegradation either in accelerated landfill or high solids anaerobic conditions complying with ASTM D5511 & D5526 standards.
- Sustainable Packaging with Metallized Paper Solutions
 - Offers transfer metallized films & paper and direct metallized paper tailored for plastic-free cartons that are 100% recyclable. Paper, being biodegradable and easily recyclable, is a more environmentally responsible substrate for a wide range of packaging applications.
 - Our metallized paper provides significant environmental benefits over traditional foils and metallic inks by reducing the carbon footprint and maintaining recyclability alongside standard paper or board. As a mono-material, it aligns with eco-conscious packaging goals and is a more sustainable choice compared to composite substrates.
 - We produce transfer metallized and specialty paper products from FSC® certified base paper reinforcing our commitment to responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship
- Increasing focus on high potential sustainability related applications including Solar PV, liner for Lithium-Ion Batteries etc.
- Thermoformable Films as a safer and environment friendly solution for replacement of PVC films
- Polyplex has promoted the use of bio-based renewable raw materials for the manufacture of polyester films



- Antimony free (heavy metal free) films
- High barrier metallized film for aluminum foil replacements
- Chlorine free transparent barrier PET film for see through and convenience packages
- Recycling of Silicone Liners, a step towards true circularity
- Dedicated recycling unit in Thailand which provides sustainable solutions (mechanical recycling) for both post-industrial film waste (difficult to recycle materials like silicone coated, printed, metallized etc.) and post-consumer waste polyester fiber waste, bottles as well as olefinic waste. EcoBlue rPET film is in compliant with US FDA 21 CFR, Regulation (EU) 10/2011, EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Article 33 (1), RoHS Annex II of 2011/65/EU and meet the requirements of Japan Regulations (JHOSPA) and GRS
- Digital printing offers high-quality graphics without the usage of solvents unlike conventional printing techniques such as Flexo and Rotogravure. With a lot of technologies available for digital printing itself, Polyplex has been able to develop products for most segments suitable for different digital technologies such as inkjet, dry toner, liquid electro-photography, etc.
- Conversion of general packaging laminate structures from 3 layers to 2 layers, which basically contributes to both source reduction as well as CO2 footprint reduction. With this idea in mind, Company now has a high barrier PE which is successfully being used in shampoo and detergent packaging where it is essentially converted a 3-layer structure to 2 layers

- Down-gauging of PET film has resulted in immediate environmental benefits through reduction of packaging weight

Sustainable Processes

- Operationalized latest technologies like Direct Melt Extrusion, Twin screw extrusion systems etc. to save power across plant locations which resulted in substantial improvements in terms of energy efficiency
- Reduced greenhouse gas generation by using husk-fired heaters at its Indian facilities
- Switched to LED lighting across plants
- Improve production and operational efficiencies to ensure optimal consumption of resources like electricity, water and raw materials
- Usage of solar power for renewable energy and cost optimization at its plant in –Thailand, India, Turkey and Indonesia
- Limiting the impact on the environment by reducing emission levels, industrial waste and effluents coupled with measures for waste treatment and water conservation
- Improve safety and health standards by continuously improving working conditions, minimizing workplace hazards and raising awareness through involvement, participation and continuous training of the shop floor workforce
- Engaged with stakeholders to promote sustainable business practices
- Measure & monitor carbon footprint through LCA studies

The Company has been following the best practices relating to the environment, health and safety and has been diligently following the guidelines that have been set out as per the following certifications:

Management System International Standards	Abbreviation	India (Khatima)	India (Bazpur)	Thailand	Turkey	USA	Indonesia
Quality Management System	QMS	Certified since 1996	Certified since 2010	Certified since 2003	Certified since 2006	Certified since 2018	Certified since 2020
Environment Management system	EMS	Certified since 2002	Certified since 2010	Certified since 2004	Certified since 2009	Certified since 2018	Certified since 2020
Occupational health & safety management system	OHSMS	Certified since 2004	Certified since 2012	Certified since 2008	Certified since 2009		Certified since 2020
Food Safety Management System	FSMS	Certified since 2008	Certified since 2012	Certified since 2009	Certified since 2006	Certified since 2021	Certified since 2021

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Management System International Standards	Abbreviation	India (Khatima)	India (Bazpur)	Thailand	Turkey	USA	Indonesia
Energy Management System	EnMS	Certified since 2013	Certified since 2013	Certified since 2023	Certified since 2014		Certified since 2021

The Company's Sustainability report for the year 2023-25 as per the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards is available on Company's website. The objective of the Sustainability Report is to disclose its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance to the stakeholders and to set benchmarks for each sustainability indicator with improvement and intervention areas.

In recognition of its efforts, Polyplex has been awarded for the following awards:

- Received the Best Public Company – Industrial Group Award at the Money & Banking Awards for two consecutive years (2020, 2021)
- Honoured with the Green Innovation Award at the ACES Awards (2021)
- Conferred the Prime Minister's Award for Innovation for Chemical Recycling in Thailand (2021)
- Won the Prime Minister's Industry Award for Quality Management (2022)
- Recognized for Excellence in Corporate Social Responsibility by the Department of Industrial Works, Thailand (2023)
- Garnered the Zero Accident Award and Safety Committee Award from the Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia (2025)
- Secured the PROPER Blue Rating for Environmental Management by the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia (2025)
- Achieved recognition for Occupational Safety Excellence through the P2K3 Award from the Governor of Banten, Indonesia (2026)

Additionally, our all locations in Turkey, Thailand, USA, Indonesia and India are awarded Eco Vadis CSR Awards for environment, labour & human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement.

XVII. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate social responsibility has been an important part of the mission of the Company. The Company has been undertaking various initiatives to help communities in areas adjoining to its plants and improve the quality of life of its employees.

The Company across all its locations make monetary as well as contributions in kind to Educational Institutes, NGO's, Hospitals and Government relief funds to support the society at large. Blood Donation Camps have been organized to support local blood banks and hospitals and to raise awareness about the importance of voluntary blood donation.

The Company has been running a school at its Khatima plant for the past almost three decades. The school provides more than 2,000 students with best-in-class educational facilities. Under a PPP model at Bazpur and Khatima, Polyplex has adopted two local schools and provides them with the necessary infrastructure.





Polyplex also offers a slew of sports and educational sponsorships as well as full scholarships to the school-going children of deceased employees and have made contributions to various other schools/ educational institutes to promote education and help contributing to a better society. Polyplex promotes religious harmony through its even-handed support to local religious activities and celebrations. Polyplex has also contributed to the Rekhta Foundation, which is a non-profit organisation established to promote and disseminate literature and culture. In line with the requirements of Companies Act, 2013, the Company has also constituted a CSR Committee with a keen emphasis on delivering a positive impact across social, economic and environmental parameters. A detailed report on CSR expenditure is provided in the Directors' Report section.

XVIII. Innovation

Polyplex leverages the concept of co-creation while working on various innovation and sustainability programs along with its stakeholders – converters and brand owners from the value chain.

The Company owns 40 granted Patents spread across various products, processes and countries and an additional 6 applications have been filed. Further, 43 trademarks have been registered.

Consumers have become highly demanding and are looking for more 'convenience' features in packaging formats. "Reclosability", "Easy to tear", "Ready to Eat", "See through" and "Higher shelf life" have become regular concepts in the packaging market.

Innovative Products:

S. No.	Products	Applications	Substrate
		Packaging	
1	Holographic films	Brand protection, aesthetics, security and tamper evident	PET Film
2	Specialty coated	Wet wipes (aesthetically pleasing packaging structures, natural and paper-like look)	PET Film
3	High barrier metallized	Aluminium foil replacement for coffee, milk powder packaging	PET Film
4	Susceptor film	Microwave food application	PET Film
5	High barrier AlOx	See through, transparent barrier for enhanced shelf life	PET Film
6	High performance thermo-formable	Thermo-formable lid for shallow draw lidding ,Kinder Joy	PET Film
7	Monomeric range with high heat seal strength	Monomeric laminate structure (Mono PET Recyclable)	PET Film
8	Cold formable film	Pharma blister	PET Film
9	Bio-degradable film	Food packaging	PET Film
10	Coated Matt PET	Premium food packaging, wet wipes	PET Film
11	Peelable Sealable Film	Lidding applications	PET Film
12	rPET range (90% PCR)	Food contact packaging	rPET Film
13	Straight & Easy Tear Film	Food Packaging - Zipper Pouches	PET Film
14	Anti-Fog heat sealable	Food packaging overwrap	BOPP Film
15	Ultra-High barrier metallized	Replacement for Barrier PET & aluminium foil	BOPP Film
16	Matte finish	Snack packaging (natural paper look)	BOPP Film
17	Specialized Overwrap	Cigarette pack overwraps	BOPP Film
18	Pearlized white (Low Density)	Ice-cream packaging	BOPP Film
19	High performance blown retort	Ready to eat and ready to cook foods	Blown PP Film
20	Specialized papers like Holographic and silver metallized paper	Tobacco packaging	Paper
21	Heat sealable barrier paper	Plastic free bio-degradable for food packaging	Paper
22	Bio based fully Compostable Film	Food Packaging, Pan Masala, Overwrapping Film	BOPLA Film

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S. No.	Products	Applications	Substrate
Industrial			
1	Inline siliconized	Release liner for label, electronics, EV applications	PET Film
2	Film for Lithium Ion Battery (LIB)	Pouch Cell for Lithium Ion Battery (LIB) in EV applications	PET Film
3	Specialized back-sheet films	Back Sheet for Solar Panel	PET Film
4	Low Metallized	Electronic component packaging	PET Film
5	Anti-fog	Face Shield applications	PET Film
6	Eco Friendly (Heavy Metal Free)	Battery labels	PET Film
7	VIF/TIF embossed PE films	Agriculture Mulch Film	Blown PE Film
8	CPP Films for medical applications	Surgical tools packaging	CPP Film
Label			
1	Label face film	Durable label face film for transport, automobile, pharma, appliances, lawn fertilizer, medicals etc	PET Film
2	High Shrink	Shrink Sleeve labels for bottles and jars	PET Film
3	Pearlized white (Low density)	Wrap around labels	BOPP Film
4	Label face film (White opaque, transparent, silver)	Cosmetics, pharma, food containers made with HDPE & PP bottles	Blown PE Film
5	Specialized papers like Holographic and silver metallized paper	Labels for Liquor, ketchup, pharma etc	Paper
Digital			
1	Digital printable films	Various printing applications	PET Film
2	Digital films (HP Indigo, Laser, Inkjet, UV)	Photo albums, tags, certificates, promotional leaflet, banners, backlit etc.	PET Film
3	Backlit Films	Signage, light box advertising display etc.	PET/BOPP Film
Thermal			
1	Specialty-coated thermal films	Documents & certificates lamination, carton lamination	PET/BOPP Film

XIX. Human Resources

Human Capital: Enabling Growth Through People

Our people are at the core of our sustained success. With a global workforce of over 2,850 employees, our Human Resources strategy continues to focus on building a high-performance culture, strengthening leadership capability, fostering employee engagement, and creating a workplace that is inclusive, caring, and purpose driven. Significant progress has been in strengthening organizational capability, talent readiness, leadership continuity, and employee engagement across the Group.

Key Strategic Initiatives Undertaken During the Year

1. Culture Reinforcement Through Organization-Wide Values Survey

As part of our commitment to sustaining and strengthening the Polyplex culture, an organization-wide Values Survey was conducted across all businesses and geographies to assess employee alignment with Polyplex's core values of SCORE – Seamlessness, Care, Ownership & Responsibility, and Excellence.

More than 1,700 employees across the Group (over 60% participation) participated in the survey. The findings were highly encouraging and reaffirmed strong alignment with organizational values, reflecting a high level of ownership, collaboration, engagement, and commitment across the workforce.

2. Employee Climate & Engagement Assessment

To independently assess employee engagement and workplace climate, a Group-wide Climate/Pulse Survey was conducted through an external third-party agency. The survey findings reflected a positive engagement environment and reinforced the effectiveness of the Company's people practices and employee-centric initiatives. The exercise also provided valuable insights for further enhancing employee experience and organizational effectiveness.

3. Internal Growth & Leadership Development

Our expanding business footprint continues to create new opportunities for talent growth. We remain committed to promoting from within and providing capable employees opportunities to



assume larger responsibilities. Particular emphasis was placed during the year on preparing internal talent for future leadership roles and supporting growth opportunities arising from business expansion projects.

4. Leadership Retention, Succession Planning & Talent Continuity

The leadership retention framework has been further strengthened with increased focus on succession planning for critical positions across the Group. A structured Succession Pool Tracker has been developed to provide visibility on successor readiness, development requirements, and availability of talent for key positions. This initiative enhances organizational resilience and ensures continuity of leadership through proactive development of future talent.

5. Strengthening Performance Management & Feedback Culture

During the year, the performance management framework was further enhanced with greater emphasis on performance feedback, role clarity, and objective evaluation. Managers were encouraged to have more meaningful developmental discussions with employees to improve understanding of role expectations and performance outcomes.

The Company also continued to strengthen enterprise-wide performance parameters around quality, safety, and operational excellence, ensuring stronger alignment between individual performance and organizational priorities.

6. Talent Readiness for New PET Line at Bazpur

In preparation for commissioning the new PET line at Bazpur, significant focus was placed on workforce planning and capability development. Consistent with the Company's philosophy of creating growth opportunities for existing employees, internal talent was identified and prepared for higher responsibilities. Simultaneously, fresh talent was recruited in advance and provided structured development and on-the-job exposure to ensure operational readiness prior to plant commissioning, thereby maximizing synergies with the existing manufacturing infrastructure.

7. Supporting Stabilization of USA Operations

Following the successful commissioning of Line 14 in the USA during the fourth quarter of FY 25–26, substantial efforts were made to support stabilization of operations through deployment of experienced technical and functional experts from across the Group. This collaborative global approach facilitated knowledge transfer,

accelerated capability building, and strengthened operational performance during the critical start-up phase.

8. Localization & Talent Empowerment

Focused efforts continued toward identifying, developing, and empowering local talent across global operations. These initiatives have strengthened ownership, improved decision-making capabilities at the local level, and enhanced participation in continuous improvement programs. Managerial attrition across the Group continues to remain among the lowest in the industry.

9. Holistic Employee Engagement & Well-being

Employee well-being remains a key priority. More than fifty structured employee engagement, welfare, and development initiatives were undertaken in India covering physical, emotional, mental, social, and financial well-being. These programs have contributed to stronger employee bonding and organizational alignment.

Similar such engagement initiatives are there, customized to local culture.

10. Diversity, Inclusion & Culture of Care

Polyplex continues to nurture a culture that values diversity, inclusiveness, respect, and equal opportunity. Care remains one of our core organizational values, and sustained efforts have been made to create an environment that promotes belonging, psychological safety, personal growth, and employee development.

11. Comprehensive Employee Protection Framework

The Company continues to provide comprehensive medical, accidental, and life insurance coverage to employees and their families. These initiatives remain an integral part of our commitment to employee welfare and financial security.

12. Industrial Relations Excellence

Our collaborative and transparent industrial relations philosophy continues to deliver exceptional results. Through regular employee dialogue, participative forums, and proactive engagement mechanisms, the Company has maintained an enviable record of industrial harmony and uninterrupted operations since inception.

13. Strategic Talent Development & Capability Building

To support long-term business growth and future leadership requirements, the Company continued to invest in a multi-dimensional talent development framework comprising:

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- Development of high-potential employees through enhanced responsibilities
- Strategic lateral hiring for specialized expertise
- Campus recruitment from premier educational institutions
- Leadership potential assessments and development planning
- Structured role rotations and cross-functional exposure
- Cross-location mobility opportunities
- Hiring and capability development for emerging business segments

These initiatives continue to strengthen organizational capability, leadership depth, and long-term business agility.

14. Learning & Development

Through the People Development Cell and other capability-building platforms, focused technical, behavioral, leadership, and functional training programs continue to be delivered through classroom, digital, and on-the-job learning interventions aligned to business priorities.

15. Long-Service Recognition & Employee Loyalty

As part of our continued commitment to recognizing long-serving employees, initiatives such as employment opportunities for eligible family members and elevation of deserving frontline employees to positions of greater responsibility were continued during the year. These efforts reinforce a culture of loyalty, appreciation, and long-term organizational commitment.

Human capital continues to be a strategic enabler of sustainable growth at Polyplex. As the Company expands globally and enters new phases of growth, we remain committed to building an agile, capable, engaged, and future-ready workforce that can successfully support our long-term aspirations.

XX. Information Technology

During the year under review, the Company continued to implement IT enablement initiatives for improving and optimizing business processes. The new application platform already in use in three locations, has been deployed in another location effective April 01, 2026.

The Company is working on improvement programs in the IT applications and communication infrastructure supporting business operations. The Company continues to invest in upgrading older networks and infrastructure components to contemporary standards with secure infrastructure. The Company is also exploring possible use cases of AI enabled solutions in operations and supply chain.

XXI. Risk Management

Risk management is a central part of the Company's strategic management. It involves identifying, assessing, and managing risks associated with its operations, with the objective of delivering sustainable value across all business activities. An effective risk management approach enhances operational efficiency, supports informed decision-making, and ensures business continuity while safeguarding stakeholder interests.

The Company has a Board approved "Risk Management Policy" in compliance with Regulation 21 and Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("the Listing Regulations") and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), which requires the Company to lay down procedures about risk assessment and risk minimization.

Objective of the Policy

- Enable visibility and oversight of the Board on risk management system and material risk exposures of the Company
- Promote an effective risk management system aligned with the Company's growth strategy and business objectives
- Integrate risk management in the culture and strategic decision making across the Company
- Establish a structured and consistent risk management methodology
- Enhance decision making, planning & prioritization through comprehensive understanding of risks faced by the Company

The Company's risk management program comprises of a series of processes, structures and guidelines which assist the Company to identify, assess, monitor and manage its business risk, including any material changes to its risk profile. To achieve this, the Company has clearly defined the responsibility and authority of the Company's Risk Management Committee, to oversee and manage the risk management program, while conferring responsibility and authority on the Company's Chief Risk Officer and senior management/business managers to develop and maintain the risk management program in light of the day-to-day needs of the Company. Regular communication and review of risk management practices provide the Company with important checks and balances to ensure the efficacy of its risk management program and to promote a strong risk culture. The risk management program is regularly reviewed by the Committee and their recommendations are incorporated by the Company.

The Company has recently appointed third party consultant to review the risk management policy,



principles and framework. The initial assessment for one of the units has been completed and the Company plans to extend the programme to other units.

Competition and business cycle risk

The industry margins in standard thin PET films hinge on Value Addition “VA” i.e. the difference between PET film prices and raw material (PTA and MEG) prices. Whenever the demand-supply balance favors the suppliers, VA usually widens and thereby encourages manufacturers to increase production by expanding their capacities. On the contrary, if PET film supply exceeds market demand, prices drop, thereby narrowing the gap. This inevitably affects every producer’s revenue and profit, though the impact varies considerably depending upon the product mix, market positioning and other factors. Similar factors are at play for the BOPP and CPP films business also.

Risk mitigation

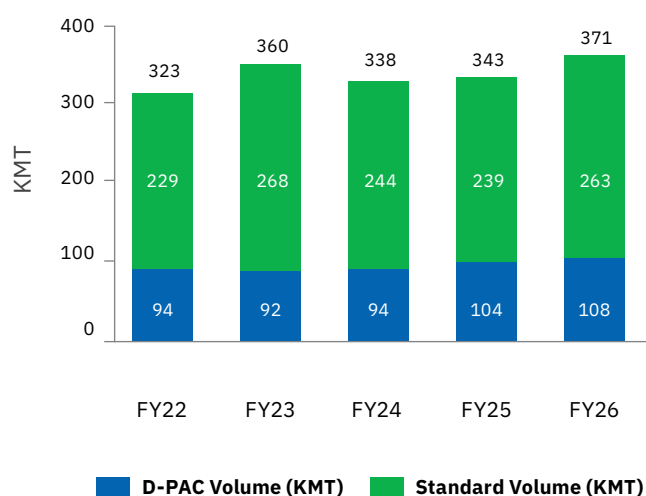
Polyplex is well placed to counter the adverse effect of any exposure we may have to business volatility risk due to our inherent strengths:

- Capability to diversify the risk given its fragmented and well-spread customer base, diversified product portfolio and applications, evenly distributed sales mix and fully integrated operations
- Downstream businesses like Saralam, Saracote, OLC, Holography, Saraprint, TMP etc. usually help in stabilizing the overall margins as for many products, the end pricing remains largely stable

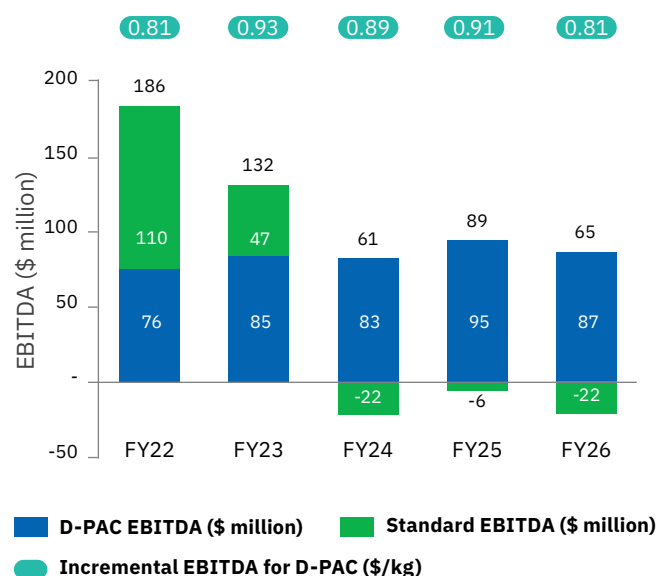
- Another key point is the significant and consistently higher material margins in Europe and North America markets as compared to Asia for the standard product, which the operations in Turkey and USA can leverage upon. The European and North American markets have high dependency on imports and logistics / duty differentials play a large role in the pricing differences besides premium for local players, faster deliveries, smaller delivery lots, etc. The European market has become more balanced now given new capacities added to the region. In the US, there was a contraction in demand in the previous year for some of the downstream businesses such as Silicone Coated products and also for some of the industrial applications, due to the reciprocal tariffs and inflationary pressures. With the US Supreme Court decision rendering the reciprocal tariffs invalid, we have started to see gradual recovery of demand in the US market.
- Judicious mix of raw material linked and market linked pricing helps in generating stable margins
- Strengthening of D-PAC (Differentiated Product, Application and Customer) portfolio drives Polyplex’s rights to win in a competitive Industry. It helps the Company de-risk earnings with focus on constant addition of new products to the differentiated portfolio, effectively “replacing” older and standard products

Increasing Contribution of D-PAC sales over the period:

Continued Increase in D-PAC Volumes...



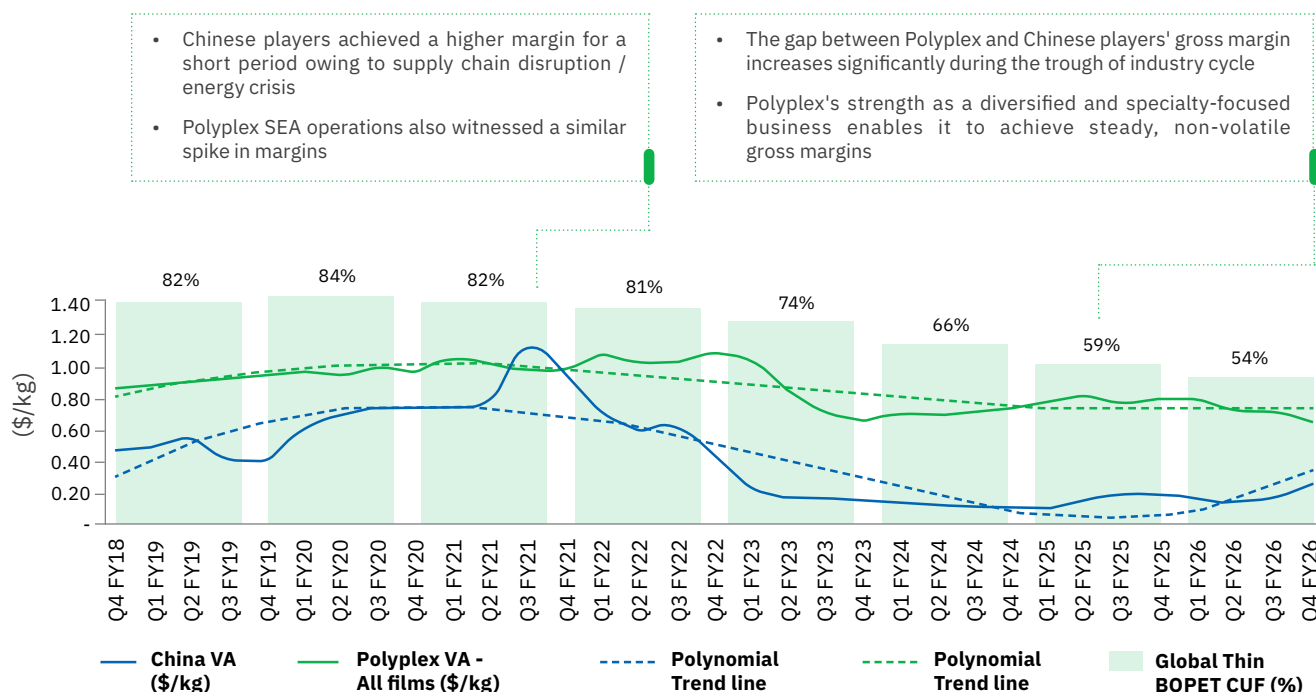
...Resulting in Growth of Incremental¹ D-PAC EBITDA



1 The contribution from D-PAC sales to the overall EBITDA represents ‘incremental’ margin over and above standard products net of additional costs (raw materials, differential productivity, wastages and conversion costs). As an illustration, if standard film price is 100, D-PAC product price is 200 and additional cost is 30, then the resulting incremental margin would be 70.

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The below graph demonstrates the superior and relatively more stable VA of Polyplex on a consistent basis, as compared with the industry benchmark margin (China) for standard Thin BOPET films.



Diversification across geography, business lines, products and customers

Focus on D-PAC offerings which are less volatile to changes in raw material prices

Raw material cost advantage due to backward integration

Contractual raw material linked pricing arrangements with key customers

It may also be observed that the variability in VA across quarters is much greater than the yearly averages due to many other factors like:

- Seasonality impact (Chinese New Year holidays for Asia, July/Aug due to vacation period for European operations, Christmas / New Year for US operations etc.)
- Sharp Raw material price movements whereby selling prices for standard products take between 1-3 months to adjust
- Impact of raw material price change and conversion cost on increase / decrease of self-produced inventory as well as provisions towards NRV / obsolescence
- Start-up of new capacity can impact the regional pricing for the first couple of quarters before stabilizing
- Sharp movement in FX rates and/or freight rates can also impact the short-term VA given the existing order book and lag in pricing adjustments.

- Any significant tariff changes could significantly impact on the landed cost of materials which could affect the margins and the cost competitiveness

Price volatility risk

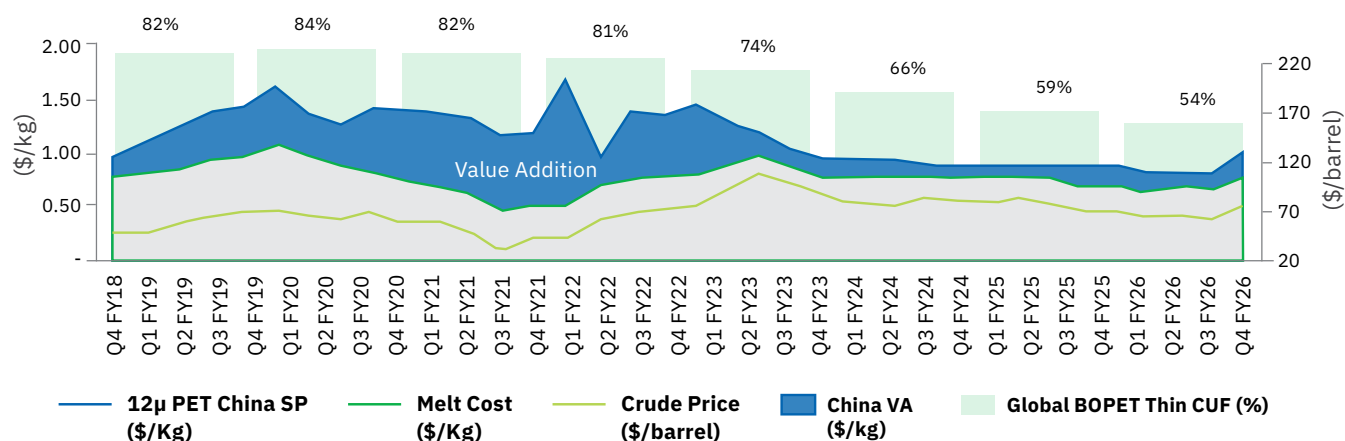
The basic raw material for production of PET film is PET resin, which in turn is produced from PTA and MEG. Being components of the petrochemical chain, the prices of PTA & MEG are impacted by Global crude oil prices, apart from demand-supply within its own industry.

The cost of resin is the single-largest component of the total production costs. Hence, any adverse fluctuations in the cost of PET resin can impact the Company's operating margins depending upon the Company's ability to pass on cost increases to its customers. As selling prices are usually negotiated on a monthly/quarterly basis, in a balanced demand supply situation, the Company is able to adjust the selling prices following any changes in PET resin costs and other operating costs, although this happens usually with a time lag varying between one to three months depending on the region and prevailing demand supply conditions. The margins on the D-PAC products tend to be more stable and even counter-cyclical.



Risk mitigation

The following graph illustrates the influence of crude oil prices on the raw material costs and consequently the selling prices of BOPET film and also establishes the low co-relation between Crude Oil and Industry benchmark (China) value additions.



As can be seen above, crude oil prices have an important bearing on PTA & MEG melt cost and is directly proportional. Raw material movements tend to be 'pass through' in film prices. However, the value addition of the PET film industry (12-micron standard film) is more influenced by the industry demand-supply scenario rather than the crude or melt cost. As can be seen from the chart above, the impact of capacity additions is significant in China, as Chinese players have typically focused only on the domestic market and select SEA markets with standard products only.

The Company's geographical and product diversification helps in sustaining pricing / margins much better than other participants. The prices of downstream products like silicone-coating, extrusion-coating, holography and other specialty / D-PAC films are less susceptible to changes in raw material prices and thus reduce the Company's vulnerability in the face of volatile resin costs.

Further, Asia is a dominant player in PTA as well as MEG thus affecting prices of these key raw materials globally. Having raw material prices aligned to Asia is important from two reasons - 1) these affect raw material prices (including resin) for players in different regions and 2) raw material cost of Asian film producers would be linked to Asian indices. Polyplex has followed a strategy whereby the raw material sourced by different units have some sort of linkage to Asian prices to be aligned to other competitors. The Company monitors global and local input price trends carefully and determines its procurement plans accordingly.

The ongoing Middle East conflict led to a diversion of crude oil towards fuel and gas consumption, limiting its availability for petrochemical production and impacting the supply of certain key raw materials. Additionally, disruptions and temporary stoppages of cargo from

the region have affected the timely arrival of some materials. The Company has been closely monitoring the situation and has taken proactive measures to maintain adequate inventory levels of critical raw materials across all manufacturing locations to ensure continuity of operations. While raw material prices have exhibited volatility due to these developments, such fluctuations impact all industry participants similarly and do not place the Company at any significant competitive disadvantage.

Trade defense risk

Trade defense measures (Anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties, safeguard measures etc.) are imposed to protect local producers against unfairly traded or subsidized imports. Anti-dumping duties are imposed on imports if the ex-factory prices of such imported products are proved to be lower than the local selling prices of similar products in the respective exporting country or if the product is being sold below cost. Countervailing duties are tariffs levied on imported products to offset the impact of subsidies applicable for exporters in those nations. A safeguard duty is a temporary tariff or import restriction imposed by a country to protect its domestic industries from a sudden and significant increase in imports that could cause or threaten to cause serious harm. Such tariff measures increase the prices of imported products, usually rendering exporters uncompetitive and thus protecting the domestic industry.

PET Film: International trade in PET film has been subject to trade defense measures for more than three decades through the imposition of anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties. The key markets currently enforcing such measure are the US, Korea, Indonesia and Turkey. Since the occurrence of Covid 19, Turkey

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has imposed additional custom duty (40% till December 31, 2020 and thereafter 10%) on all countries with the following exceptions:

- Not applicable to countries with FTA's and Custom Union
- UAE – 8.2%
- Pakistan – Nil

Additionally, in Turkey there is a minimum import price for all custom duties (Basic, Additional & CVD) & VAT which is USD 2.5 / kg and there is no credit for differential VAT, thus leading to effectively much higher duty rates.

Risk mitigation

Polyplex has an advantage in key target markets. Owing to its global manufacturing presence, it can minimize duty incidence because of its flexibility to supply from multiple locations thereby achieving the most competitive delivered cost for customers. Additionally, the Polyplex team has extensive monitoring programs in place and experience in handling trade investigations

Polyplex's Relative Advantage in Key Markets for Select BOPET Films

Importing Country	Lower Duty Countries (0%-5%)	Medium Duty Countries (5%-10%)	Higher Duty Countries (10%+)	Polyplex Advantage
Indonesia		Thailand/ 1 supplier of China	Rest of China, India	- Local Producer
South Korea	Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam	Pakistan, 1 supplier of China	India, Other producers in China, UAE	- No duty from Indonesia - Lowest duty from Thailand
Turkey ^{##}	Egypt, Poland, Hungary, Pakistan		India, Bahrain, Peru, China	- Local Producer
USA			Section 122 Traiffs effective 24 th Feb'26 - 10% (150 days timeline). Normal duty - 4.2% Trade Defense Measures - India, China, Taiwan, UAE	- Onshore - AD/CVD rates for PCL amongst the lowest
EU	0% - Turkey, Pakistan, Egypt, GSP (3%) - Indonesia, Nigeria	China, Thailand, Colombia, India ^{**}		Duty free access from Turkey, GSP from Indonesia
Thailand	Indonesia, China	India, UAE		- Local producer - No duty from Indonesia
India [#]	Indonesia		China, Thailand, Bagladesh, Pakistan	Local Producer
Japan [*]	Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan	China, Korea		- Multiple Locations with zero duty - Incumbent supplier position

* Categorization has been done considering relative duty rates

** Suspension of GSP concessions for India covering Chapter 39 products entirely (PET, BOPP and PET Resins) effective 01st Jan 2023

Provisional AD duties determined against Thailand, China & Bangladesh, subject to notification by Ministry of Finance

Excluding the Impact of Reference Price



The Company undertakes required steps to insulate itself against risks arising out of any such anti-dumping actions and other trade barriers imposed by importing countries. A well-diversified manufacturing presence and an end-to-end product portfolio also helps mitigate fallout from such actions. As a local producer in many countries, it is also evaluating actions for protection against unfairly traded or subsidized imports from other countries.

BOPP Film: The key markets imposing trade defense measures on imports of BOPP films are Indonesia, Thailand, Turkey and Korea. Our existing operations in India for BOPP film are not subject to these trade defense measures. The brownfield expansion in Indonesia for BOPP film which was started in FY 21-22 is subject to Anti-Dumping duties on exports to Korea & Thailand. On the other hand, the Indonesian market is protected against imports from other key exporting countries like China, Malaysia, Thailand & Vietnam. In Turkey, safeguard measures are in place on imports from Iran till July, 2026 and anti-dumping measures are in place against imports from China, Egypt and Russia.

Country of Import	Countries on whom AD/CVD/Safeguard applicable	Duty Rates (AD+CVD) (Min-Max)
Korea	China	2.5% - 25.04%
	Indonesia	3.19% - 5.98%
	Thailand	3.49% - 10.55%
Indonesia	Thailand	0% - 28.4%
	Vietnam	3.9%
	Malaysia	6.36% - 18.60%
	China	5.76% - 29.95%
Thailand	Indonesia	0% - 15.32%
	China	0% - 32.8%
	Malaysia	0% - 32.84%
Turkey		Quantitative restriction (quota) on Iran
	Iran	2.7.2025 - 1.7.2026 - 1642 Tons
	China	16.76% - 62.94%
	Egypt	12.85% - 42.62%
	Russia	47.14%

PET Film Resin: Historically, there have been limited trade defense measures imposed globally on PET film resin. However, in recent years, several countries have initiated or implemented such measures, indicating a shift towards increased protectionism.

- Mexico has imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of PET resin originating from China
- Canada has implemented anti-dumping duties on imports from China and Pakistan
- Turkey has safeguard duties on imports of PET resin from all countries
- Thailand has recently initiated an anti-dumping investigation against imports from China, and the outcome is currently awaited

These developments reflect a growing trend of trade defense actions in the PET film resin market across multiple jurisdictions

PTA: Recently, provisional AD duties have been imposed by EU on imports from Mexico and South Korea

MEG: Effective June 2021, anti-dumping duties have been imposed on USA and Saudi Arabia origin MEG by the EU for five years.

U.S. Tariff Developments and Resulting Uncertainties

During FY 25–26, U.S. trade policy witnessed multiple shifts, contributing to heightened uncertainty in global markets. The U.S. Administration imposed reciprocal tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), introducing country-specific measures across a range of imports. These developments led to increased volatility in global trade, with several countries initiating bilateral negotiations with the United States. The tariff measures were also subject to legal challenges, further adding to uncertainty regarding their continuity and enforceability, including the subsequent decision the U.S. Supreme Court to reserve IEEPA- based reciprocal tariff.

In this evolving context, the U.S. Administration introduced a 10% global tariff under Section 122 of the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 effective February 24, 2026. However, uncertainty persists regarding the duration of such measures, potential extensions, and the likelihood of further policy changes. Additionally, the U.S. has initiated investigations under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 into certain trade practices. These investigations broadly examine whether foreign policies are unreasonable or discriminatory and may lead to the imposition of retaliatory tariffs. Recent actions focus on enforcement gaps relating to forced labour imports across many trading partners, with proposals indicating additional duties in the range of 10%-12.5%, thereby adding another layer of uncertainty to global trade dynamics.

The dynamic and evolving tariff environment continues to impact global trade flows, pricing, and overall business sentiment.

Risk mitigation

The Company has a well-established local manufacturing presence in the United States and further strengthened its position with the commissioning of a new BOPET film line in March 2025. Though, the reciprocal tariffs could have some negative impact on the trading and distribution business in USA, the Company believes it remains well-positioned to mitigate these risks due to the following factors

- Large Local manufacturing base in the USA including downstream assets
- Established long-term relationships with the customers, enabling partial /full pass through of the impact of duties, especially given market dependent on imports
- Speciality product offering leading to better negotiation capability

- These factors collectively provide resilience against tariff-related uncertainties and support the Company's competitive positioning in the U.S. market

Internal Control Systems and their Adequacy

Strong internal controls are required to provide assurance regarding the accurate recording of all transactions, safeguarding of assets, effective and efficient use of the Company's resources, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Risk mitigation

The Company has established a robust Internal Financial Control (IFC) system, which is in line with the requirement of the Companies Act 2013. Risk and Control Matrix (RCM) has been prepared for the key processes and business transactions. The design and operating effectiveness of control matrix is tested by Corporate Internal Audit Team every year to ensure compliance with the IFC framework of the Company.

The Company places great importance on designing and maintaining a strong internal control system comprising various levels of authorization, supervision, checks and balances through standard operating procedures (SOPs), delegation of authority (DOA) matrix, policy guidelines, and manuals. The internal controls system is commensurate with the size of its business, geographical presence, and business nature and designed to provide assurance regarding the accurate recording of all transactions, safeguarding of assets, effective and efficient use of the Company's resources and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Company has a dedicated Internal Audit department that operates independently. To further strengthen the Internal Audit function, the Company has engaged external firms to conduct comprehensive reviews alongside the internal audit team of the Company. The Internal audit team develops a comprehensive risk-based annual audit programme which is approved by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee also reviews compliance with the said plan.

Internal Audit function prepares a report for each audit undertaken and submits it to the management for discussion. The Corporate Internal Audit team ensures regular follow-up with the process owners concerned to ensure the timely implementation of agreed-upon action plans and further strengthening of controls. Significant audit observations along with the recommended corrective actions are presented to Audit Committee on a quarterly basis together with the implementation status of action plans addressing previously control gaps.

The Company has a robust ERP system with in-built IT controls for all major business processes. The transactions are carried out through ERP setups to ensure



Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

reliable and timely financial reporting. IT controls are also tested by internal and external audit teams during audits. The Company regularly updates its ERP system.

The Company remains committed to ensuring an effective internal control environment that provides assurance to the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Management and protects the interest of all stakeholders.

Cyber Risk

Cyber risk refers to the losses related to phishing attacks, malware, social engineering, data breach, cyber extortion, ransomware, business interruption resulting from cyber events etc. As Polyplex has operations in multiple countries with global customer base, there is a need to contain the impact of potential cyber-security events & losses through criminal activities. Also, with increasing dependence on digitization, the probability of cyber/crime events increases.

Risk mitigation

The Company has a comprehensive Corporate IT policy and supporting procedures in place which are continuously updated. IT Reviews are generally done with the help of external agency. There is a shift in the focus towards proactive security monitoring from reactive monitoring. The Company has deployed contemporary cyber security solutions and best practices including Firewalls, VPN, the Managed Detection and Response (MDR) system, Multi-Factor Authentication and Access Controls. These solutions and practices are updated regularly based on Cyber Security Review with help of external cyber security agencies empaneled with CERT-In, the national nodal agency for Cyber Security under Ministry of Information and Technology. We ensure that firewalls of contemporary standards are upgraded at all external connectivity points with additional security components. Repeat communications, one-on-one user awareness sessions, global / focused password reset exercises are held in response to security advisories.

In case of Data Privacy matters, the policies and procedures are updated in line with respective regulations. We continue to monitor regulatory changes and comply with the requirements. We also have Cyber & Crime Insurance in place to take care of any extreme losses.

Liquidity and solvency risk

Liquidity implies the ability to meet debt obligations and finance future investments. Generally, if the cost of debt is lower than the return on investments, by increasing the financial leverage, a corporation can enhance return on equity. However, since there is an obligation to make fixed interest and principal repayments, volatile

cash flows could strain the liquidity of a corporate. Also, higher debts could limit the ability to finance further investments.

Risk mitigation

The Company has sufficient cash reserves significantly exceeding the level of debt. Cash and equivalents together with undrawn credit lines (excluding project financing) and liquid investments (current and non-current) aggregated to more than INR 2,48,076 Lakh. The Company has been able to maintain healthy cash balances inspite of regular dividend payments and large Capex. Strong free cash flow generation, supported by substantial unutilized credit lines, is expected to adequately fund ongoing expansions and address unforeseen contingencies. The Company's low gearing and robust cash flow profile position it well to support sustainable and self-funded growth.

Exchange rate and interest rate risk

FX risks arise on account of unanticipated changes in exchange rates. As the Company deals in multiple currencies due to its operations across different locations, the Company is exposed to risks on account of currency mismatches. Interest rate risk is the risk borne by interest bearing debt and investments due to variability in interest rates. In case of financing done at floating rates, as the interest rates change, the cost of borrowing also changes, thus impacting cash flows. The year under review has seen fall in interest rates globally leading to decline in cost of borrowings as well as the Investment income.

Risk mitigation

Since the currency markets are highly volatile, the Company minimizes such risks by adopting a consistent hedging strategy. A natural hedge is created by choosing the right currencies for taking loans. Thus, the Company fixes the currency of the liability to match with the currency of operational surplus. The remaining mismatched exposures are optimized by the Company by carefully identifying, measuring, monitoring and hedging the net exposures by using simple instruments like forwards with a 3-month rolling time horizon. This ensures that the maximum potential loss remains within defined limits. As there is a natural hedge available for most of the long-term borrowings, the Company does not cover the exchange rate risk on these liabilities. Therefore, the foreign exchange translation gain/ loss on these liabilities, as reported in the financial statements, may not have a corresponding impact on the cash flow

of the Company as the payments for these loans are met via future receivables in the same currency. The forex risk is managed on a standalone basis as cash flows are not freely transferable between Group entities.

The currencies used for external borrowing by the Company are US Dollar, INR & THB. Depending on the net FX surplus on a standalone basis, the currency for external borrowings is chosen. As of March 31, 2026, majority of the long-term external borrowings were in Polyplex Indonesia & Polyplex India which were in USD and INR respectively. Apart from this, there are related party borrowings in Thailand, Indonesia and the US which are in Euros. Any spike in EUR & USD value against the local currency has a negative impact on loan liabilities. But, as the impact of USD & EUR is generally offsetting in nature, the net MTM impact is minimal. Also, as most of the Company's exports are denominated in USD and EUR, the impact on the Company's cash flow is minimized.

The structural currency for the business is USD, even where the billing is done in local currencies (EUR, THB, INR, IDR). Given USD forms the basis for raw material costs (the key cost component) as well as sales, cash flows are not exposed to any significant currency risk.

During the year, Turkish Lira (YTL) has seen its value losing significantly against USD and EUR. However, as the exposure of Polyplex Turkey in YTL is minimal, the impact of currency depreciation is low.

There are various reasons for interest rate changes like economic growth, inflation expectations and unemployment, among others. All these factors are external and uncontrollable. To have a more balanced loan portfolio, the Company continuously evaluates shifting some of its floating rate debt to fixed rate considering the cost benefit analysis. Moreover, as the Company is net cash positive, the impact of any significant interest rate movement is minimal.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of non-payment by debtors. This risk increases in the case of unsecured or open payment terms. As the Company caters to customers globally spanning across ~85 countries, managing the credit risk becomes essential. The risk is further accentuated in the current environment due to geopolitical uncertainties and economic disruptions in certain regions.

Risk mitigation

The Company has a well-defined and robust internal credit management system to monitor unsecured sales. The Company also has a global credit insurance cover to secure non-payment risks of customers. During FY 25-

26, the Company had 2,925 customers (including the customers serviced by a large distributor) and 26% of the total revenues were contributed by the top 10 customers. A strong internal credit risk management framework and credit insurance policy has enabled Polyplex to manage credit risk prudently. The average credit period during FY 25-26 stood at 58 days as compared to 54 days in FY 24-25, primarily influenced by changes in the product and regional mix.

Credit exposures are continuously monitored through periodic reviews of customer credit limits, ageing analysis, and early warning indicators such as delays in payments or adverse developments in customer financials or country risk profiles.

The Company follows a prudent provisioning policy to account for expected credit losses. Further, credit terms are dynamically calibrated based on market conditions and risk assessments, particularly in geographies experiencing economic or geopolitical stress. A disciplined credit evaluation process, supported by insurance coverage and long-standing customer relationships, has enabled the Company to effectively manage default risks arising from financial stress, insolvency, or geopolitical factors. The Company remains confident in its ability to prudently manage credit risk going forward

Project implementation risk

Any delay in implementation, cost overrun, inability to stabilize production from the new investment and failure to meet the target investment objectives may significantly affect future profitability. Although the Company takes into consideration various regulatory aspects at the project feasibility stage, subsequent changes during the implementation phase may lead to project delays.

Risk mitigation

The risks are mitigated by forming a dedicated project management team, corporate management oversight, management commitment and suitable protection clauses in contractual arrangements and appropriate insurance products. The Company remains confident of the successful implementation of new projects on time and within budgeted costs except for unforeseen circumstances.

The new BOPET film line in India which was announced in January, 2025 is expected to start much before the initial scheduled start up of H1 2027-28. In addition, the Company currently has few smaller projects at India and Turkey, which are more focused on enhancing the specialty product portfolio and are largely in line with the scheduled start-up.



Management Discussion and Analysis Report (Contd.)

Geopolitical risk

The Company operates in a global environment and is exposed to geopolitical risks across multiple regions. Ongoing conflicts, trade tensions, and political instability in certain parts of the world can disrupt supply chains, impact demand, and increase volatility in raw material and logistics costs.

The ongoing tensions in the Middle East has further heightened these risks, particularly due to its impact on global energy prices and key shipping routes. Any disruption in critical maritime channels leads to increased freight costs, extended transit times, and supply chain inefficiencies. Additionally, geopolitical developments may also influence currency volatility and customer demand in affected regions.

While the Company's diversified manufacturing footprint and global customer base provide a degree of resilience against region-specific disruptions, the evolving geopolitical landscape continues to pose uncertainties that could impact operations, trade flows, and overall business sentiment.

Risk mitigation

The Company has established strong and long-standing relationships with key suppliers, which support continuity of raw material availability even during periods of disruption. This enables the Company to ensure uninterrupted supplies and maintain stability in procurement.

Further, the Company's diversified sourcing strategy and proactive supply chain management help mitigate the risk. As a result, manufacturing operations have remained largely insulated from geopolitical disruptions, with no significant impact on operations due to shortages of raw materials.

These measures, along with continuous monitoring of geopolitical developments, enable the Company to effectively manage risks and maintain operational continuity.

Supply Chain Disruption

The Company relies on a global supply chain for sourcing raw materials and distribution of finished goods across key markets. Disruptions in international shipping routes, port operations, or logistics infrastructure can impact the timely availability of raw materials and delivery of products. Recent developments including the Red Sea and the Strait of Hormuz, have heightened supply chain risks. Any disruption or rerouting of vessels through these critical routes can lead to increased transit times, elevated freight costs, and challenges in container availability. Such disruptions may also result in volatility in global freight rates and impact overall supply chain efficiency.

Risk mitigation

Our geographically diversified manufacturing presence and business model has helped us mitigate the supply chain risks and navigate relatively smoothly through the challenge. Leveraging on our local presence in all the key demand centers, we have been able to establish ourselves as a dependable partner to all our key customers, even in the time of uncertainty. Based on a clear shift in customer preference to local supplies over imports, we have been able to demonstrate the effectiveness of our strategy. The Company shall continue to reap the benefit of a seamless and reliable supply chain through a judicious mix of onshore, nearshore manufacturing and imports.

Additionally, the Company maintains strong relationships with suppliers and sources a significant portion of its raw materials locally, which has limited the impact of global supply chain disruptions. These measures, combined with proactive logistics planning and supply chain monitoring, have ensured continuity of operations without any major disruptions.

Regulatory risk

Regulatory compliance is a key consideration for the BOPET industry. To ensure the safety of food that is packaged and consumed, extensive regulations have been put in place by various regulatory bodies like the USDA, the EC, among others.

Risk mitigation

The Company maintains strict compliance with applicable regulations across all jurisdictions governing food packaging materials. It has established robust internal processes to ensure adherence to all relevant standards across its manufacturing operations.

Further, the Company has systems in place to continuously monitor regulatory developments across geographies. This enables timely assessment of potential impacts and implementation of necessary changes to remain compliant. Through proactive compliance management and strong quality assurance practices, the Company ensures minimal regulatory risk to its operations.

Environmental and sustainability risk (please see section on Sustainability)

Governments around the globe are playing a more active role in setting out expectations and targets on the sustainability front. Government policies are being designed to better manage waste through several mechanisms including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) guidelines and imposition of various taxes.

Risk mitigation

Flexible packaging is environmentally friendly compared to traditional rigid forms of packaging owing to its lower carbon footprint, light weight and lower requirement of landfill. The amendment to the PWMR in India has significantly diluted the threat to MLP as it provides for an exemption for material which is recyclable or provides for energy recovery or an alternative use. Also, FSSAI published the Guidelines for acceptance of recycled Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) as Food Contact Material (FCM-rPET). The government and regulatory bodies provide an opportunity for companies to differentiate by addressing sustainability concerns and will promote the growth of the rPET films.

There is increasing recognition among policy makers and other stakeholders that the functional properties of flexible packaging are unmatched, and alternative options are not suitable. Governments and Industry are focusing on developing economic models for collection, sorting and reuse/ recycling of post-consumer plastic waste. There is an increasing trend towards identifying EPR measures to fund such initiatives and more emphasis is on alternate use of multilayer packaging waste

The industry is also working on multiple fronts to provide sustainable solutions such as:

- Higher rPET content in packaging
- Single substrate packaging solutions
- Bio Compostable Packaging solutions
- Several alternative usages of plastic waste are being pursued like conversion to fuel oil, incineration, road construction etc.

Health & Safety Risk

The Company's manufacturing operations are exposed to a range of health, safety, and security risks, including fire incidents, workplace accidents, equipment failures, and unauthorized access to facilities. These risks may arise from operational deficiencies, human error, inadequate adherence to safety protocols, equipment malfunction, improper handling of hazardous materials, or gaps in security and surveillance systems. If such risks materialize, they may lead to injury or loss of life, damage to property and assets, operational disruptions, financial losses, and reputational harm to the Company.

Risk mitigation

The Company has implemented a comprehensive and integrated Health & Safety framework covering prevention, monitoring, and response mechanisms across all operations:

Fire & Emergency Management

- Installation of fire protection systems including extinguishers, hydrants, pumps, and sprinkler systems in critical areas, supported by periodic inspection, testing, and maintenance
- Regular fire mock drills and emergency response preparedness programs
- Controlled storage and handling of flammable and hazardous materials in designated licensed areas
- Comprehensive insurance coverage is maintained to mitigate financial exposure arising from property damage and business interruption
- Independent safety audits are carried out periodically to evaluate fire risk preparedness and identify improvement areas

Workplace Safety Management

- Enforcement of Permit-to-Work (PTW) systems for high-risk activities, supported by inspections, safety patrols, and compliance monitoring
- Structured safety training programs for employees and contractors, focusing on SOP adherence and safe work practices
- Preventive and time-based maintenance of machinery and equipment to minimize operational failures
- Mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) through a defined PPE matrix and monitoring mechanisms
- Controls over internal traffic and material handling, including restricted access zones, surveillance systems, and regulated vehicle movement
- Continuous monitoring of housekeeping and workplace conditions, with action tracking through safety committee reviews

Legal and Compliance Risk

The Company operates in a dynamic regulatory and legal environment and is exposed to risks arising from



non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and contractual obligations. These risks may stem from evolving regulatory requirements, complex compliance frameworks, or gaps in legal oversight. Failure to effectively manage these risks may result in regulatory penalties, legal disputes, contractual liabilities, financial losses, and reputational damage.

Risk mitigation

The Company has established structured mechanisms to manage legal and compliance risks through continuous monitoring of regulatory developments by the Secretarial and Compliance teams using regulatory platforms, professional forums, and industry interactions. Compliance requirements and timelines are clearly defined and tracked to ensure timely and accurate filings, supported by internal review processes and experienced personnel. Key contractual relationships with vendors and customers are governed through formal agreements with defined

terms, with legal vetting undertaken for strategic and high-value contracts. Overall governance is reinforced through established policies, internal oversight, and periodic reviews, ensuring effective mitigation of legal and compliance risks

Cautionary statement

This report contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by their use of words like ‘plans,’ ‘expects,’ ‘will,’ ‘anticipates,’ ‘intends,’ ‘projects,’ ‘estimates’ or other words of similar meaning. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including statements about the Company’s strategy for growth, market position, expenditures and financial results are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events. The Company cannot guarantee that these assumptions and expectations are accurate or will be realized.

Directors' Report

Dear Members,

Your Directors have the pleasure in presenting the Forty First Annual Report together with Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Financial Highlights and Operations

During the year under review, working results of the Company were as under:

a) Standalone Working Results:

	(INR in Lakh)	
Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Total Income (Revenue from operations and other income)	1,55,606	1,61,130
Profit before Finance Cost, Depreciation and Amortization, Tax and Exceptional Item	13,311	15,847
Less: Finance Costs	940	1,008
Less: Depreciation and Amortization	4,958	4,744
Profit before Tax and Exceptional Item	7,413	10,095
Add: Exceptional Item – Gain/ (Loss)	-	-
Profit before Tax but after Exceptional Item	7,413	10,095
Less: Tax expense and prior period adjustment	1,492	2,386
Profit after Tax (PAT)	5,921	7,709
Other Comprehensive Income	165	(125)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	6,086	7,584
Earnings Per Share (of INR 10/- each) (Basic & Diluted) (in Rupees)	18.86	24.56

b) Consolidated Working Results:

	(INR in Lakh)	
Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Total Income (Revenue from operations and other income)	7,17,343	6,98,056
Profit before Finance Cost, Depreciation, Amortization, Tax and Exceptional Item	43,692	79,140
Less: Finance Costs	5,331	4,608
Less: Depreciation and Amortization	36,322	29,998
Profit before Tax and Exceptional Item	2,039	44,534
Add: Exceptional Item – Gain/(Loss)	-	-
Profit before tax but after Exceptional Item	2,039	44,534
Less/(Add): Tax expense and prior period adjustment	(2,054)	8,762
Profit after Tax (PAT)	4,093	35,772
Other Comprehensive Income	81,915	12,758
Total Comprehensive Income	86,008	48,530
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to owner of the parent	49,713	28,347
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	36,295	20,183
Earnings Per Share (of INR 10/- each) (Basic & Diluted) (in Rupees)	14.32	66.64



Year in Retrospect

a) On Standalone basis

During the year under review, Company earned total income of INR 1,55,606 Lakh as compared to INR 1,61,130 Lakh during the previous year on Standalone basis, including income by way of dividend from subsidiaries amounting to INR 2,107 Lakh (Previous Year - INR 3,182 Lakh). There was a profit before tax of INR 7,413 Lakh as compared to INR 10,095 Lakh during the previous year. The profit after tax for the year was INR 5,921 Lakh as compared to INR 7,709 Lakh during the previous year.

b) On Consolidated basis

During the year under review, Company earned total income of INR 7,17,343 Lakh as compared to INR 6,98,056 Lakh during the previous year on Consolidated basis. Profit before Tax stood at INR 2,039 Lakh as compared to INR 44,534 Lakh during the previous year. Profit after Tax was INR 4,093 Lakh as compared to INR 35,772 Lakh during the previous year.

Dividend

Your Board of Directors ("the Board") has declared and paid an Interim Dividend at the rate of INR 2/- per share (Record Date: November 21, 2025) for the financial year 2025-26.

The Board has also proposed payment of Final Dividend for the financial year 2025-26 at the rate of INR 1/- per share, which would be paid after its declaration by the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The Board has declared/ proposed total dividend of INR 3/- per share for the year under review.

For the previous financial year 2024-25, Company paid Interim Dividend at the rate of INR 9/- per share and Final Dividend at the rate of INR 4.50 per share, aggregating to INR 13.50 per share.

Dividend Distribution Policy

In terms of Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('the Listing Regulations'), the Board has formulated and adopted a Dividend Distribution Policy. As per the Dividend Distribution Policy, the Board endeavors to ensure transparency in deciding the quantum of dividend with a guidance of a dividend pay-out upto 20% of Profit After Tax (PAT) on consolidated financials of the Company. The Board while taking decision for recommendation of the dividend takes guidance from this policy and ensures to maintain a consistent approach to dividend pay-out plans. The Dividend Distribution Policy is available on the Company's website at the following link <https://investor.polyplex.com/>.

Transfer to Reserves

Your Directors do not propose to transfer any sum to the reserves account. (Previous Year - Nil).

Changes in the nature of business, if any

There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review.

Management Discussion and Analysis Report

As required under Regulation 34 read with Para B of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations, a detailed '**Management Discussion and Analysis Report**' (MDA) is attached in a separate section forming part of the Annual Report.

More details on operations, performance/state of Company's affairs and views on the outlook for the current year are also given in the MDA.

Subsidiary Companies

During the year under review, the Company had following subsidiaries/ step-down subsidiaries whose performance/ results are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

- Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited, Thailand
- EcoBlue Limited, Thailand
- Polyplex (Asia) Pte. Ltd., Singapore
- Polyplex (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Singapore
- Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi, Turkey
- Polyplex Paketleme Cozumleri Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi, Turkey
- Polyplex Europa B.V., Netherlands
- Polyplex America Holdings Inc., USA
- Polyplex USA LLC., USA
- PT Polyplex Films Indonesia, Indonesia

During the year under review, PAR LLC, USA, a step-down subsidiary of the Company, has been voluntarily dissolved w.e.f. March 27, 2026.

After the closure of financial year, the Company has completed the acquisition of 51% of the share capital of Polyplex DigiPrint Private Limited (PDPL) (Formerly known as TechNova Printrite Products Private Limited). Consequent to completion of this acquisition, PDPL has become a subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. April 30, 2026.

Highlights of the performance of Subsidiary Companies and their contribution to the overall performance of the Company during the period under report are discussed in MDA which forms part of the Annual Report.

Directors' Report (Contd.)

As required by Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, ('the Act') and other applicable laws, Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and form part of the Annual Report.

As required by Section 129 (3) of the Act, a Statement in Form AOC-1 containing the salient features of financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries is attached and forms part of this report.

Further, pursuant to the provisions of Section 136 of the Act read with the Listing Regulations, the financial statements of the Company along with related information and audited financial statements of subsidiaries are available on the Company's website at following link <https://investor.polyplex.com/>.

The Company will make available the annual financial statements of the subsidiary companies to any member of the Company on receipt of written request.

The annual financial statements of the subsidiary companies will also be kept open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company on any working day during business hours for a period of twenty-one days before the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees and Investments

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Act are given in the respective notes to Financial Statements.

Deposits from Public

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public during the financial year 2025-26. There were no unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2026.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

As required under Section 134(3)(c) and 134(5) of the Act, in relation to the Financial Statements for the financial year 2025-26, the Board states that: -

- (a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;
- (b) The Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as on March 31, 2026 and of the Profit of the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2026;
- (c) The Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records

in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

- (d) Annual accounts have been prepared on 'going concern' basis;
- (e) The Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and
- (f) The Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Independent Directors and Declaration by Independent Directors

During the financial year under review, the following Independent Directors viz. Mr. Hemant Sahai, Mr. Ranjit Singh, Mr. Sandip Das, Mrs. Shalini Sarin, and Mr. Yogesh Kapur served on the Board of the Company.

After the closure of the financial year, Mr. Ranjit Singh (DIN: 01651357) has completed his second term as an Independent Director and ceased to be Director of the Company w.e.f May 11, 2026.

The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, has appointed Mr. Rakesh Bhartia (DIN: 00877865) as an Independent Director of the Company for a term of five consecutive years w.e.f. May 12, 2026 to May 11, 2031. In the opinion of the Board, he is a person of high repute, integrity and possesses the relevant experience and expertise.

In compliance with Section 150 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, he is registered with the databank maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA). He has also passed the online proficiency self-assessment test conducted by IICA.

The shareholders of the Company have approved the said appointment of Mr. Bhartia as an Independent Director by way of a special resolution passed through postal ballot on July 4, 2026.

All the Independent Directors have given requisite declaration that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under the Act and the Listing Regulations.

The Board has noted and taken on record the declaration and confirmation submitted by the Independent Directors.

Non-Independent Directors and Directors Retiring by Rotation

During the year under review, following Non-Independent Directors (including one Whole Time Director) served on the Board viz. Mr. Sanjiv Saraf, Non-Executive Chairman and



Mr. Sanjiv Chadha, Non-Executive Director from Promoter category, Mr. Iyad Malas, Non-Executive Director from non-promoter category and Mr. Pranay Kothari, Executive Director from non-promoter category.

After the closure of the financial year 2025-26, Mr. Sanjiv Chadha (DIN: 00356187) has resigned from the Directorship of the Company w.e.f. May 23, 2026. The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, has appointed Mr. Ranjit Singh (DIN: 01651357) as a Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director, liable to retire by rotation, w.e.f. May 25, 2026. The shareholders of the Company have approved the appointment of Mr. Singh by way of an ordinary resolution passed through postal ballot on July 4, 2026.

Mr. Iyad Malas, whose office is liable to retire by rotation, at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

Key Managerial Personnel

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 203 of the Act, Mr. Pranay Kothari, Whole Time Director, Mr. Manish Gupta, Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani, Company Secretary are designated as Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

There was no change in the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the financial year under review.

Number of Meetings of the Board

During the financial year 2025-26, eight meetings of the Board were held and the gap between two consecutive meetings was not more than 120 days. Details about the attendance of Directors at these meetings are given in the Report on Corporate Governance which forms part of the Annual Report.

A separate meeting of the Independent Directors was held on March 30, 2026, without the attendance of Non-Independent Directors and members of management pursuant to the provisions of Code for Independent Directors prescribed in Schedule IV of the Act.

Policy on Directors' Appointment and Remuneration

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) constituted by the Board has laid down the criteria and process of identification/ appointment of Directors and payment of remuneration. These include possession of requisite qualification, experience, ethics, integrity and values, absence of conflict with present or potential business operations of the Company, balance and maturity of judgement, willingness to devote sufficient time and energy, high level of leadership, vision and ability to articulate a clear direction for an organisation.

While selecting or recommending appointment of any Director, NRC considers the factors such as the total strength of the Board prescribed under the Articles of Association, the Act and the Listing Regulations, composition of the Board with respect to Executive and Non-Executive Directors and Independent and Non-Independent Directors and gender diversity.

Appointment of Independent Directors satisfies the criteria laid down under the Act/ Rules made thereunder and the Listing Regulations.

Components of remuneration for Executive Directors includes normal Salary structure including perquisites as applicable to senior employees as per policies / schemes of the Company. The appointment and overall remuneration as far as possible are kept within the statutory ceilings and subject to requisite approvals of the Members of the Company.

Non-Executive Directors are entitled to receive the sitting fee for attending a meeting of the Board or Committee thereof of such amount as may be approved by the Board keeping in view the ceiling prescribed under the Act or Rules framed thereunder. Further, Non-Executive Directors are also entitled to receive the commission up to 1% of the Net Profits of the Company, subject to requisite approval of the Board and Members.

Details of Remuneration paid to Directors are available in the Corporate Governance Report which forms part of the Annual Report.

The policy on appointment of Directors and remuneration and other matters provided in Section 178(3) of the Act read with the applicable Rules and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations is available on the Company's website at <https://investor.polyplex.com/>.

Board, Committees and Directors' Evaluation

The Board has carried out annual evaluation of its own performance, Board Committees and individual Directors (including the Independent Directors) pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the Corporate Governance requirements as prescribed under the Listing Regulations.

The evaluation process for financial year 2025-26 was conducted through structured and customized questionnaires. A set of questionnaires for the performance evaluation was circulated to the Directors and on the basis of those questionnaires, the evaluation of the Board, Committees and of the individual Directors (including the Independent Directors) was done for the financial year 2025-26.

The performance of the Board and Committees was evaluated by the Board after seeking inputs from all the directors based on the following criteria:

- a) Degree of achievement of key responsibilities
- b) Structure and Composition
- c) Establishment and delineation of responsibilities to Committees
- d) Effectiveness of Board processes, information and functioning
- e) Board culture and dynamics
- f) Quality of relationship between Board and Management
- g) Efficacy of communication with external stakeholders

Directors' Report (Contd.)

The performance of individual directors was evaluated on following criteria:

- Participation at Board/ Committee Meetings
- Knowledge and Skill
- Managing Relationships
- Personal Attributes

Independent Directors of the Company in their separate meeting reviewed the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole and also the performance of Chairperson of the Company.

Particulars of Employees and Remuneration

- A statement containing names of top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and the particulars of employees as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and Rule 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is provided in a separate annexure which forms part of this report and marked as **"Annexure A"**.
- Ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median employee's remuneration and such other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is provided in a separate annexure which forms part of this report and marked as **"Annexure B"**.

Board Committees

Pursuant to the requirements under the Act and the Listing Regulations, the Board has constituted various committees of Board such as Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Risk Management Committee and Finance Committee. The details of composition and terms of reference of these committees are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives

Corporate Social Responsibility Report pursuant to Section 134(3)(o) of the Act and Rule 9 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 forms part of this report and is marked as **"Annexure C"**.

Composition and the role of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, number of meetings held and attendance of members thereof are provided in the Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this report.

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy as approved by the Board is available on the Company's website at <https://investor.polyplex.com/>.

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Report forms part of this Annual Report. Compliance Certificate from M/s. RSM & Co., Practising Company Secretaries, regarding compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations is annexed with this report.

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR)

The Board is pleased to inform that your Company is among the top 1,000 companies as per the market capitalisation criteria at the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited as on December 31, 2025.

As required by Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Listing Regulations, Company is required to include in its Annual Report, a Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) with effect from the financial year 2023-24. Accordingly, attached BRSR forms part of this report.

Whistle Blower Policy / Vigil Mechanism

The Company has formulated a Whistle Blower Policy in line with the provisions of sub-section 9 and 10 of Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 4(2)(d)(iv) and Regulation 22 of the Listing Regulations. This Policy establishes a vigil mechanism for Directors/Employees/other Stakeholders to report genuine concerns regarding unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct.

A copy of the said Policy is available on the website of the Company at www.polyplex.com.

Auditors

Statutory Auditors

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, M/s. S S Kothari Mehta & Co., LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000756N) were re-appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a second term of five years from the conclusion of 37th Annual General Meeting held on September 26, 2022 until the conclusion of 42nd Annual General Meeting, to be held for the financial year 2026-27.

Further, M/s. S.R. Batliboi & Co., LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005) were appointed on June 28, 2024 as Auditors for a period of five years upto the conclusion of 44th Annual General Meeting to be held for the financial year 2028-29. They act as Joint Auditors to



the existing Auditors viz. M/s. S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants.

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers requiring any explanation in their reports.

Internal Auditors

The Board, on the recommendations of the Audit Committee, has appointed M/s. Protiviti India Member Private Limited (CIN: U93000HR2009PTC057389) as Internal Auditors of the Company for a period of three years from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2028.

Cost Auditors

Your Company is required to prepare and maintain cost records for plastic films as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, your Company has been preparing and maintaining such records as required.

In terms of Section 148 of the Act read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, the Board, on the recommendations of the Audit Committee, has re-appointed M/s. Sanjay Gupta & Associates, Cost Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 000212) as Cost Auditors to audit the Cost Records of the Company for the financial year 2026-27. In terms of Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor is required to be ratified by the Members. Accordingly, a resolution seeking ratification of the remuneration payable to the said Auditors has been included in the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Secretarial Auditors

Pursuant to Regulation 24A of the Listing Regulations, the shareholders of the Company, on the recommendation of the Board, had approved the appointment of M/s. RSM & Co, Practicing Company Secretaries (Firm Registration No. P1997DL17000), Peer Reviewed Practicing Company Secretaries, as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company for a term of five (5) consecutive financial years to conduct the Secretarial Audit, commencing from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2030, at the 40th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 15, 2025.

The Secretarial Audit Report received from them is annexed herewith and marked as “**Annexure D**”. The said report does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer.

Other Statutory Information

Details relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo prescribed under Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are given in “**Annexure E**”.

Annual Return

In compliance with the provisions of Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, the Annual Return (Form No. MGT 7) of the Company is available on the Company’s website at following link <https://investor.polyplex.com/>.

Related Party Transactions

None of the transactions with any of the related parties were in conflict with the Company’s interest. Prescribed disclosures as required by Ind AS - 24 have been made in the Notes to the Financial Statements. All related party transactions entered into are at arm’s-length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Therefore, provisions of Section 188(1) of the Act are not applicable to such transactions. Further, disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Act in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to Company for the financial year 2025-26.

Wherever required, omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained and such Related Party Transactions are reviewed by the Audit Committee in subsequent meeting(s).

Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions and on Dealing with Related Party Transactions as approved by the Board is available on the website of the Company at <https://investor.polyplex.com/>.

Risk Management

The Board of the Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan for the Company. The Committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the risk management plan and ensuring its effectiveness. Composition and terms of reference of Risk Management Committee are mentioned in the Corporate Governance Report. A detailed note on Risk Management has been provided under the Management Discussion and Analysis Report, which forms part of this report.

Internal Financial Control

The Company has laid down well defined and documented Internal Financial Controls. The Company has an overall framework for managing the risks in terms of the Risk Management Policy. In the opinion of the Board, Internal Financial Controls affecting the financial statements are adequate and are operating effectively.

Confirmation

Your Company follows the Secretarial Standards on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and Secretarial Standards on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI).

Directors' Report (Contd.)

There have been no other material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred since the end of the financial year and date of this Report.

There have been no instances of fraud reported by the Auditors under Section 143(12) of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, either to the Company or to the Central Government.

There has been no application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the financial year.

There was no instance of one-time settlement with any Bank or Financial Institution during the financial year 2025-26.

Significant and Material Orders

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals during the year impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

Human Resources

Your Company is committed towards creation of opportunities for its employees that help attract, retain and develop a diverse workforce. Your Company lays due importance to conducive work culture for its employees.

To reinforce core values and belief of the Company, various policies for employees' empowerment have been framed to enrich their professional, personal and social life. In addition to above, the Company has also laid down Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel.

Your Company has also laid down a Policy under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and constituted Internal Complaints Committee to redress the complaints. In addition, workshop and awareness program were organized to sensitize the employees about the provisions of the said Act. There were no complaints received during the year (Previous Year: Nil).

Further, during the year under review, your Company has duly complied with the provisions of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Listing of Shares and Depository System

Your Company's equity shares are listed on the BSE Ltd. and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

Your Company's equity shares are being traded in 'demat' form since April 30, 2001. Shareholders of the Company who are still holding shares in physical form are advised to get their physical shares dematerialized by opening an account with one of the Depository Participants.

Acknowledgement

Your Directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the wholehearted and sincere cooperation, the Company has received from various departments of Central/State Governments, Financial Institutions, Bankers and the Auditors of the Company.

Your Directors also wish to place on record their appreciation of the dedicated and sincere services rendered by the employees of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjiv Saraf

Chairman

DIN: 00003998

Date: July 24, 2026

Place: Noida



Annexure-A

Statement showing particulars of employees of the Company required under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 (2) and (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and forming part of the Board of Directors' Report for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Top Ten Employees of the Company in terms of remuneration drawn:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Age (Years)	Qualifications	Date of Joining	Experience (Years)	Remuneration (INR)	Last Employment
1	Mr. Pranay Kothari	Executive Director	67	FCA, CS	1-Aug-1985	41	3,05,31,686	Optima Consultants Private Limited, Consultant
2	Mr. Manish Gupta	Chief Financial Officer	57	B. Com (Hons) MBA (Finance) (IIM, Bangalore)	1-Apr-2008	35	1,80,86,032	Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited, Thailand, General Manager – Commercial
3	Mr. Sunil Kumar Ram	Group Head - HR	59	BE (Mech.), M. Tech (Industrial & Mgmt Eng.), IIT-K	1-Aug-2006	36	1,58,29,769	Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret, Anonim Sirketi-Turkey - Plant Head
4	Mr. Ramakrishna Rao Kuchipudi	Corporate Head-NPD, R & D and Tech Services	63	B. Tech (Chemical) M. Tech (Chemical)	1-April -2009	41	1,28,96,830	Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited, General Manager
5	Mr. Rajpal Yadav	Vice President – Corporate Head Projects	64	Diploma (Mechanical)	01-May- 2022	45	1,14,06,788	PT Polyplex Films Indonesia (President – Director)
6	Mr. Rakesh Aggarwal	Business Head	45	B. Com, CA	14-Jul-2003	24	99,11,730	Orient Craft Limited –Manager Accounts
7	Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer	67	FCS, AICAI, M.Com, LL.B (Delhi University)	05-Feb-1987	48	78,94,572	Bharat Gears Limited, Secretarial Executive
8	Mr. Amarnath J Parida*	General Manager	60	PGD in Plastic Process Tech	01-Nov-2008	38	77,82,330	Jindal Poly Films Limited, Sr. Manager
9	Mr. Ravinder Kumar Gupta	Plant Head, India	62	B.Tech (Electrical)	01-Mar-1988	39	76,61,122	NA
10	Mr. Amit Gupta	General Manager	51	MBA (HR) B. Tech (Civil)	01-Dec-2003	26	66,63,877	Dharam Pal Prem Chand Ltd. Asst. Manager
11	Mr. Navneet Kumar	Deputy General Manager	52	Master of Science	14-Dec-2020	30	62,58,076	Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited, Thailand, Manager (R&D)

* Superannuated on January 31, 2026.

Notes:

- Remuneration includes salary, performance award, special incentive, actual expenditure incurred in connection with the residential accommodation or HRA, reimbursement of medical expenses, Leave Travel Allowance, contribution to Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, National Pension Scheme, value of perquisites calculated in accordance with the Rules framed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 apart from Leave encashment and Gratuity, wherever applicable.
- None of above employee holds 2% or more in the paid up equity shares of the Company in his own name along with his spouse and dependent children.
- All appointments are contractual in nature.
- None of the above employee is related to any Director of the Company.

Annexure - B

Particulars of Remuneration

The information required under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules made thereunder, in respect of employees of the Company is as follows:

- (i) The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year:

Name of the person	Ratio to Median Remuneration
Executive Director	
Mr. Pranay Kothari	62.01
Non-Executive Directors	
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	-
Mr. Hemant Sahai	5.59
Mr. Iyad Malas	-
Mr. Ranjit Singh	5.59
Mr. Sandip Das	5.59
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	5.59
Mrs. Shalini Sarin	5.59
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	5.59

Above list does not include amount of sitting fees paid to Non-Executive Directors for attending the meetings of the Board/Committees.

- (ii) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Company Secretary (CS) or Manager, if any, in the financial year:

Name of the person	% Increase/ (decrease) in remuneration
Executive Director	
Mr. Pranay Kothari	(39.38)
Non-Executive Director	
Mr. Hemant Sahai*	-
Mr. Ranjit Singh	(1.79)
Mr. Sandip Das*	-
Mrs. Shalini Sarin*	-
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	(1.79)
Key Managerial Personnel	
Mr. Manish Gupta (CFO)	(0.24)
Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani (CS)	1.00

Mr. Sanjiv Saraf and Mr. Iyad Malas, Non-Executive Directors, have waived off their commission. Therefore, percentage change in remuneration to them is not applicable.

*Mr. Hemant Sahai, Mr. Sandip Das and Mrs. Shalini Sarin were appointed during the previous year. Since the details are only for a part of the year, the same are not comparable.

- (iii) The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year:

Remuneration of median employee decreased by 2.61% during the year.

- (iv) The number of permanent employees as on March 31, 2026 on the rolls of Company: 1,022

- (v) Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

Average increase in the remuneration of employee was 7.91% as compared to average decrease of 28.77% in the remuneration of managerial personnel.

- (vi) Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company.

Company follows formal annual performance appraisal system to review performance and remuneration of all employees as per the Remuneration Policy.

Company affirms Remuneration paid to employees is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sanjiv Saraf

Chairman

DIN: 00003998

Date: July 24, 2026

Place: Noida



Annexure – C

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for the financial year 2025-26

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR Policy.

The Company has framed a CSR Policy in accordance with the provisions of Section 135, Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (as amended from time to time).'

2. The Composition of the CSR Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year (eligible to attend)	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	Chairman (Non-Executive, Non- Independent Promoter Director)	4	3
2.	Mr. Hemant Sahai	Member (Non-Executive- Independent Director)	4	4
3.	Mr. Iyad Malas	Member (Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director)	4	4
4.	Mrs. Shalini Sarin	Member (Non-Executive- Independent Director)	4	4

3. The web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the company:

<https://investor.polyplex.com/board-of-directors.aspx>

4. Provide the executive summary along with weblink(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable.

Not Applicable for the financial year under review.

5. CSR obligation for the financial year under review:

(INR in Lakh)

(a) Average Net Profit of the Company as per Section 135(5):	13,145.00
(b) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5):	263.00
(c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years:	Nil
(d) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any:	Nil
(e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-(d)]	263.00

6. CSR spending during the financial year under review:

(INR in Lakh)

(a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Projects and other than Ongoing Projects)	204.00
(b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	0.00
(c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	N.A.
(d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+ [(b)+ [(c)]	204.00

(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

(INR in Lakh)

Total Amount Spent for the financial year:			204.00
Amount Unspent	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)	Amount.	59.00
		Date of transfer	April 30, 2026
	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5)	Name of the Fund	N.A.
		Amount	Nil
		Date of transfer	N.A.

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

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (INR in Lakh)
(a)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5):	263.00
(b)	Total Amount spent for the Financial Year	204.00
(c)	Excess amount for the Financial Year [(b)-(a)]	0.00
(d)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years, if any:	0.00
(e)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years, [(c) –(d)]	0.00

Annexure – C

7. Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

(INR in Lakh)				
(1)	Sl. No.	1	2	3
(2)	Preceding financial year(s)	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(3)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6)	24.44*	27.33**	71.40***
(4)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6)	34.44	32.05	82.00
(5)	Amount spent in the Financial Year	51.24	29.72	21.45
(6)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.	Amount	Nil	3.25
		Date of Transfer	Nil	June 26, 2025
(7)	Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years.	34.44	32.05	82.00
(8)	Deficiency, if any	-	-	-

* INR 24.44 Lakh pertains to the financial year 2022-23 transferred to unspent CSR Account on April 29, 2023. Out of this amount, a sum of INR 19.72 Lakh has been spent during the financial year 2023-24 and remaining INR 4.72 Lakh has been spent in 2024-25.

** INR 27.33 Lakh pertains to the financial year 2023-24 transferred to unspent CSR Account on April 29, 2024. Out of this amount, a sum of INR 16.73 Lakh has been spent during the financial year 2024-25 and remaining INR 10.60 Lakh has been spent during the financial year 2025-26.

*** INR 71.40 Lakh pertains to the financial year 2024-25 transferred to unspent CSR Account on April 29, 2025 and same has been spent during the financial year 2025-26.

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

() Yes (✓) No

If Yes, enter the number of Capital Assets created/acquired (Not Applicable)

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: Not Applicable

Sr. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of Creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/Authority/beneficiary of the registered owner		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		

(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, flat no, house no., Municipal Office/Municipal Corporation/Gram Panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries)

9. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).

The Company has been able to spend the requisite amount of CSR spending during the financial year except INR 59.00 Lakh in respect of 'Ongoing Projects'.

The reason for not getting this amount spent during the financial year itself is this amount pertains to Ongoing Projects, it is normal that CSR obligation is spread over beyond one year. Subsequent to closure of the year out of the above unspent amount a sum of INR 26.59 Lakh has since been spent.

Date: July 24, 2026
Place: NOIDA

Sd/-
Pranay Kothari
Whole time Director
DIN: 00004003

Sd/-
Sanjiv Saraf
Chairman of CSR Committee
DIN: 00003998



Annexure – D

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2026

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

The Members

Polyplex Corporation Limited

(CIN: L25209UR1984PLC011596)

Registered Office: Lohia Head Road,

Khatima 262308,

Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,

Uttarakhand

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliances of applicable statutory provisions and adherence to good corporate practices by **POLYPLEX CORPORATION LIMITED** (hereinafter called the “Company”). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company’s books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering financial year ended on March 31, 2026 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board Processes and Compliance Mechanism in place to the extent and in the manner and subject to reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2026, according to the provisions of:

1. The Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) and the Rules made thereunder as amended/modified;
2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (“SCRA”) and the Rules made thereunder;
3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye - laws framed thereunder;
4. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
5. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (“SEBI Act”) :-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, to the extent applicable;

- (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, to the extent applicable;
- (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period);**
- (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations 2021; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period);**
- (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period);**
- (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 2025, to the extent applicable;
- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period);**
- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; and
- (j) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investor Protection and Education Fund) Regulations, 2009, and circular/guidelines issued thereunder **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period).**
6. We further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test check basis, the Company has complied with the following laws as applicable to the Company;
 - (i) The Factories Act 1948, and Rules made thereunder;
 - (ii) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Rules made thereunder;
 - (iii) The Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and other Rules made thereunder;

Annexure – D (Contd.)

- (iv) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made thereunder;
- (v) Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Rules made thereunder;
- (vi) The Petroleum Act, 1934 and Rules made thereunder;
- (vii) The Explosives Act, 1884 and Explosive Rules, 2008;
- (viii) The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and Rules made thereunder;
- (ix) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Rules made thereunder; and
- (x) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

7. We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of Secretarial Standard with regard to meetings of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India;

During the period under review/audit the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above.

8. We further report that:-

The Board of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors. There is no change in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review;

Adequate notice was given to all Directors of the Board Meetings, agenda were sent at least seven days in

advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarification on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting;

Majority of decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors or Committees of the Board, as the case may be; and

There are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliances with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

9. We further report that during the audit period no event has occurred having bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standard etc.

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as "**Annexure-1**" and forms an integral part of this report.

For **RSM & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS RAVI SHARMA

Partner
FCS: 4468 | COP No.: 3666
Peer Review: 7415/2025
UDIN: F004468H000934421

Date : 24.07.2026
Place : New Delhi



The Members

Polyplex Corporation Limited

(CIN: L25209UR1984PLC011596)

Registered Office: Lohia Head Road,

Khatima 262308,

Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,

Uttarakhand

Based on the audit, our responsibility is to express an opinion on the compliance with the applicable laws and maintenance of records by the Company. We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards CSAS 1 to CSAS 4 prescribed by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. These standards require that the auditor complies with statutory and regulatory requirements and plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about compliance with applicable laws and regulations and maintenance of records.

Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial records is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Secretarial Records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verifications were done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial

records. We believe that the processes and practices we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliances of Laws, Rules and Regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. Our Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **RSM & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS RAVI SHARMA

Partner
FCS: 4468 | COP No.: 3666
Peer Review: 7415/2025
UDIN: F004468H000934421

Date : 24.07.2026

Place : New Delhi

Annexure - E

ANNEXURE TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information under Section 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and forming part of the Directors' Report.

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

A.1 Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

Bazpur

Sr. No.	Steps taken	Units saved (Kwh)
a)	Replacement of old 200 TR & 600 TR with 900 TR energy efficient chiller	3,60,997
b)	Replacement of conventional air washer blower with higher efficient blower	1,96,938
c)	Replacement of condenser & chiller water Pump with Energy Efficient Pump	90,933
d)	Replacement of CT Fan blade with Energy efficient blade of Utility Cooling Tower Cell 5	32,225
e)	Replacement of old LED lights of higher efficiency	17,028
f)	Replacement of existing Air Compressor with Energy efficient Air Compressor	22,267

Khatima

Sr. No.	Steps taken	Units saved (Kwh)
a)	Installation of new energy efficient centrifugal water chiller	5,29,954
b)	Replacement of Line-1 fresh air fan with energy efficient fan	25,920
c)	Replacement of AHU-1 blower with energy efficient blower	57,604
d)	Flow optimization of Line-2 exhaust air fan thorough ducting modification	80,784
e)	Replacement of old nitrogen booster compressor with energy efficient compressor	19,585
f)	Optimizing operation of air compressor dryer	12,950
g)	Replacement of plant tube lights with energy efficient lights	31,315

A.2 Steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

Bazpur

- 40.00 Lakh Kwh generated through solar power system.
- 17,334 MT of Rice Husk was consumed.

- Installation of additional 5.0 Mn Rice Husk Heater to increase the coil life of Existing 7.0 Mn Heater.

Khatima

- 28.00 Lakh Kwh generated through solar power system.
- 8819.97 MT of Rice Husk was consumed.

A.3 Capital investment on energy conservation equipment:

- Khatima: INR 180.10 Lakh
- Bazpur: INR 112.00 Lakh

B. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

B.1 Efforts made towards technology absorption

- Procurement of a new melt die for line-8 to improve quality and line reliability.
- Commissioning of a reliable heated curing room for specialty offline coated products at OLC-1
- Co-extruder melt trap modification is in process at line-7 in order to improve operational safety and machine up-time.
- Procurement of soft belt clip closer for Line-7 to improve line productivity by line speed increase.
- Sub-station-1 DG sets auto synchronizing & load sharing system for effective load sharing.
- Roll handling battery operated trolley for holography operations to meet-out handling load and maintaining efficient operation.
- Upgraded gauging system at line-1 Khatima to latest available for better quality monitoring.
- Upgrade of Line-1 operating system from Windows 8 based to windows 10.
- Addition of a new offline coating (OLC-3) machines and a Laminator machines at Bazpur for overall productivity and production capacity increase with some add on specialty products.

B.2 Benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution

During the year, we successfully completed several projects focused on product improvement, cost optimization, new product development, and import substitution. These initiatives strengthened our product portfolio, enhanced manufacturing efficiency, and improved overall competitiveness.



We developed and commercialized a range of innovative specialty products for digital print media and film applications, including media for Fuji printers, media for industrial tag applications, ultra-matte coated soft matte films, and low seal initiation temperature (SIT) peelable films. These developments expand our specialty product offerings and address evolving customer requirements.

As part of our import substitution and localization strategy, paper release coating chemicals were successfully developed in collaboration with domestic suppliers. This initiative reduced dependence on imported materials while delivering significant cost savings and improving supply chain resilience.

In addition, several cost reduction projects were successfully implemented through the optimization of offline release coating chemicals, lamination adhesives, and digital print media coating chemicals. These initiatives contributed to lower production costs, improved process efficiency, and enhanced operational excellence.

B.3 In case of imported technology (imported during last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):

N.A.

B.4 Expenditure incurred on Research and Development

INR 640.22 Lakh

C. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

Earnings: INR 35,570.81 Lakh (Previous Year: INR 55,710.53 Lakh)

Expenditure: INR 10,234.00 Lakh (Previous Year: INR 10,468.85 Lakh)

Report on Corporate Governance

Pursuant to the requirements specified in Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 {the Listing Regulations}, the details of Corporate Governance and processes including prescribed compliances by the Company are as follows:

1. Company's philosophy on Code of Governance

The quintessential elements of Corporate Governance are fairness, transparency, accountability and responsibility. At Polyplex, the emphasis is on:

- a) Enhancement of Shareholder value.
- b) Protection of the interest of the public shareholders.
- c) Long-term financial health of the Company.
- d) Providing customers with quality products and services at competitive prices.
- e) Environment friendly production methods.
- f) Providing for fair wage and safe working conditions for employees and inviting inputs from employees in decision-making.
- g) Contribution to the socio-economic development of the local community.

2. Board of Directors

a) Composition:

The Board is well structured with an adequate blend of Executive and Non-Executive Directors. As on March 31, 2026, the Board consisted of Nine Directors of which one is Executive Director and eight are Non-Executive Directors including one Woman Director. More than one-half of the Board is Independent.

Mr. Pranay Kothari is an Executive Director of the Company (Non-rotational Director).

Mr. Sanjiv Saraf and Mr. Sanjiv Chadha are from Promoters' Category and are Non-Executive, Non-Independent Directors (Rotational Directors). Mr. Sanjiv Saraf is the Chairman of the Company.

After closure of the financial year 2025-26, Mr. Sanjiv Chadha has resigned from the directorship of the Company w.e.f. May 23, 2026.

Mr. Iyad Malas is a Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director from Non-Promoters Category and is liable to retire by rotation.

Mr. Hemant Sahai, Mr. Ranjit Singh, Mr. Sandip Das, Mrs. Shalini Sarin and Mr. Yogesh Kapur are Non-Executive Independent Directors. Independent Directors bring independent judgement in the Board's deliberations and decisions. Company has issued formal Letters of Appointment to Independent Directors and terms and conditions of appointment are disclosed on the website of the Company at www.polyplex.com.

After the closure of financial year 2025-26, Mr. Ranjit Singh has completed his second tenure as an Independent Director on May 11, 2026 and Mr. Rakesh Bhartia has been appointed as an Independent Director for a term of five consecutive years effective from May 12, 2026. Further, Mr. Ranjit Singh was appointed as Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. May 25, 2026, liable to retire by rotation.

The Shareholders of the Company have approved the aforesaid appointments by way of postal ballot on July 4, 2026.

None of the Directors is related to any other Director or Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company.

b) Board Meetings:

During the financial year 2025-26, eight Board Meetings were held on May 17, 2025, May 28, 2025, July 28, 2025, August 12, 2025, November 13, 2025, December 2 & 3, 2025, February 13, 2026 and March 25, 2026. The meetings were conducted either physically or through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM). The maximum time gap between any two consecutive meetings was not more than 120 days.



Attendance of each director at the Board Meetings held during financial year 2025-26, previous Annual General Meeting and number of other Boards or Board Committees in which he/she is a member or Chairperson across various Companies as on March 31, 2026 are given as follows:

Name of Director and DIN	Category of Directorship	No. of Board Meetings Attended	Attendance at the last AGM*	No. of Other Directorships**	Other Committee Memberships***		Directorship in other listed entities (Category of Directorship)
					Member	Chairperson	
Non-Executive Directors							
A.1 Promoters Category							
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf DIN: 00003998	Non-Independent	6 out of 8	Yes	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha DIN: 00356187	Non-Independent	5 out of 8	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
A.2 Non-Promoters Category							
Mr. Iyad Malas DIN: 10381216	Non-Independent	8 out of 8	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
A.3 Independent Directors							
Mr. Hemant Sahai DIN: 00088238	Independent	8 out of 8	Yes	6	5	3	1. Acme Solar Holdings Limited (Independent, Non- Executive) 2. JSW Dulux Limited (formerly known as Akzo Nobel India Limited) (Independent, Non- Executive)
Mr. Ranjit Singh DIN: 01651357	Independent	8 out of 8	Yes	2	3	1	1. Shaily Engineering Plastics Limited (Independent, Non-Executive) 2. Va Tech Wabag Limited Independent, Non-Executive)
Mr. Sandip Das DIN: 00116303	Independent	8 out of 8	Yes	1	1	Nil	1. Greenlam Industries Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

Name of Director and DIN	Category of Directorship	No. of Board Meetings Attended	Attendance at the last AGM*	No. of Other Directorships**	Other Committee Memberships***		Directorship in other listed entities (Category of Directorship)
					Member	Chairperson	
Mrs. Shalini Sarin DIN: 06604529	Independent	7 out of 8	Yes	5	3	1	1. Sagility Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
							2. Linde India Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
							3. Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
							4. Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
							5. Schneider Electric Infrastructure Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
Mr. Yogesh Kapur DIN: 00070038	Independent	8 out of 8	No	8	9	5	1. Relaxo Footwears Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
							2. Rico Auto Industries Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
							3. Ask Automotive Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
							4. Greenlam Industries Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)
							5. Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited (Independent, Non-Executive)

A.4 Executive Director

Mr. Pranay Kothari DIN: 00004003	Non-Independent (Whole Time Director)	8 out of 8	Yes	2	1	Nil	Nil

*Annual General Meeting (AGM) held through Video Conferencing ('VC')/Other Audio Visual Means ('OAVM') in line with various MCA circulars/SEBI Circulars.

**Only Indian Public Limited Companies, whether listed or not, are included (excluding Polyplex Corporation Limited).

***For determining the Chairmanship/Membership of Committees, only Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee have been considered in all public limited companies, whether listed or not (excluding Polyplex Corporation Limited) and all other companies including private limited companies, foreign companies and companies under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 were excluded.

Requisite disclosures as applicable on following matters have been made by the directors and the same are reproduced hereunder:

- None of the Directors of the Company holds Directorships in more than ten public limited companies in compliance of Section 165 of Companies Act, 2013.



- None of the Directors of the Company holds Directorships in more than seven listed entities / holds Independent Directorships in more than seven listed entities in compliance of Regulation 17A (1) of the Listing Regulations.
- Whole Time Director of the Company does not hold any Independent Directorship in any listed entity, in compliance of Regulation 17A (2) of the Listing Regulations.
- None of the Directors of the Company is a member in more than ten committees or acts as a chairperson of more than five committees across all listed entities in which he/she is a Director, in compliance of Regulation 26 (1) of the Listing Regulations.

The Board has identified the following skills/expertise/ competencies fundamental for the effective functioning of the Company which are available with the Board:

Name of Director	Global Business	Leadership	Governance	Financial	Sales and Marketing
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha (Ceased to be director w.e.f. May 23, 2026)	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Mr. Iyad Malas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mr. Hemant Sahai		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mr. Ranjit Singh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mr. Sandip Das	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Mrs. Shalini Sarin	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Mr. Yogesh Kapur		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mr. Pranay Kothari	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mr. Rakesh Bhartia (Appointed w.e.f. May 12, 2026)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

c) Details of shares held by the Directors in the Company are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	No. of shares held as on March 31, 2026
1.	Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	138
2.	Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	4,000

d) Information placed before the Board includes:

The Board is supplied with the necessary information as stipulated in Part A of Schedule II of the Listing Regulations, to the extent applicable.

e) Review of Compliance Report:

The periodical reports submitted by the Internal Auditors are reviewed by the concerned Heads of Departments of the Company with regard to compliance of laws applicable to the Company as well as steps taken by the management to rectify the instances of non-compliances, if any, are reviewed by Audit Committee and the Board as per Regulation 17(3) of the Listing Regulations.

Compliance Certificate signed by the Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer was placed before the Board as specified in Part B of Schedule II of the Listing Regulations.

f) Code of Conduct:

The Board of the Company has approved a 'Code of Conduct' for all Board Members and Senior

Management Personnel. The Code has been circulated to all the members of the Board and Senior Management Personnel and they have affirmed the compliance of the same. A copy of the Code of Conduct is also hosted on the website of the Company viz. www.polyplex.com.

A confirmation from the Executive Director/ Chief Executive Officer affirming Compliance of the Code of Conduct by the members of the Board/ Senior Management forms part of this report.

g) Those Charged With Governance ('TCWG'):

In compliance with the Circular dated January 7, 2026 issued by the National Financial Reporting Authority, the Company has adopted a framework to ensure effective two-way communication between TCWG and the Statutory Auditors.

3. Audit Committee

a) Composition:

The Company has a qualified and independent Audit Committee. During the year under review, the Audit Committee comprised of following Non-Executive Directors viz. Mr. Ranjit Singh, Mr. Sandip Das, Mr. Yogesh Kapur and Mr. Iyad Malas. More than two-third members of the Committee are Independent Directors.

Mr. Ranjit Singh, an Independent Director, served as Chairman of Audit Committee.

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as Secretary of the Audit Committee.

Statutory Auditors and Internal Auditors are generally invited to Audit Committee meetings.

Further, Executive Director, Chief Financial Officer, Secretarial Auditors and Cost Auditors are invitees to Audit Committee meetings as and when required.

All the recommendations of the Audit Committee were accepted by Board during the financial year 2025-26.

b) Meetings:

During the financial year 2025-26, five meetings of Audit Committee were held on May 28, 2025, July 28, 2025, August 12, 2025, November 13, 2025, and February 13, 2026. The maximum time gap between two consecutive meetings was not more than 120 days.

Attendance of the Members at the Audit Committee Meetings was as follows:

Name of Member	Meetings attended
Mr. Ranjit Singh	5 out of 5
Mr. Iyad Malas	5 out of 5
Mr. Sandip Das	5 out of 5
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	5 out of 5

c) Powers and Role:

The Powers and Role of the Audit Committee, constituted by Board pursuant to Companies Act, 2013 / the Listing Regulations (as amended), include the following:

i. Powers:

- To investigate any activity within its terms of reference;
- To seek information from any employee;
- To obtain outside legal or other professional advice; and
- To secure attendance of outsiders with relevant expertise, if it considers necessary.

ii. Role:

- Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
- Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the Company;
- Approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
- Reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report

thereon before submission to the Board for approval, with particular reference to:

- Matters required to be included in the Directors' Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's Report in terms of clause (c) of Sub-Section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013;
 - Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same;
 - Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management;
 - Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;
 - Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;
 - Disclosure of any Related Party Transactions;
 - Modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report;
- Reviewing, with the management, quarterly financial statements before submission to the Board for approval;
 - Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses/ application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue etc.) the statement of funds utilized for the purposes other than those stated in the offer document/ prospectus/ notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of proceeds of a public issue or rights issue or preferential issue or qualified institutions placement, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;
 - Reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
 - Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties;
 - Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
 - Valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;
 - Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;



- (l) Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
- (m) Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
- (n) Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
- (o) Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board;
- (p) Discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
- (q) To look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
- (r) To review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism;
- (s) Approval of appointment of Chief Financial Officer (i.e., the Whole-Time Finance Director or any other person heading the finance function or discharging that function) after assessing the qualifications, experience & background, etc. of the candidate;
- (t) Reviewing the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/ investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding INR 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower, including existing loans/ advances/ investments;
- (u) Review compliance of the Insider Trading Prohibition code and verify that the systems for internal control are adequate and operating effectively;
- (v) Consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the Company and its shareholders;
- (w) Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.

d) Review of information:

The Audit Committee mandatorily reviews the following information:

- i. Management Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and results of operations;
- ii. Management letters/ letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;
- iii. Internal Audit Reports relating to internal control weaknesses;
- iv. The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Internal Auditor shall be subject to review by the Audit Committee.
- v. Statement of deviations:
 - a.) Quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to Stock Exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1) of the Listing Regulations.
 - b.) Annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/ prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7) of the Listing Regulations.

4. Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Remuneration to Directors

a) Composition:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprised of four Non-Executive Independent Directors viz. Mr. Ranjit Singh, Mr. Sandip Das, Mrs. Shalini Sarin and Mr. Yogesh Kapur and two Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors viz. Mr. Sanjiv Saraf and Mr. Iyad Malas.

Mr. Ranjit Singh, an Independent Director, served as Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as Secretary of the Committee.

During the financial year 2025-26, three meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee were held on May 28, 2025, November 13, 2025 and February 13, 2026.

Attendance of the Members at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings was as follows:

Name of Member	Meetings attended
Mr. Ranjit Singh	3 out of 3
Mr. Iyad Malas	3 out of 3
Mr. Sandip Das	3 out of 3
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	2 out of 3
Mrs. Shalini Sarin	3 out of 3
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	3 out of 3

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

b) Terms of reference:

The Role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, constituted by the Board pursuant to Companies Act, 2013/ the Listing Regulations (as amended), includes the following:

- i. To formulate a criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director;
- ii. For every appointment of an independent director, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the Board and on the basis of such evaluation, prepare a description of the role and capabilities required of an independent director. The person recommended to the Board for appointment as an independent director shall have the capabilities identified in such description. For the purpose of identifying suitable candidates, the Committee may:
 - a use the services of external agencies, if required;
 - b) consider candidates from a wide range of backgrounds, having due regard to diversity; and
 - c) consider the time commitments of the candidates.
- iii. To formulate criteria for evaluation of performance of Independent Directors and the Board and whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors;
- iv. To identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management in accordance with the criteria laid down in the policy;
- v. To carry out evaluation of every Director's performance;
- vi. To recommend to the Board, the appointment and removal of Directors and Senior Management;
- vii. To recommend to the Board, policy relating to remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees;
- viii. Ensure that level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient, relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks;

- ix. To devise a policy on Board diversity;
- x. To recommend to the Board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management;
- xi. To carry out any other function as is mandated by the Board from time to time and / or enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modification, as may be applicable;
- xii. To perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate for the performance of its duties.

c) Details of remuneration and other terms of appointment of Directors:

i. Executive Director

Mr. Pranay Kothari :

Following remuneration has been paid to Mr. Pranay Kothari, Executive Director for the financial year 2025-26:

Salary, Allowances, PF & SA	INR 297.81 Lakh
Perquisites	INR 7.51 Lakh
Total	INR 305.32 Lakh

Mr. Pranay Kothari was re-appointed as a Whole Time Director, designated as Executive Director (KMP), not liable to retire by rotation, w.e.f. September 7, 2024, for a period of three years, ending on September 6, 2027, by the Members of the Company at the 39th Annual General Meeting held on September 23, 2024.

Appointment of Mr. Pranay Kothari as a Whole Time Director may be terminated by either party after giving to the other, six calendar months' notice in writing or salary in lieu thereof. No payment on account of severance fees has been stipulated.

No performance linked incentive has been paid to Mr. Pranay Kothari for the financial year under review.

ii. Non-Executive Directors

Non-Executive Directors of the Company were paid sitting fees @ INR 1,00,000/- for attending every meeting of the board and INR 50,000/- for every meeting of the committee, in addition to the reimbursement/provision of travelling/stay/ expenses as per rules of the Company.



The details of payment of Sitting Fee and Commission to Non-Executive Directors during/for the financial year 2025-26 are given below:

S. No.	Name of Non-Executive Directors	Sitting Fees (INR in Lakh)	Commission (INR in Lakh)	Total (INR in Lakh)
1.	Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Mr. Hemant Sahai	12.00	27.50	39.50
3.	Mr. Iyad Malas	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Mr. Ranjit Singh	12.50	27.50	40.00
5.	Mr. Sandip Das	13.50	27.50	41.00
6.	Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	5.00	27.50	32.50
7.	Mrs. Shalini Sarin	11.00	27.50	38.50
8.	Mr. Yogesh Kapur	13.00	27.50	40.50

All Non-Executive Directors except Independent Directors are liable to retire by rotation.

Mr. Sanjiv Saraf is Director and Vice-Chairman of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited. During the financial year under review, he has not received any remuneration.

Mr. Sanjiv Saraf also held the position of Director of Polyplex (Asia) Pte. Limited, Singapore. During the financial year under review, he has not received any remuneration.

The Company has not issued any Stock Options to any of the Directors.

5. Senior Management:

Following are the members of the core management team of the Company designated as Senior Management as defined under Regulation 16(viii)(d) of the Listing Regulations viz. Mr. Manish Gupta, Chief Financial Officer (KMP), Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (KMP), Mr. Sunil Kumar Ram, Vice President - Head – HR, Mr. Ramakrishna Rao Kuchipudi, Corporate Head-NPD, R&D and Tech Services and Mr. Rajpal Yadav, Corporate Head – Projects.

During the financial year under review, Mr. Rakesh Aggarwal was designated as Business Head (with effect from November 13, 2025) as part of Senior Management of the Company.

There is no other change in Senior Management during the financial year.

- (i) Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the Company including complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
- (ii) Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.
- (iii) Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the Company in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- (iv) Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the Company for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company.

6. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

a) Composition:

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee comprised of Mr. Hemant Sahai and Mrs. Shalini Sarin, Independent Directors and Mr. Pranay Kothari, Executive Director.

Mr. Hemant Sahai, an Independent Director, served as Chairman of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.

Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer and Secretary of the Committee.

b) Role

The Role of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, constituted by Board pursuant to Companies Act, 2013/ the Listing Regulations (as amended), include the following:

c) Meetings:

This Committee meets as and when required. During the financial year 2025-26, one such meeting was held on March 25, 2026. The meeting was attended by all the members of the Committee except Mrs. Shalini Sarin.

d) Investor Grievance Redressal:

Complaints received from Investors/ shareholders are promptly attended to.

Status of complaints received, resolved and pending during the financial year 2025-26 is as follows:

Opening: 1 Received: 17 Resolved: 18 Pending: 0

As on March 31, 2026, no request for registration of transfer/ transmission of shares/ dematerialization was pending.

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

e) Process of transfer/transmission of shares

All complete and valid requests for transmission of shares are given effect to by the Registrar and Transfer Agent viz: KFin Technologies Limited within the time stipulated in the Listing Regulations.

As mandated by SEBI, securities of the Company can be transferred only in dematerialized form. Shareholders holding shares in physical form are advised to avail the facility of dematerialization.

Further, the shareholder may please note that in order to facilitate ease of investing for investors and to secure the rights of investors in the securities which were purchased by them, SEBI vide its circular dated July 02, 2025 has decided to open a special window only for re-lodgement of transfer deeds, which were lodged prior to the deadline of April 01, 2019 and rejected/returned/not attended to due to deficiency in the documents/process/ or otherwise, for a period of six months from July 07, 2025 till January 06, 2026. SEBI vide its circular dated January 30, 2026 reopened the said window for a further period of one year from February 05, 2026 to February 04, 2027. The eligible shareholders may submit their transfer requests along with the requisite documents to Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent viz KFin Technologies Limited.

7. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee

a) Composition:

CSR Committee comprised of two Non-Executive Directors viz. Mr. Sanjiv Saraf and Mr. Iyad Malas and two Non-Executive Independent Directors. viz. Mr. Hemant Sahai and Mrs. Shalini Sarin.

Mr. Sanjiv Saraf served as the Chairman of the CSR Committee.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as Secretary of the CSR Committee.

b) Role:

The Role of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, constituted by the Board pursuant to Companies Act, 2013, includes the following:

- I. Formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the Company in areas or subject, specified in Schedule VII.
- II. Recommend to the Board, amount to be spent on various CSR activities in a year.
- III. Recommend to the Board, pursuing of CSR activities either by Company itself or indirectly through an NGO.
- IV. Monitor the CSR policy of the Company from time to time.

- V. To report to the Board and aid in disclosing in the Directors' Report under Section 134 of the Act.

c) Meetings:

During the financial year 2025-26, four meetings of the CSR Committee were held on May 28, 2025, July 28, 2025, November 13, 2025 and February 13, 2026.

Attendance of the Members at the CSR Committee Meetings was as follows:

Name of Member	Meetings attended
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	3 out of 4
Mr. Hemant Sahai	4 out of 4
Mr. Iyad Malas	4 out of 4
Mrs. Shalini Sarin	4 out of 4

8. Risk Management Committee

(a) Composition:

The Risk Management Committee comprised of Mr. Sandip Das and Mr. Hemant Sahai Independent Directors, Mr. Iyad Malas, Non-Executive Non-Independent Director, and Mr. Pranay Kothari, Executive Director.

Mr. Sandip Das, Independent Director, served as the Chairman of the Committee.

(b) Role:

- 1) To formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include:
 - (a) A framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the Company, in particular including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information, cyber security risks or any other risk as may be determined by the Committee;
 - (b) Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks; and
 - (c) Business continuity plan.
- 2) To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;
- 3) To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems;
- 4) To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;
- 5) To keep the Board informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken;



- 6) The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer (if any) shall be subject to review by the Risk Management Committee.

Further, the maximum time gap between any two consecutive meetings of Risk Management Committee shall not be more than 210 days.

The Risk Management Committee shall have powers to seek information from any employee, obtain outside legal or other professional advice and secure attendance of outsiders with relevant expertise, if it considers necessary.

Details of Risk Management framework have been given under the MDA section, forming part of this report.

(c) Meetings:

During the financial year 2025-26, two meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held on May 28, 2025 and December 22, 2025.

Attendance of the Members at the Risk Management Committee Meetings was as follows:

Name of Member	Meetings attended
Mr. Sandip Das	2 out of 2
Mr. Hemant Sahai	2 out of 2
Mr. Iyad Malas	2 out of 2
Mr. Pranay Kothari	2 out of 2

Chairperson of Audit Committee, also attended all meetings of the Risk Management Committee as a Special Invitee.

9. Finance Committee

(a) Composition:

The Board has constituted a Finance Committee comprising of Mr. Sanjiv Saraf, Mr. Pranay Kothari and Mr. Yogesh Kapur to decide, inter alia, financial matters of the Company viz. short-term loans, working capital facilities, deployment of surplus funds and other incidental matters.

Mr. Sanjiv Saraf is the Chairman of the Committee.

The Company Secretary of the Company acts as Secretary of the Finance Committee.

(b) Meetings:

During the financial year 2025-26, one meeting of the Finance Committee was held on September 6, 2025, which was attended by all the members.

10. Independent Directors, their Meetings and Familiarization Programme

During the financial year 2025-26, five Independent Directors served on the Board i.e. Mr. Hemant Sahai, Mr. Ranjit Singh, Mr. Sandip Das, Mrs. Shalini Sarin and Mr. Yogesh Kapur.

All requirements with respect to appointment of Independent Directors and their holding of directorships in other listed entities, as specified in Regulation 17A and Regulation 26 of the Listing Regulations are complied with.

Your directors would like to confirm that the Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors confirming their independence.

Your directors further confirm that in their opinion, the Independent Directors fulfill the conditions specified in the Listing Regulations and are independent of the management.

As required by provisions of the Companies Act, 2013/ the Listing Regulations, a separate meeting of the Independent Directors was held on March 30, 2026, without the presence of non-independent directors and members of the management. This meeting was chaired by Mr. Yogesh Kapur and attended by all the Independent Directors.

Independent Directors of the Company in their aforesaid meeting reviewed the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole, performance of the Chairperson of the Company and assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the management of the Company and the Board.

Performance evaluation of Independent Directors was done by the entire Board, excluding the director being evaluated. For evaluation of performance, *inter alia*, following criteria viz. Knowledge and Skill, Participation at Board/ Committee Meetings, Managing Relationships and Personal Attributes is followed.

All Independent Directors are familiarized with the Company, their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company, etc. from time to time.

The familiarization program for Independent Directors has been disclosed on website of the Company at www.polyplex.com.

11. Subsidiary Monitoring Framework

All the subsidiary companies of the Company are Board managed. As a majority shareholder, the Board reviews and monitors the performance of its subsidiary companies by way of:

- Approving, 'in principal', their capital expenditure plans, business expansion plans, investment / disinvestment plans;
- Reviewing their Operations vis-a-vis budgets, Cash Flows and Balance Sheets;
- Reviewing all significant/ material transactions and arrangements;

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

- d) Noting of minutes/ materially important decisions of subsidiaries.

The Audit Committee also reviews the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Based on consolidated income or consolidated net worth criteria of the listed entity and its subsidiaries in the immediately preceding accounting year as prescribed under Regulation 16(1)(c) of the Listing Regulations, names of material subsidiaries of the Company for the financial year 2025-26 are as follows:

- i. Polyplex (Asia) Pte. Limited, Singapore (PAPL).
- ii. Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited, Thailand (PTL).
- iii. Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi, Turkey (PE).
- iv. Polyplex USA LLC, U.S.A. (PU).
- v. PT Polyplex Films Indonesia, Indonesia (PT PFI).

The Company has a policy for determining 'material subsidiaries'. This policy is posted on the website of the Company at www.polyplex.com.

In terms of the provisions of Regulation 24(1) of the Listing Regulations, appointment of at least one

independent director on the Board of the listed entity shall be a director on the board of unlisted material subsidiary, whether incorporated in India or not, was applicable only to PTL, PE and PU.

Mr. Ranjit Singh, an Independent Director has served on Boards of PTL, PE and PU as nominee of the Company.

12. Related Party Transactions

The Company has formulated a policy on materiality of 'related party transactions' and also on dealings with related party transactions. This policy is posted on the website of the Company at www.polyplex.com.

All related party transactions and material modifications are placed before the Independent Audit Committee for its approval/omnibus approval/ review in accordance with the policy on related party transactions.

During the financial year, as per Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations, shareholders' approval was taken by way of postal ballot through remote e-voting, held during the months of April & May 2025 in respect of 'Material Related Party Transactions' between subsidiaries, *inter se*, for the financial year 2025-26. The result of such postal ballot along with Scrutinizer's Report were filed with the Stock Exchanges on May 26, 2025 and are also available on the website of the Company at www.polyplex.com.

13. General Meetings

- (i) The details about the Annual General Meetings and Extra Ordinary General Meetings held during the last three financial years are given below:

AGM/EGM	Financial Year	Date of Meeting	Location of the Meeting	Time
40 th AGM	2024-25	15.09.2025	Held through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) facility	04:00 p.m.
39 th AGM	2023-24	23.09.2024	Held through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) facility	04:00 p.m.
EGM	2023-24	30.10.2023	Held through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) facility	12:00 p.m.
38 th AGM	2022-23	14.09.2023	Held through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) facility	03:30 p.m.

- (ii) In addition to the above, the Company passed the following Special Resolutions by way of Postal Ballots, during the last three financial years:

Financial Year	Voting Period	Resolution(s)	Voting Details		Date of Declaration of Outcome
			% of Votes in favour on votes polled	% of Votes against on votes polled	
2025-26	April 25, 2025 to May 24, 2025	1. Resolution for the appointment of Dr. Shalini Sarin (DIN: 06604529) as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company for a period of five consecutive years w.e.f. March 30, 2025 to March 29, 2030 (both days inclusive).	99.8921	0.1079	May 26, 2025



Financial Year	Voting Period	Resolution(s)	Voting Details		Date of Declaration of Outcome
			% of Votes in favour on votes polled	% of Votes against on votes polled	
2024-25	May 30, 2024 to June 28, 2024	1. Resolution for the appointment of Mr. Yogesh Kapur (DIN: 00070038) as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company for a period of five consecutive years w.e.f. April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2029 (both days inclusive).	95.7543	4.2457	June 29, 2024
		2. Resolution for the approval of Remuneration to Mr. Pranay Kothari, Whole Time Director.	86.5872	13.4128	
2023-24	January 9, 2024 to February 7, 2024	No Special Resolution was required to be passed.	-	-	February 8, 2024

In respect of all the above mentioned postal ballot cases, the Company had appointed Mr. Ravi Sharma, Partner of M/s. R S M & Co., Company Secretaries, as Scrutinizer for conducting the postal ballot process in a fair and transparent manner.

The outcome and voting results including report of the Scrutinizer have been filed with Stock Exchanges/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs and also posted on the website of the Company.

Procedure of Postal Ballot:

The Postal Ballots were conducted by the Company as per the provisions of Section 110 read with Section 108 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), read with Rule(s) 20 and 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, Regulation 44 of the Listing Regulations, and the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, each as amended, and in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for conducting postal ballot process through various Circulars, the latest being General Circular 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The Shareholders were provided the facility to vote through e-voting. The results were displayed on the website of the Company at www.polyplex.com within 2 working days, and communicated to the Stock Exchanges and Registrar and Share Transfer Agent. The resolution(s) passed by the requisite majority, were deemed to have been passed on the last date specified for receipt of duly completed postal ballot forms or e-voting, as the case may be.

- (iii) Special Resolutions passed at Annual General Meetings/ Extra Ordinary General Meetings held during last three financial years are given below:

Financial Year/ Date of Annual General Meeting/ Extra Ordinary General Meeting	Subject
September 15, 2025	Annual General Meeting: No Special Resolution was required to be passed.
September 23, 2024	Annual General Meeting: 1. Resolution for the appointment of Mr. Sandip Das (DIN: 00116303), as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company for a period of five consecutive years w.e.f. July 10, 2024 to July 9, 2029 (both days inclusive). 2. Resolution for the appointment of Mr. Hemant Sahai (DIN: 00088238), as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company for a period of five consecutive years w.e.f. August 27, 2024 to August 26, 2029 (both days inclusive). 3. Resolution for the re-appointment of Mr. Pranay Kothari (DIN:00004003) as Whole Time Director of the Company designated as Executive Director (Key Managerial Personnel) and payment of remuneration to Mr. Pranay Kothari, for a period of three years commencing from September 7, 2024 to September 6, 2027.

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

Financial Year/ Date of Annual General Meeting/ Extra Ordinary General Meeting	Subject
October 30, 2023	Extra Ordinary General Meeting: Approval for adoption of Amended and Restated Articles of Association of the Company
September 14, 2023	Annual General Meeting: No Special Resolution was required to be passed.

- (iv) At the ensuing Annual General Meeting, no Special Resolution is required to be passed.

Company has been providing to its Members e-voting facility in respect of agenda items placed before the Annual General Meetings/Extra-Ordinary General Meeting/Postal Ballot held since the provision of this requirement.

14. Certificate from Practicing Company Secretary for disqualification of Director

A certificate has been received from M/s. RSM & Co., Company Secretaries, that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of the Company by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

15. Other Disclosures Pursuant to Schedule V (C) (10) of the Listing Regulations

- (a) During the year, there were no transactions of material nature with the related parties that had potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.
- (b) There were no instances of non-compliance by the Company for penalties, strictures imposed on the Company by Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority on any matter related to capital markets, during the last three years.
- (c) The Company has established and approved vigil mechanism/ whistle blower policy and the same has been posted on the website of the Company at www.polyplex.com. No employee/other stakeholders of the Company has been denied access to the Audit Committee to make any representation.
- (d) Company has complied with the mandatory requirements of the Listing Regulations.
- (e) There was no preferential allotment or no qualified institutions placement during the financial year ended March 31, 2026.
- (f) The Company has established a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) / Risk Management Policy that includes risk identification, risk assessment, risk mitigation and monitoring on a periodic basis. External and internal risk factors that could potentially affect performance of the Company vis-a-vis stated objectives are identified and reported in the business review meetings periodically. These are subsequently reported to the Board.
- (g) Directors' Report has a detailed section on Management Discussion and Analysis Report covering *inter-alia* a separate section on Risk Management.
- (h) Company files quarterly compliance report on Corporate Governance with Stock Exchanges pursuant to Regulation 27 of the Listing Regulations and copies thereof are placed before the next Board Meeting.
- (i) As required by Regulation 36(3) of the Listing Regulations, particulars of directors seeking re-appointment is given in the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
- (j) Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which directors are interested by name and amount of the Company and its subsidiaries, if applicable, are disclosed under the head related party transactions.



- (k) Details of material subsidiaries of the listed entity; including the date and place of incorporation and the name and date of appointment of the statutory auditors of such subsidiaries are as follows:

Sr. No	Name of material subsidiaries	Date of incorporation	Place of incorporation	Name of the Auditors	Date of appointment of the statutory auditors
1	Polyplex (Asia) Pte. Limited, (PAPL).	29-Jul-2004	Singapore	Solaris Assurance PAC, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore	20-June-2022
2	Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited, (PTL).	26-Mar-2002	Thailand	EY Office Limited, Bangkok	27-Jul-2022
3	Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi, (PE)	22-Sep-2004	Turkey	Guney Bagimsiz Denetim ve SMMM A.S. (an EY affiliate)	26-Dec-2025
4	Polyplex USA LLC, (PU).	18-Jul- 2011	USA	S S Kothari Mehta & Company LLP, New Delhi	Refer Note*
5	PT Polyplex Films Indonesia, (PT PFI)	11-Oct-2017	Indonesia	KAP Purwanto Susanti dan Surja (an EY affiliate)	04-Jul-2022

*In case of PU - as per local laws of USA, there is no requirement of statutory audit to be carried out on the financial statement of PU. However, for the purpose of inclusion of the financial information of the entity into the consolidated financial statements of the Polyplex group, the statutory auditors of the Company - S S Kothari Metha & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants have carried out the audit procedures that they deemed necessary for the purpose.

- (l) Company has adopted discretionary requirements as specified in Para E to Schedule II to the Listing Regulations to the extent to maintenance of Non-Executive Chairperson's office, moving towards a regime of Financial Statements with unmodified opinion and reporting of Internal Auditor directly to Audit Committee.
- (m) Company has complied with the Corporate Governance requirement specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations.

16. Company's Website and its Policies with Weblinks

Company has formulated following Policies/Codes of Conduct in terms of the requirements of Companies Act, 2013/ the Listing Regulations. These Policies/Codes are available on the website of the Company and the weblinks of these Policies/Codes are mentioned against their respective names:

- a) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy:

[Click Here](#)

- b) Nomination and Remuneration Policy:

[Click Here](#)

- c) Whistle Blower Policy (Policy on vigil mechanism):

[Click Here](#)

- d) Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions and on Dealing with Related Party Transactions:

[Click Here](#)

- e) Policy for determining 'Material Subsidiaries':

[Click Here](#)

- f) Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management:

[Click Here](#)

- g) Familiarization Program for Independent Directors:

[Click Here](#)

- h) Code of Practices and Procedures for fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information:

[Click Here](#)

- i) Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading in Securities of the Company:

[Click Here](#)

- j) Policy for Preservation and Archival of Documents:

[Click Here](#)

- k) Dividend Distribution Policy:

[Click Here](#)

- l) Policy on Risk Management

[Click Here](#)

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

17. Details of total fees paid to Statutory Auditors

The details of total fees for all services paid by the Company and its subsidiaries for the financial year 2025-26 on a consolidated basis, to the Statutory Auditors and all entities in the network firm / network entity of which the Statutory Auditor is a part, are as follows:

Type of Service	INR in Lakh
Audit Fee	237.07
Tax Audit Fee	4.00
Certification & Other Fees	2.00
Out of Pocket Expenses	11.25
Total	254.32

18. Complaints pertaining to sexual harassment

The details of complaints filed, disposed of and pending during the financial year pertaining to sexual harassment are provided in the Directors' Report of this Annual Report.

19. CEO/ CFO Certification (Compliance Certificate)

As required by Regulation 17(8) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, a Compliance Certificate from Mr. Pranay Kothari, Executive Director and Mr. Manish Gupta, Chief Financial Officer was placed before the Board at their meeting held on May 23, 2026.

20. Disclosure of certain types of agreements binding listed entities:

The Company, certain members of Promoter Group and AGP Holdco Limited (The Investor) have entered into certain transaction documents on November 9, 2023 pursuant to the binding term sheet dated May 23, 2023 whereby one of the promoter group entity has sold

76,21,390 equity shares (24.2778%) of the Company to the aforesaid Investor.

The Investor and certain promoter group members have also agreed to certain put and call option arrangement as per the transaction documents.

21. Means of Communication

- Quarterly results/ returns/investor presentations and official news releases (if any) are furnished to Stock Exchanges and are also put on the Company's Website www.polyplex.com.
- The quarterly/ half yearly/ yearly results are generally published in the Business Standard, all editions in English and Uttar Ujala, Nainital edition in Hindi, within the prescribed time limit.
- Management Discussion and Analysis forms part of the Annual Report, which is sent on email/through courier/ posted on the website of the Company.

Declaration by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Para D to Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 regarding adherence to the Code of Conduct.

I hereby confirm that:

the Company has obtained affirmations from all the members of the Board and Senior Management that they have complied with the Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management for the financial year 2025-26 .

Date: July 24, 2026
Place: NOIDA

Sd/-
Pranay Kothari
Executive Director
DIN:00004003



General Shareholders Information

I. Annual General Meeting:

Date, Time and Venue:

September 8, 2026

Through Video Conferencing/other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) at 04:00 p.m. IST.

Registered Office at: Lohia Head Road, Khatima-262308, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, shall be the Deemed venue of the Meeting

II. Financial Year:

April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

III. Dividend Payment Date:

Within 30 days from the date of declaration by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

IV. Listing on Stock Exchanges:

Equity Shares of the Company are listed on following Stock Exchanges:

BSE Limited, (BSE)
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Fort,
Mumbai – 400 001

National Stock Exchange of India Limited, (NSE)
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G Block,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Mumbai – 400 051

Listing Fees for the financial year 2025-26 and 2026-27 have been paid to both the Stock Exchanges.

Annual Custody Charges for the financial year 2025-26 and 2026-27 have been paid to National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited, within the prescribed time.

V. Registrars and Share Transfer Agents (RTA):

KFin Technologies Limited

(Unit: Polyplex Corporation Ltd.)

Selenium Building, Tower B, Plot 31 & 32,

Financial District, Nanakramguda,

Serilingampally, Hyderabad, Rangareddy,

Telangana, India - 500 032

Email ID: einward.ris@kfintech.com

Toll Free/ Phone Number: 1800 309 4001

WhatsApp Number: (91) 910 009 4099

KPRISM (Mobile Application): <https://kprism.kfintech.com/signup>

KFINTECH Corporate Website: <https://www.kfintech.com>

RTA Website: <https://ris.kfintech.com>

VI. Share Transfer/Transmission System:

All complete and valid requests for transfer/transmission of shares are given effect to by the Registrar and Transfer Agent viz. KFin Technologies Limited within the time stipulated in the Listing Regulations.

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

VII. Distribution of Shareholding:

a). Distribution of shareholding as on March 31, 2026:

Sr. No	Shareholding in Number of Shares	No. of Shareholders	% of total shareholders	Nominal Amount (in INR)	% of Nominal Amount
1	1 - 5000	95,343	97.2104	4,28,36,870	13.6456
2	5001 - 10000	1,452	1.4804	1,07,88,760	3.4367
3	10001 - 20000	663	0.6760	96,85,880	3.0854
4	20001 - 30000	223	0.2274	54,41,570	1.7334
5	30001 - 40000	116	0.1183	41,13,980	1.3105
6	40001 - 50000	71	0.0724	32,96,550	1.0501
7	50001 - 100000	87	0.0887	61,81,680	1.9692
8	100001 & Above	124	0.1264	2,31,579,330	73.7691
Total		98,079	100.00	31,39,24,620	100.00

b). Categories of shareholders as on March 31, 2026

Category	Shares held (Nos.)	Percentage
1 Promoters		
a) Indian Promoters	6,18,986	1.97
b) Foreign Promoters	77,72,084	24.76
Sub Total (1)	83,91,070	26.73
2 Non- Promoters		
a) Mutual Funds	6,57,560	2.09
b) Alternate Investment Funds	2,56,621	0.82
c) Banks, Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies	74	0.00
d) Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs)	31,08,338	9.90
e) Foreign Body Corporate	76,21,390	24.28
f) Bodies Corporates & Clearing Members	11,27,919	3.59
g) NRIs	5,99,856	1.92
h) Directors and Relatives	1,000	0.00
i) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	3,352	0.01
j) Unclaimed Suspense a/c & IEPF	2,91,611	0.93
k) Indian Public including HUF, Trust	93,33,671	29.73
Sub-Total (2)	2,30,01,392	73.27
Grand Total (1+2)	3,13,92,462	100.00

Note:

- Total foreign shareholding as at March 31, 2026 was 1,91,01,668 shares constituting 60.85%.
- Serial No. 2(j) above includes 2600 equity shares in the name of 'Polyplex Corporation Limited – Unclaimed Suspense Account', pursuant to Regulation 39(4) of the Listing Regulations /Part F of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations.
- Above shareholding is as per shares held in physical form and details of Beneficial Owners received from NSDL and CDSL.

VIII. Dematerialization of shares and liquidity

Shares of the Company are available for dematerialization and are being traded in dematerialized form by all investors w.e.f. April 30, 2001. Shareholders of the Company are advised to avail the facility of electronic shares through dematerialization of physical scrips by opening an account with any of the recognized Depository Participants.



Status of Dematerialization as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	No. of shares	% of Total Capital	No. of Accounts
National Securities Depository Limited	2,60,28,986	82.92	31,736
Central Depository Services (India) Limited	52,33,326	16.67	66,739
Total Dematerialized	3,12,62,312	99.59	98,475
Physical	1,30,150	0.41	477
Grand Total	3,13,92,462	100.00	98,952

- IX.** The Company has no outstanding Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) or American Depository Receipts (ADRs) or warrants or any convertible instruments, hence there is no likely impact on equity.
- X.** As required by Regulation 39(4) of the Listing Regulations the Company has opened a demat account with a Depository Participant in the name of “Polyplex Corporation Limited - Unclaimed Suspense Account” to which all the unclaimed shares have been transferred in terms of the requirements of the said Regulations. Details of shareholders/ shares dematerialized in the said account are as follows:

Particulars	Number of shareholders	Number of shares
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the Unclaimed Suspense Account at the beginning of the financial year.	23	5,000
Number of shareholders who approached the Company for transfer of shares from the Unclaimed Suspense Account during the year.	2	200
Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from the Unclaimed Suspense Account during the year.	2	200
Number of Shareholders whose shares were transferred to Unclaimed Suspense Account during the year.	Nil	Nil
Number of Shareholders whose shares were transferred to IEPF during the year.	6	2,200
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the Unclaimed Suspense Account at the end of the year.	15	2,600

#1000 equity shares are lying in suspense escrow account of the Company.

Details of shares transferred to IEPF Authority in compliance of Section 124(6) and Rules made thereunder are as follow:

Aggregate number of Shares lying with IEPF at the beginning of the financial year	2,81,211
Number of Shares transferred to IEPF during the financial year	15,000
Number of Shares released by IEPF to the respective shareholders during the financial year	7,200
Aggregate number of Shares lying with IEPF at the end of the financial year	2,89,011

Voting rights in respect of above shares remain frozen till the rightful owner claims the shares.

XI Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities:

The Company does not deal in commodities and hence the disclosure pursuant to SEBI Circular dated November 15, 2018 is not applicable. For a detailed discussion on foreign exchange risk and hedging activities, please refer to Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

XII. Credit Ratings obtained by the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026:

India Ratings and Research Private Limited (Ind-Ra) has affirmed/ assigned Company's Rating as follows:

- Term loan limit for INR 1,000 million - “IND AA-/Stable/IND A1+”
- Term loan limit for INR 3,470 million – “IND AA-/Stable/IND A1+”
- Fund-based working capital limit for INR 2,370 million - “IND AA-/Stable/IND A1+”
- Fund-based working capital limit for INR 1,830 million - “IND AA-/Stable/IND A1+”

Current year’s credit ratings may be accessed through the following link:

<https://investor.polyplex.com/corporate-announcement.aspx>

Report on Corporate Governance (Contd.)

XIII. Plant Locations

The Company's Polyester Chips and Polyester / BOPP Coated Film manufacturing facilities are located at :

- i. Lohia Head Road, Village Amau, Khatima - 262 308, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand;
and
- ii. Plot No.227 MI 228 MI, Banna Khera Road, Village Vikrampur – 262 401, Tehsil Bajpur, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand.

XIV. Investors Correspondence:

For any assistance regarding share transfers, transmissions, issue of duplicate share certificate(s), change of address, non-receipt of dividend, issue of duplicate dividend warrants, dematerialisation of shares etc., please contact / write to: -

Secretarial Department
Polyplex Corporation Limited
Lohia Head Road,
Khatima 262 308
Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,
Uttarakhand
Phone: (05943) 250136
Fax : (05943) 250281
Email : investorrelations@polyplex.com

or Secretarial Department,
Polyplex Corporation Limited
B-37, Sector -1,
NOIDA - 201 301
Gautam Budh Nagar,
Uttar Pradesh
Phone: (0120) 2443716 to 19
Fax : (0120) 2443724



Compliance Certificate on Conditions of Corporate Governance

The Members

Polyplex Corporation Limited

(CIN: L25209UR1984PLC011596)

Registered Office: Lohia Head Road,

Khatima 262308,

Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,

Uttarakhand

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by **Polyplex Corporation Limited** for the year ended March 31, 2026, as stipulated in SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations 2015 ("Listing Regulations").

1. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, as applicable.
3. We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **RSM & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS RAVI SHARMA

Partner

FCS: 4468 | COP No.: 3666

UDIN: F004468H000934452

Peer Review: 7415/2025

Date : 24.07.2026

Place : New Delhi

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

The Members

Polyplex Corporation Limited

(CIN: L25209UR1984PLC011596)

Registered Office: Lohia Head Road,

Khatima 262308,

Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,

Uttarakhand

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of POLYPLEX CORPORATION LIMITED having L25209UR1984PLC011596 and having registered office at Lohia Head Road, Khatima - 262 308, Distt, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10 (i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verification (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, We hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company for the Financial Year ending on **March 31, 2026** have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **RSM & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS RAVI SHARMA
Partner
FCS: 4468 | COP No.: 3666
UDIN: F004468H000934496
Peer Review: 7415/2025

Date : 24.07.2026

Place : New Delhi



Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report

SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

I. Details of the listed entity

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity: L25209UR1984PLC011596
2.	Name of the Listed Entity: Polyplex Corporation Limited (PCL)
3.	Year of incorporation: 1984
4.	Registered office address: Lohia Head Road, Khatima – 262 308 Dist. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, India
5.	Corporate address: B-37, Sector-1, Noida – 201301 Dist. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, India
6.	E-mail: investorrelations@polyplex.com
7.	Telephone: +91 120 2443716-19
8.	Website: www.polyplex.com
9.	Financial year for which reporting is being done: April 01, 2025 – March 31, 2026
10.	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed: National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and the BSE Limited (BSE), in India
11.	Paid-up Capital: INR 3,197 Lakh as on March 31, 2026
12.	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report Mr. Pranay Kothari - Executive Director/ Chief Executive Officer E-mail: investorrelations@polyplex.com Phone: +91 120 2443716-19
13.	Reporting boundary: The disclosures made under this report are on a standalone basis
14.	Name of assurance provider: Not Applicable
15.	Type of assurance obtained: Not Applicable

II. Products/services

16. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the entity
1	Manufacture of polymeric products	Manufacture of polymeric products	~100%

17. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):

S. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% of Total Turnover
1	Polymeric Film	2220	96.2%
2	Resins	2220	2.9%

The Company offers a wide range of polymeric films across various substrates which are further enhanced due to multifarious downstream processing capabilities.

The key products manufactured by the Company during the Financial Year 2025- 26 are as below:

1. Polymeric films:

1.1. Base Films:

- 1.1.1. Biaxially Oriented Polyester (BOPET or PET) Film - PET film is a high-performance film with a unique combination of qualities like high tensile strength, durability, heat resistance, good gas barrier properties, dimensional stability, chemical inertness, clarity and recyclability
- 1.1.2. Biaxially Oriented Polypropylene (BOPP) Film - BOPP films are transparent films designed to offer high performance, great appearance and easy converting for flexible packaging and other applications. BOPP films are made from Polypropylene resin procured locally or imported

1.2. Value added products – This segment includes the downstream businesses of the Company like metallizing, silicone coating, transfer metallized paper, direct metallized paper, holography and offline chemical coating which has enabled it to offer products for a variety of applications such as general packaging, specialty

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

packaging, electrical applications, liners, roofing, film for digital print applications and a whole gamut of other industrial applications.

2. Polyester (PET) Resin:

PET film is made from Polyester resin (chips), which in turn is produced from Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) and Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG). The Company produces PET resin mostly for captive consumption.

III. Operations

18. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:

Location	Number of Plants	Number of Offices	Total
National	2	1	3
International	Not Applicable		

Note: The Company has multiple subsidiaries including manufacturing plants outside India, but as the scope of BRSR is standalone basis, the international operations as mentioned above is not applicable.

19. Markets served by the entity:

a. Number of locations

Locations	Number
National (No. of States)	26 (22 States/04 UTs)
International (No. of Countries)	42

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

Contribution of exports for FY 25-26: 21.9%

c. A brief on types of customers:

There are two types of customers:

Direct Converters (Packaging & Industrial)– Convert the polymeric film into laminates/other uses for supply to CPG's (Consumer Product Group Companies)/OEM's who further sells through retail chains and E-commerce

Distributors – We also sell to Distributors who largely service Tier B and mid-sized converters/ customers

IV. Employees

20. Details as at the end of Financial Year:

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

S. No.	Particulars	Total	Male		Female	
		(A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
EMPLOYEES						
1	Permanent (D)	572	558	97.5%	14	2.4%
2	Other than Permanent (E)	33	33	100.0%	-	-
3	Total employees (D+E)	605	591	97.6%	14	2.3%
WORKERS						
4	Permanent (F)	450	450	100.0%	-	-
5	Other than Permanent (G)	432	432	100.0%	-	-
6	Total workers (F+G)	882	882	100.0%	-	-


b. Differently abled Employees and workers:

S. No.	Particulars	Total	Male		Female	
		(A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
DIFFERENTLY ABLED EMPLOYEES						
1	Permanent (D)	1	1	100.0%	-	-
2	Other than Permanent (E)	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total differently abled employees (D+E)	1	1	100.0%	-	-
DIFFERENTLY ABLED WORKERS						
4	Permanent (F)	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other than Permanent (G)	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total differently abled workers (F+G)	-	-	-	-	-

21. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women

Particulars	Total	No. and percentage of Females	
	(A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)
Board of Directors [#]	9	1	11.1%
Key Management Personnel [*]	3	-	-

[#] As on 31st March 2026

^{*} Includes one Director who is also a KMP

22. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers

Particulars	FY 25-26 (Turnover rate in current FY)			FY 24-25 (Turnover rate in previous FY)			FY 23-24 (Turnover rate in the year prior to the previous FY)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees	7.9%	20.6%	8.4%	9.6%	15.4%	9.7%	9.1%	8.3%	9.1%
Permanent Workers	4.3%	-	4.3%	5.1%	-	5.1%	7.9%	-	7.9%

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)
23. (a) Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures

S. No	Name of the holding/subsidiary/ associate companies/ joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ subsidiary/ associate/ joint venture	% of shares held	Does the Company indicated at Column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the Company
1	Polyplex (Asia) Pte. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100.00%	No
2	Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Ltd	Subsidiary	51.00%	No
3	Polyplex (Singapore) Pte. Ltd	Subsidiary	51.00%	No
4	Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S	Subsidiary	51.00%	No
5	PAR LLC [#]	Subsidiary	100.00%	No
6	Polyplex America Holdings Inc.	Subsidiary	51.00%	No
7	Polyplex USA LLC	Subsidiary	51.00%	No
8	EcoBlue Limited	Subsidiary	33.92%	No
9	PT Polyplex Films Indonesia	Subsidiary	51.00%	No

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

S. No	Name of the holding/subsidiary/ associate companies/ joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ subsidiary/ associate/ joint venture	% of shares held	Does the Company indicated at Column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the Company
10	Polyplex Europe B.V.	Subsidiary	51.00%	No
11	Polyplex Paketleme Cozumleri Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	Subsidiary	51.00%	No
12	BECIS Solar 1 Private Limited*	Associate Company	26.00%	No

Note 1 - #Effective March 27, 2026, PAR LLC, USA, a step-down subsidiary of Polyplex Corporation Limited, incorporated in the United States of America, was voluntarily dissolved in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Note 2 - *Polyplex Corporation Limited holds a 26% equity stake in its associate company, BECIS Solar 1 Private Limited (a Captive Power Company). Investment in captive power companies are held by the company as a consumer in accordance with the requirements of the Electricity Act, 2005. However, Company does not exercise significant influence over BECIS Solar 1 Private Limited as defined under Ind AS, and therefore, the financial statements of the associate are not consolidated with the financial statement of the Company.

Note 3 - As of 30 April 2026, Polyplex has successfully completed the acquisition of a 51% equity stake in Polyplex DigiPrint Private Limited (PDPL), formerly known as TechNova Printrite Products Private Limited (TPPPL), from its existing shareholders. Accordingly, with effect from 01 May 2026, PDPL has become a subsidiary of Polyplex Corporation Limited to the extent of 51%.

VI. CSR Details

24. (i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: Yes

- Turnover (in INR) 1,49,051.06 Lakh
- Net worth (in INR) 75,380.97 Lakh

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

25. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/ No) If yes then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2025-26 Current Financial Year			FY 2024-25 Previous Financial Year		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	Yes	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Investors (other than shareholder)*	Yes	NIL	NA		NIL	NA	
Shareholders	Yes	17	0	100% Complaints closed	12	1	
Employees and Workers	Yes	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Customers	Yes	221	26	88% Complaints closed	209	25	



Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/ No) If yes then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2025-26 Current Financial Year			FY 2024-25 Previous Financial Year		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Value Chain Partners	Yes	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Other (Please specify)							

*<https://investor.polyplex.com/investor-greivence.aspx>

26. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

Please indicate material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to your business, rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk along-with its financial implications, as per the following format

S. No.	Material Issue Identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rational for identifying the risk opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1	Climate Change	Risk	Climate change poses physical, transitional, and reputational risks across the entire value chain from raw material sourcing to operations and end-of-life of products. Increasing regulatory pressure, stakeholder expectations, and investor scrutiny demand proactive climate action, transparent disclosure, and value chain collaboration to mitigate Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.	Polyplex addresses climate change across its value chain by sourcing more low-carbon raw materials and producing rPET film with post-consumer recycle content of upto 100%. Within its operations, the company invests in biomass-based energy, energy-efficient systems, and renewable energy procurement while tracking emissions per GRI 305 and improving performance under ISO 50001. Water recycling further reduces impacts. Polyplex designs recyclable, mono-material, and low-impact films, conducts LCAs, and supports customers with recycling and EPR initiatives. Climate risks are aligned into risk management	Negative
2	Waste Management & Circular Economy	Risk	Improper waste handling leads to environmental degradation, regulatory penalties, and brand risk. Circular economy practices are now demanded by global brands and regulators.	Polyplex practices 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), reprocesses in-house PET/BOPP scrap, and manufactures Sarafil rPET films from 100% recycled content. Waste segregation, disposal via authorized PCB vendors, and collaboration with recyclers are in place.	Negative

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

S. No.	Material Issue Identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rational for identifying the risk opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
3	Energy Efficiency	Risk	High energy intensity increases cost and carbon footprint. Regulatory mandates like ISO 50001 require improved efficiency.	Polyplex has deployed VFD-enabled blower systems, optimized pump speeds, and replaced inefficient air handling units. ISO 50001 certified EMS guides energy-saving actions across plants. Sites monitor specific energy consumption and report progress annually.	Negative
4	Water Resource Management	Risk	Water scarcity, uneven availability, and regulatory scrutiny make efficient water use a priority. Industrial zones face increasing pressure to reduce discharge and increase recycling.	Plants in India operate reuse treated water for landscaping and cooling towers and have replaced soft water with raw water in non-critical areas.	Negative
5	Biodiversity Management	Risk	Operations near ecologically sensitive areas can disrupt habitats, leading to reputational and compliance risks. Biodiversity protection is increasingly embedded in global ESG frameworks (GRI 304).	Greenbelt development, afforestation, and buffer zones are created around plants. Wastewater is treated before discharge to avoid soil or water contamination. Biodiversity risks are assessed before expansion or land development projects.	Negative
6	Product Stewardship	Opportunity	Polyplex develops recyclable mono-material structures, heavy-metal free BOPET, and solvent-free printable films. Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) are conducted. Products comply with REACH, FDA, and EFSA guidelines. End-use sustainability is considered during product design.		Positive
7	R&D and Technological Innovation	Opportunity	R&D centers in India focus on rPET films, chemical recycling, and down-gauging. The team collaborates with OEMs and customers to co-develop low-impact films. Polyplex aligns with SDGs 9, 12, 13 and MSCI metrics.		Positive
8	Occupational Health & Safety	Risk	Accidents or unsafe conditions lead to legal liabilities, productivity loss, and reputational damage.	Polyplex has implemented ISO 45001 systems, safety audits, near-miss reporting, and emergency preparedness drills. Training and TRIR metrics are monitored and reported. Regular internal and external audits ensure ongoing compliance.	Negative



S. No.	Material Issue Identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rational for identifying the risk opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
9	Employee Engagement & Satisfaction	Opportunity	Engaged employees drive innovation, retention, and productivity. Surveys, performance reviews, open communication channels, rewards, and recognition programs help maintain engagement. Exit feedback and internal growth opportunities are encouraged.		Positive
10	Talent Development	Opportunity	Regular upskilling through technical and soft-skills training, leadership development, and cross-functional learning. Scholarships and career progression programs are available to all employees.		Positive
11	Customer Experience & Satisfaction	Opportunity	Customer loyalty and trust depend on product quality, responsiveness, and innovation. Robust customer feedback mechanisms, continuous quality improvement programs, and supply chain reliability ensure high satisfaction levels.		Positive
12	Safeguarding Human Rights	Opportunity	Human rights policies, POSH compliance, grievance redressal, Supplier assessments, Trainings and Code of Conduct enforcement are in place		Positive
13	Responsible Supply Chain	Opportunity	Vendor due diligence, screening against sustainability criteria (e.g., EcoVadis), conflict-free mineral declarations, and local supplier engagement are followed.		Positive

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

S. No.	Material Issue Identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rational for identifying the risk opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
14	Corporate Governance practices	Opportunity	Transparent governance ensures investor confidence and regulatory compliance. Our business philosophy is based on the concepts of fairness, transparency, accountability and responsibility. Independent Board oversight, structured risk management, and regular disclosures are in line with SEBI and GRI.		Positive
15	Business Ethics	Opportunity	The Company has implemented Anti-bribery, Code of Ethics, whistle blower policy, ethics training, and internal audits		Positive
16	Regulatory Compliance	Risk	Non-compliance can lead to business interruptions, license cancellations, or penalties.	Dedicated compliance teams track laws globally, align reporting with SEBI BRSR, GRI, and ensure alignment with environmental and labor regulations.	Negative



SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURES

This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC Principles and Core Elements.

Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Policy and management processes									
1 a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Refer Note 5)	Yes	Yes
c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	Refer Note 1 https://investor.polyplex.com/corporate-governance.aspx								
2 Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3 Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No)	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
4 Name of the national and international codes/certifications/labels/standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trusts) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	Refer Note 3								
5 Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	Polyplex has established a set of medium- and long-term sustainability commitments aligned with its environmental stewardship and climate action objectives. Emissions: - Reduce its absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 30% by FY 2030 from a FY 2019 baseline. - Complete accounting and disclosure of all major relevant Scope 3 emission categories within two years. - Polyplex has committed to aligning its climate strategy with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and plans to finalize its science-based emissions reduction targets by FY 2028. Waste: - Polyplex has set a target to achieve Zero Waste to Landfill across its manufacturing locations by FY 2030 Water and Biodiversity - Develop the roadmap for addressing water-related and biodiversity-related risks and opportunities by FY 2027-28.								

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

Disclosure Questions		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9									
Policy and management processes																			
6	Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	During the reporting period, Polyplex made significant progress towards these commitments. The Company formally submitted its commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and increased the share of renewable energy in its electricity consumption to 7%. Water risk assessments have been completed across manufacturing locations, providing a foundation for the development of a comprehensive water stewardship roadmap. Biodiversity assessments have also been completed, and Polyplex is currently working on developing action plans to address identified impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities. Efforts towards strengthening Scope 3 emissions accounting and advancing waste reduction and circularity initiatives continue across operations.																	
Governance, leadership and oversightW																			
7	Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure):	Our commitment towards the advancement of our sustainability efforts is reflected in every aspect of our business and operations. With versatility and high performance of our products, and improved customer satisfaction, we have maintained our global leadership position. With minimal negative impacts on our environment and society, we have been redefining the way we procure, operate and produce. We have improved operational efficiencies to ensure optimal consumption of resources. Besides, we have been committed to the health and safety of our people, well-being of our communities and procured ethically sourced materials. We are committed to complete the GHG inventory of all major categories of value chain																	
8	Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).	CEO, Profit Centre Head, HR Head, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer are responsible for the respective BR Policy/ other Policies as specified therein.																	
9	Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.	The Board periodically monitor the financial, environmental, and social performance of the Company while addressing key risks and opportunities. The Company also has a Risk Management Committee which reviews entity wide risks including ESG risks.																	
Subject for Review		Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director/Committee of the Board/Any other Committee									Frequency (Annually / Half yearly/ Quarterly/ Any other - please specify)								
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
10	Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company:																		
	Performance against above policies and follow up action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and, rectification of any non-compliances	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A



Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Policy and management processes									
11 Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.	No external assessment was conducted. Refer Note 4								
12 If answer to question (1) above is “No” i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:									
Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
The entity does not consider the Principles material to its business (Yes/No)									
The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)									
The entity does not have the financial or/ human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)									
It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)									
Any other reason (please specify)									

* indicates partially

Note 1: Board of Directors approve various policies for the Company, as applicable, under the Companies Act, 2013 (the ‘Act’), SEBI Regulations and other regulations/ guidelines issued by the Central Government, from time to time. These Policies are signed by Executive Director/CEO. Other Policies which are related to business process & operations are signed by Profit Centre Head/ HR Head.

Note 2: Policies of the Company other than pertaining to or applicable to internal employees are posted on and are available on the Company’s website and the ones applicable to employees/ officers of the Company are posted on the internal portal and are also informed to the stakeholders by way of training, distributions in the forms of leaflets and display at the plant locations. The policies which are uploaded on the Polyplex website i.e. <https://investor.polyplex.com/corporate-governance.aspx> are as below:

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

S. No.	Name of the Policies
1	Whistle Blower policy
2	Code of Conduct for Board Members & Senior Management
3	Code of Internal Procedures & Conduct for Regulating, Monitoring & Reporting of Trading by Insiders
4	Code of Practices & Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information
5	Dividend Distribution Policy
6	Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions and on dealing with Related Party Transactions
7	Policy for Determining Material Subsidiaries
8	Policy for Determination of Materiality
9	Corporate Social Responsibility Policy
10	Environment, Health & Safety Policy
11	Prohibition of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees at Work Place
12	Code of Business Conduct for Suppliers
13	Risk Management Policy
14	Familiarisation Programme for Independent Directors
15	Nomination & Remuneration Policy
16	Policy for Preservation & Archival of Documents

The Links to most of the policies are provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of the Annual Report.

Note 3: The Company's Policies are in consonance with the Act, the Listing Regulations and other regulations/ guidelines issued by the Central Government, as applicable, from time to time including industry best practices. The policies reflect the purpose and intent of the International Standards such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001/OHSAS 18001, ISO 50001, FSSC 22000.

Note 4: Policies are evaluated periodically or whenever necessary, depending upon the nature of policies by the Board of Directors/Committee of Directors/CEO/ Profit Centre Head/ HR Head, as the case may be.

Note 5: Polyplex represents itself at various national and international industry associations such as Federation of Indian Export Organization ('FIEO-India), Plastics Export Promotion Council of India ('PLEXCONCIL-India'), All India Plastic Industries Manufacturers Association ("AIPMA"), PETCORE - Europe, CEFLEX - Europe, BOPET Film - Europe, PET Europe – Flake Injection Consortium. The Company prefers to be a part of the broader policy development process and give suggestions in the responsible manner. However, it does not feel the need of a formal policy at this stage and may in future, look into adopting a policy for the same.

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

This section is aimed at helping entities demonstrate their performance in integrating the Principles and Core Elements with key processes and decisions. The information sought is categorized as "Essential" and "Leadership". While the essential indicators are expected to be disclosed by every entity that is mandated to file this report, the leadership indicators may be voluntarily disclosed by entities which aspire to progress to a higher level in their quest to be socially, environmentally and ethically responsible.



PRINCIPLE 1 Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics/principles covered under the training and its impact	%age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel	The Board Members at the time of their appointments/ regular intervals (as part of Board Meetings) are updated/made aware of business issues, regulatory compliance, risk and governance matters.	Business environment and related risks, Changes in regulatory framework, ESG, SEBI Listing Regulations etc. These topics provided insights on the said principles.	100%
Employees other than BoD and KMPs Workers	1108	TPM, ISO, Systems and Processes, SCORE, Business Code of Conduct, Sexual Harassment Policy Awareness	71%

2. Details of fines / penalties /punishment/ award/ compounding fees/ settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format

(Note: the entity shall make disclosures on the basis of materiality as specified in Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Obligations) Regulations, 2015 and as disclosed on the entity's website):

Monetary					
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Penalty/Fine					
Settlement			NIL		
Compounding Fee					
Non-Monetary					
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Imprisonment					
Punishment			NIL		

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3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/ Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/enforcement agencies/judicial institutions
	Not applicable

4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.

The Company has formulated policies covering issues such as ethics, bribery and corruption including the policy for Prevention of Sexual Harassment, Whistle Blower policy, which extend to vendors, contractors, visitors including employees and Board Members of the Company. The Company has also formulated a Code of Conduct, as mandated by SEBI, which specifies the guidelines for behaviour, duties and responsibilities for its Directors and Senior Management. The Company conducts all its business activities in an honest and ethical manner and takes a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption in all its business dealings and relationships. The Business Code of Conduct is also extended to all its vendors and suppliers. The link of above-mentioned policies provided hereunder: <https://investor.polyplex.com/corporate-governance.aspx>

5. Number of Directors/KMPs/employees/workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption

Segment	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Directors	NIL	NIL
KMPs		
Employees		
Workers		

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:

	FY 2025-26		FY 2024-25	
	Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of conflict of interest of the Directors	NIL		NIL	
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of conflict of interest of the KMPs				

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

NIL

8. Number of days of accounts payables ((Accounts payable *365) / Cost of goods/services procured) in the following format:

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Number of days of account payables	12	12



9. Openness of business Provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers and related parties along-with loans and advances & investments, with related parties in the following format:

Parameter	Metrics	FY2025-26	FY2024-25
Concentration of Purchases	a. Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases	9.18%	8.92%
	b. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from	543	540
	c. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses	49.59%	52.10%
Concentration of Sales	a. Sales to dealers / distributors as % of total sales	50.35%	47.12%
	b. Number of dealers / distributors to whom sales are made	272	233
	c. Sales to top 10 dealers / distributors as % of total sales to dealers / distributors	61.36%	67.19%
Share of RPTs in	a. Purchases (Purchases with related parties / Total Purchases)	0.95%	0.69%
	b. Sales (Sales to related parties / Total Sales)	7.16%	13.45%
	c. Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties /Total loans & advances)	0.00%	0.00%
	d. Investments (Investments in related parties / Total Investments made)	55.27%	57.28%

Trading houses here means Traders/Distributors

PRINCIPLE 2 Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	Details of improvements in Environmental and social impacts
R&D	Environmental and social impact assessment is one of the key inputs for the new product development/ process changes. While the Company made significant Investment in product/process development but the impact is not calculated specifically		
Capex*	~3%	~3%	Continuous Investment in renewable fuel (husk), reduction in emissions, employee health & Safety

*Actual spent on the investments approved during the year.

2. a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/No) b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?

- a. Polyplex has a Supplier Code of Conduct that is applicable to all suppliers and business partners across its value chain. The Code outlines expectations relating to ethical business practices, environmental responsibility, health and safety, labour practices, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Most of our suppliers are Tier-1. The Company has established processes for supplier selection and evaluation, which continue to evolve in line with business requirements and sustainability considerations. Supplier assessments cover relevant quality, operational, environmental, social, and governance aspects, as applicable. Further, Polyplex operates certified management systems, including ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 50001, FSSC 22000, and FSC® certification. These certifications reflect the Company's focus on product quality, environmental management, workplace safety, energy efficiency, food safety, and responsible sourcing practices.

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

b. The Company sources 70% of its key inputs by value in a sustainable manner

3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste.

Polyplex recognises the importance of environmental stewardship and strives to reduce waste through the usage of the 3 R's (Reuse, Reduce and Recycle). We minimize manufacturing waste through source reduction, reuse and recycling, and responsibly disposing of hazardous waste. Waste from direct materials, packaging materials and plant operations are the three categories of waste generated by our operations (hazardous and non-hazardous). Because PET in both film and resins is often recyclable, the polyester film manufacturing process has a minimal environmental impact. We have the required EIA approval for its Polyester resin line, and we provide periodical reports to the competent authorities as required by the Environmental Clearance (EC).

Categories of waste generation	Sub-categories	Steps to minimize waste
Waste from direct materials	Non-hazardous waste like polyester chip lumps, polyester film lumps, waste trimmings, contaminated films, and waste aluminium coated film.	We recycle and reuse 90% of our simple PET film waste and the remaining is sold to third-party contractors.
Waste from packaging materials	Waste like wooden pallets, plastics, PVC cups, and paper cores as packaging material for both incoming material, as well as finished goods.	We re-use packaging material internally multiple times and the remaining is sold to third parties.
Waste from plant operations	Waste like sludge from ETP and tank bottom, oil and lubricants, scrap metal, batteries, chemical waste, and used drums.	Most of the waste is non-hazardous and sold to third parties. Hazardous waste is disposed to authorized vendors.

4. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities

(Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.

EPR is applicable to our activities. The registration as a Producer, as an Importer and Recycler has already been received. As a responsible manufacturer of Polymeric films, the Company abides by the obligations under the EPR plan.

PRINCIPLE 3 Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains

Essential Indicators

1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

The Company believes that a safe and healthy work environment is a prerequisite for ensuring employee well-being. The Company provides comprehensive health insurance, accidental insurance and term insurance for all its employees. There have been regular virtual and physical sessions focusing on overall well-being of the people.

Category	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent employees											
Male	558	558	100%	558	100%	-	-	558	100%	-	-
Female	14	14	100%	14	100%	14	100%	-	-	-	-
Total	572	572	100%	572	100%	14	100%	558	100%	-	-
Other than Permanent employees											
Male	33	33	100%	33	100%	-	-	33	100%	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33	33	100%	33	100%	-	-	33	100%	-	-


b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent workers											
Male	450	450	100%	450	100%	-	-	450	100%	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	450	450	100%	450	100%	-	-	450	100%	-	-
Other than Permanent workers (Covered under ESIC*)											
Male	432	432	100%	432	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	432	432	100%	432	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The well-being of other than permanent workers are managed through contractual terms & conditions and are covered under ESIC Scheme of the Contractor

c. Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent) in the following format –

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Cost incurred on wellbeing measures as a % of total revenue of the company	0.9%	0.7%

2. Details of retirement benefits, for Current FY and Previous Financial Year.

Benefits	FY 25-26 Current Financial Year			FY 24-25 Previous Financial Year		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A)	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A)
PF	100%	100%	Y	100%	100%	Y
Gratuity	100%	100%	Y	100%	100%	Y
ESI (As per Eligibility)	100%	100%	Y	100%	100%	Y
Others - please specify						

3. Accessibility of workplaces

Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

Yes, the Company's premises/offices are accessible to differently abled employees and workers. Diversity and Inclusion is an integral part of Company's culture.

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.

Yes, the entity does have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. Equal employment opportunity has been, and shall continue to be, a fundamental principle where employment is based on personal capabilities and qualifications without any discrimination for race, colour, sex, nationality, religion, age, disability or any other protected characteristic as established by law. The policy is uploaded on the internal HRIS portal which is accessible to all the employees.

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.

Gender	Permanent employees		Permanent workers	
	Return to work rate	Retention rate	Return to work rate	Retention rate
Male	100%	100%	100%	100%
Female	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and worker? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.

	Yes/No (If Yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
Permanent Workers	Yes, we have the mechanism available to receive and redress grievances through - Welfare/Joint working committee - Helpdesk - Designated complaint boxes We also believe in Open Door Policy for fair and transparent resolution process
Other than Permanent Workers	
Permanent Employees	
Other than Permanent Employees	

7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity:

Category	FY 25-26 Current Financial Year			FY 24-25 Previous Financial Year		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of the association(s) or union (B)	%(B/A)	Total employees / workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of the association(s) or union (D)	%(D/C)
Total Permanent Employees	572	-	-	541	-	-
- Male	558	-	-	526	-	-
- Female	14	-	-	15	-	-
Total Permanent Workers	450	53	11.78%	394	58	14.72%
- Male	450	53	11.78%	394	58	14.72%
- Female	-	-	-	-	-	-



8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

Category	FY 25-26 Current Financial Year					FY 24-25 Previous Financial Year				
	Total (A)	On Health and Safety		On Skill upgradation		Total (D)	On Health and Safety		On Skill upgradation	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
		Employees and Worker								
Total*	1487	1393	94%	943	48%	1317	1223	93%	685	52%

*Including Permanent as well as other than Permanent

9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker:

Category	FY 25-26 Current Financial Year			FY 24-25 Previous Financial Year		
	Total (A)	No. * (B)	%(B/A)	Total (C)	No. (D)	%(D/C)
Employees						
Male	558	499	89%	526	501	95%
Female	14	12	86%	15	15	100%
Total	572	511	89%	541	516	95%
Workers						
Male	450	377	84%	388	365	94%
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	450	377	84%	388	365	94%

*As a policy, performance and career development reviews are done for all employees and workers (except trainees) who have completed minimum 03 months in a particular financial year.

10. Health and safety management system:

a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No). If yes, the coverage such system?

Yes, the Company adheres to Occupational Health and Safety Management System and has a robust mechanism for emergency response and disaster management aligned to the global standards in the industry. Workplace safety is of utmost priority and the Company is committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment for the employees. We are consistently making efforts to enhance health and safety standards by improving working conditions, raising awareness through involvement, participation and continuous training of the workforce. Our approach to safety is encapsulated in our safety, health and environment (SHE) policy that validates our commitment to protecting the health and safety of all employees, contractors, customers and the communities in which it operates.

b. What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?

The Company uses several processes to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine basis. Some of which are as below:

- HIRA (Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment)** – This is one of the integral aspects of the planning process.
- HAZOP (Hazard and Operability) study** – The Company collaborates with external safety experts to conduct HAZOP analysis, comprehensive safety audits, thermography analysis, testing of pressure vessels and Lifting tools, etc
- Regular Safety Audits** – The safety representatives conduct periodical safety audits which help to understand whether all standard operating procedures (SOPs) are followed, systems are in place, any deviation identified and corrective actions are taken on time.
- Health & Safety Committees** - An effective safety culture requires proactive commitment, accountability, and continuous reinforcement from all levels of management. The culture is driven by the top management and

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

executed at every level through the health and safety committee. Our health and safety committee oversee the overall implementation of our safety policies and reviews its performance.

5. **Health and Safety training** – Our safety representatives engage with employees on safety management processes and impart training on health, safety, security, emergency preparedness and crisis management regularly. It is provided to not just our company employees but also to contract workmen and security personnel, which are trained through experts and in-house safety personnel. Training conducted covered topics such as fire safety, electrical safety, first aid, gas cylinder/ammonia handling and awareness about safety signs
6. **Emergency Preparedness Plan** - Polyplex maintains thorough emergency preparedness plans for all sites, ensuring rapid response to incidents. These plans include on-the-job training, adequate fire protection facilities, regular mock drills, and access to critical resources such as emergency equipment and medical assistance
7. Reporting of near miss cases and regular review of monitoring unsafe conditions.

c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)

Yes, there is a structured way to report the work-related hazards identified in the facilities. All employees, contract labour, other staff and security are involved in building the safety culture across our location. Additionally, every month the safety committee meets to discuss the results of the safety audit, risk assessment, emergency and disaster management plans, and status of implementation. Any new hazards identified are examined and discussed during these meetings.

d. Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/ No)

Yes, the employees/ workers of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services. They are insured under the Group Medclaim policy, Group Accidental Policy, Workmen Compensation and ESI as applicable.

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:

Safety Incident/Number	Category	FY 25-26 Current Financial Year	FY 24-25 Previous Financial Year
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0.05	0.10
	Workers	0.05	0.12
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	01	02
	Workers	01	02
No. of fatalities	Employees	NIL	NIL
	Workers	NIL	NIL
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	NIL	NIL
	Workers	NIL	NIL

* Including in the contract workforce

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy work place.

The Company is committed to the health and safety of the employees. Several initiatives taken by the Company are as below:

- Periodic Health Check-up of employees
- Regular medical camps, awareness sessions, and medical support services
- Health and Safety trainings
- Preparing for emergencies and conducting regular mock drills
- Environmental monitoring conducted as per requirements
- EHS pillar framed and monthly meetings conducted to discuss EHS related issues and closures
- Removal of unsafe conditions from work place



13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 25-26 Current Financial Year			FY 24-25 Previous Financial Year		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	
Health & Safety	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	

Note: The Company follows the process whereby inputs and recommendations are welcomed from workers and employees to improve the working conditions and health & safety. These recommendations are then reasonably acted upon

14. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100%
Working Conditions	100%

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.

Safety is an important tool to augment our productivity and reduce losses. The Company encourages people to spend more time reflecting on and improving their understanding of the safety risks that may arise in the workplace. Several initiatives have been undertaken to sensitize employees regarding the occupational hazards at the workplace, precautions and emergency responses for countering any accident, etc

PRINCIPLE 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

The Company has identified and prioritized internal and external stakeholders based on their relative importance to and impact on the business and vice versa. Stakeholder engagement is a multi-stage process of identifying and prioritizing stakeholders, identifying the means and modes of the engagement and managing the stakeholder expectations periodically.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/No)	Channels of Communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisements, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website, Others)	Frequency of engagement (Annually, Half yearly, Quarterly, Others – Please Specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including Key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Customers/Brand owners	No	- Meetings/ emails/ telecommunication - Customer meets - Industry forums	Regularly	- Intellectual property protection - Product and service - Product life cycle impact - Quality - Business ethics - Packaging material, disposal/ recycling

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Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/No)	Channels of Communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisements, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website, Others)	Frequency of engagement (Annually, Half yearly, Quarterly, Others – Please Specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including Key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Investors	No	- Financial results - Investor presentations - Investor calls/Meetings - Analyst reports	As and when required	- Business growth/ profitability - Newer opportunities - Risk management - Corporate Governance
Regulatory Bodies	No	- Engagement on a need basis - Industry-level consultations - Participation in forums	As and when required	- Compliance - Sustainable practices - Inclusive growth - Industry Representations
Employees	No	- Safety committee other committees - Emails - Meetings - Employee surveys - Team building workshops - Capacity building and training - Annual appraisals - Employee newsletters - Rewards and recognitions - Volunteering opportunities	Regularly	- Workplace safety, Employee welfare, IR issues - Professional growth - Employee benefits and other facilities - Leadership connect sessions - Professional growth - Equal opportunities - Wages and benefits
Business partners/ suppliers and service providers	No	- Contract agreements - Direct interactions - Supplier meets - Industry associations	As and when required	- Business Opportunities - Payment processing cycles - Business ethics and transparency - Sustainability performance - Regulatory compliances
Local Communities	Yes	- Direct engagement - CSR projects and initiatives - Visits and camps - Needs assessments	Regularly	- Community development (education, healthcare, water) - Livelihood creation - Other social benefits - Local sourcing of labour - Managing conflict



PRINCIPLE 5 Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Essential Indicators

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format:

Category	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Total (A)	No. of employees workers covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. of employees workers covered (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Permanent	572	572	100%	541	541	100%
Other than permanent	33	33	100%	11	11	100%
Total Employees	605	605	100%	552	552	100%
Workers						
Permanent	450	450	100%	394	394	100%
Other than permanent	432	432	100%	371	371	100%
Total Workers	882	882	100%	765	765	100%

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format:

Category	FY 2025-26					FY 2024-25				
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
	Employees									
Permanent										
Male	558			558	100%	526			526	100%
Female	14			14	100%	15			15	100%
Other than Permanent										
Male	33			33	100%	11			11	100%
Female										
	Workers									
Permanent										
Male	450			450	100%	394			394	100%
Female										
Other than Permanent										
Male	432	367	84.95%	65	15.05%	371	329	88.7%	48	12.94%
Female										

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format:

a. Median remuneration/ wages:

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration/salary/ wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration/salary/ wages of respective category
Board of Directors*	7	27,50,000	1	27,50,000
Key Managerial Personnel	3	1,80,86,032	-	-
Employees other than BoD and KMP	627	6,98,447	17	7,54,128
Workers	468	3,75,527	-	-

*Excluding KMP

* It does not include amount of sitting fees paid to Non-Executive Directors for attending the meetings of the Board/Committees.

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

b. Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages paid by the entity, in the following format:

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages	1.85%	1.73%

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)

Yes, we do have the designated individual responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

Polyplex prioritize safeguarding and upholding human rights in all facets of our operations. We are committed to operating in a manner consistent with the United Nations (UN) universal declaration of human rights, the 10 UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles and the applicable international labour organization (ILO) core conventions on labour standards. The Company takes care that none of the transactions infringes on any human rights. The dignity and rights of employees, customers, vendors, and all other stakeholders are valued. Human rights training and the establishment of approved norms of behaviour while working with all stakeholders are critical.

6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Discrimination at workplace	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Child Labour	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Forced Labour/ Involuntary Labour	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Wages	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Other human rights related issues	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	

7. Complaints filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 in the following format:

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment on of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH)	NIL	NIL
Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees/workers	NIL	NIL
Complaints on POSH upheld	NIL	NIL

8. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

The Company is committed to a workplace free of discrimination and harassment, and has zero tolerance for such unacceptable conduct. The Company encourages reporting of such incidents and is responsive to complaints. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant are taken care by various policies including POSH.

9. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts?

(Yes/No)

Yes, human rights requirements do form part of our business agreements and contracts. The Company encourages Suppliers to be compliant with Business Code of Conduct



10. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child labour	100%
Forced/involuntary labour	100%
Sexual harassment	100%
Discrimination at workplace	100%
Wages	100%
Others – please specify	-

11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 10 above.

Not Applicable

PRINCIPLE 6 : Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

Essential Indicators

1. Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2025-26 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2024-25 (Previous Financial Year)
From Renewable sources			
Total electricity consumption (A)	MJ	2,44,96,183	2,20,34,083
Total fuel consumption (B)	MJ	-	-
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	MJ	-	-
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	MJ	2,44,96,183	2,20,34,083
From Non-renewable sources			
Total electricity consumption (D)			
Electricity Purchased	MJ	35,24,60,394	34,05,83,160
Total fuel consumption (E)			
Diesel	MJ	95,71,437	1,03,10,963
Furnace oil	MJ	3,98,58,972	3,70,91,031
Biomass (Husk)	MJ	36,24,47,653	34,76,42,158
LPG	MJ	1,39,37,803	1,66,23,776
Energy Consumption through other sources (F)	MJ	NIL	NIL
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)	MJ	77,82,76,259	75,22,51,089
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)	MJ	80,27,72,442	77,42,85,172
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover	MJ/INR	0.05	0.05
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total energy consumed / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	MJ/USD	1.09	1.02
Energy intensity in terms of physical output	MJ/MT	8,201	8,216

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)
If yes, name of the external agency.

The Company monitors the total energy consumption as part of assessment of its operational efficiencies and there was no independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance which has been carried out by an external agency.

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

2. Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

Not applicable

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

At the Industrial units of Khatima and Bazpur, we use the Ground Water.

Parameter	Unit	FY 2025-26 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2024-25 (Previous Financial Year)
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)			
(i) Surface water			
(ii) Ground water	KL	3,27,257	3,56,799
(iii) Third party water	KL	5,279	802
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water			
(v) Others			
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i+ii+iii+iv+v)	KL	3,32,537	3,57,601
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	KL	3,32,537	3,57,601
Water intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity			
Water intensity per rupee of turnover	KL/INR Lakh	2.22	2.29
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total water consumption / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	KL/USD Lakh	45.18	47.28
Water intensity in terms of physical output	KL/MT	3.40	3.79

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)
If yes, name of the external agency.

The Company monitors water consumption as part of assessment of its operational efficiencies and there was no independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance which has been carried out by an external agency.

4. Provide the following details related to water discharged:

Parameter	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) To Surface water		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(ii) To Ground water		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(iii) Sea Water		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
(iv) Sent to third - parties		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-



Parameter	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
(v) Others		
- No treatment	-	-
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	-	-
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	-	-

5. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

Yes, the Company has a mechanism for zero liquid discharge. All wastewater generated at the facility is treated through an appropriate treatment process. The plant maintains a Zero Liquid Discharge system where all wastewater is treated through the STP and ETP and reused within the premises. Treated effluent is monitored to ensure compliance with applicable environmental regulations and is reused within operations, wherever feasible, thereby supporting water conservation and resource efficiency. The treated water is subsequently reused for activities such as green belt development, dust suppression, ash quenching, and other operational requirements.

6. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2025-26 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2024-25 (Previous Financial Year)
NOx	Ton/Year	13.21	12.23
SOx	Ton/Year	4.44	4.73
Particulate matter (PM)	Ton/Year	37.61	38.87
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	Ton/Year	NA	NA
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Ton/Year	*BLQ	*BLQ
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)	Ton/Year	NA	NA
Carbon mono oxide (CO)	Ton/Year	0.03	0.03

*BLQ - Below Limit of Quantification

NA – Not Applicable

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)
If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, the independent assessment has been carried out by Interstellar Testing Centre Pvt. Ltd.

7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2025-26 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2024-25 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	MT CO ₂ e	6,066	6,186
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	MT CO ₂ e	69,513	68,779
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per rupee of turnover	MT CO ₂ e/ INR Lakh	0.50	0.48
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)	MT CO ₂ e/ USD Lakh	10.27	9.91
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output	MT CO ₂ e/ MT	0.77	0.80

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)
If yes, name of the external agency.

No

8. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If Yes, then provide details.

The Company stresses upon measures for the conservation and optimal utilization of greenhouse-gas emissions in all the areas of operations, including those for energy generation and effective usage of sources/equipment used for generation. There are continuous efforts to improve operational efficiencies, minimize consumption of resources and reducing energy and Co2 emissions while maximizing production volume.

Besides, multiple initiatives in the past, there are various on-going energy conservation initiatives at the plant and some of them are as highlighted below:

- **LED fixture replacement** – Upgrading old LED lighting with high efficacy fixtures (Phase I).
- **Air compressor upgrade** – Procuring a new compressor instead of major overhauling the existing unit at 32,000 hours.
- **EC fan installation** – Replacing conventional Air Washer fans with energy efficient EC fans (Phase III).
- **Utility chiller procurement** – Installation of 900 TR chillers, Integrate with existing utility systems for track performance and efficiency gains

9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2025-26 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2024-25 (Previous Financial Year)
Total waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste (A)	2,626.42	2,677.13
E-waste (B)	0.50	0.58
Bio-medical waste (C)	0.02	0.02
Construction and demolition waste (D)	-	-
Battery waste (E)	-	0.13
Radioactive waste (F)	-	-
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any (G)	274.17	312.39
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H)	1,553.22	1,217.41
Break-up of non-hazardous		
Metallic	294.42	296.52
Paper	605.38	435.61
Wood	480.01	462.98
Others	173.40	22.31
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G+ H)	4,454.33	4,207.67
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover (per INR Lakh)	0.03	0.03
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total water consumption / Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	0.61	0.56
Waste intensity in terms of physical output	0.05	0.04
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	3,526.22	3,409.38
(ii) Non-Recycled	928.10	798.28

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)
If yes, name of the external agency.

No



10. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

We place great emphasis on efficient waste management practices and are committed to ensuring that all types of waste are treated and disposed of properly. Our approach to waste management is guided by the 3R principle of 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'. Most of our industrial process waste is recycled inhouse.

Embracing a dynamic product design strategy, we place sustainability and circular economy principles at the forefront. Our focus on eco-friendly products, including recycled PET (rPET) films and mono-PET structures,

exemplifies our dedication to sustainable innovation that minimizes environmental impact and enhances resource efficiency. We developed and optimized "chemical recycling" process for manufacturing Sarafil rPET

Polyester film with post-consumer recycle content of upto 100% for packaging applications. The film has been made available commercially using postconsumer PET bottle flakes as input material. The rPET resin has properties same as that of virgin PET resin and the resultant PET film is compliant with regulatory requirements including EC and US FDA compliances.

Our waste streams, which include waste from direct materials, packaging materials, and plant operations (both hazardous and non-hazardous), are inventoried periodically and are sent to third party for recycling / disposal in compliance with applicable government regulations.

Waste Management Practices

- A) Plastic waste is sold to buyers who are registered with SPCB/CPCB under Plastic Waste Management Rule 2016.
- B) E Waste generated is collected /stored & disposed as per E Waste Management Rule and disposed to authorised E waste management agency by State Pollution control board.
- C) Bio Medical Waste generated is collected/stored & disposed as per Bio Waste Management Rules and disposed to authorised biomedical waste management agency by State Pollution control board.
- D) Any Civil /Demolition waste is used in house for landfilling.
- E) Battery Waste generated is collected/stored/ disposed as per Battery Management Rules and disposed to authorised dealer of manufacturer who are registered with respective state pollution control board for recycling of old Batteries.
- F) Radioactive waste is sent back to original supplier. They send their authorised representative to collect the same to the Company's factory, who take radioactive waste in custody in their original radiation preventive packing.
- G) For other Hazardous waste, the Company collects /store /disposes waste as per Hazardous waste rule and disposed the same to SPCB/CPCB authorised waste management agency.
- H) For Other waste like Metal/Paper/Wood, the Company conducted auctions on six monthly basis and same is sold to aggregators/recyclers.

11. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format:

S. No.	Location of operations/offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval/ clearance are being complied with? (Y/N) If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any.
1.	Polyplex Khatima	Manufacturing	Yes - Applicable only for Chips Plant
2.	Polyplex Bazpur	Manufacturing	Yes - Applicable only for Chips Plant

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

12. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant Web link
Polyplex, Khatima			None		
Polyplex, Bazpur					

13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:

S. No.	Specify the law/regulation guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines/penalties/action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards by courts	Corrective action taken, if any

We are in compliance with all applicable requirements.

PRINCIPLE 7 Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

Essential Indicators

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations.

Three

b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/ associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/associations (State/National)
1	Federation of Indian Export Organization ('FIEO-India')	National
2	Plastics Export Promotion Council of India ('PLEXCONCIL-India')	National
3	All India Plastic Industries Manufacturers Association ("AIPMA")	National

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti-competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Name of authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
	Not applicable	



PRINCIPLE 8 Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

Essential Indicators

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date of notification	Whether conducted by Independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant Web link
Not applicable					

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:

S. No.	Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (In INR)
Not applicable						

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.

The Company constantly engage with local communities through various means such as personal visits, surveys, meetings, visits, camps etc. to understand their concerns and take appropriate actions to resolve them.

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:

	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Directly sourced from MSMEs/small producers	6%	5%
Directly from within India	92.20%	92.73%

5. Job creation in smaller towns – Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent / on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost

Location	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Rural	-	-
Semi-urban	57%	55%
Urban	43%	45%
Metropolitan	-	-

PRINCIPLE 9 Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.

The Company works with passion to find ways to continuously improve its customer service. The Company through enhanced solutions and by being focused on product innovation addresses the growing customer demands and need for cost-effectiveness from its customers. The Company works proactively and collaboratively with its customers, which comprise of some of the world's largest and most respected packaging conglomerates and leaders in several industrial end-use markets. The Company has a robust system for customer complaint resolution and ensures continuous monitoring & closure of the same within the specified timelines. For quality related complaints, Polyplex has a quality policy and for delivery, Polyplex maintains a delivery tracker.

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (Contd.)

2. Turnover of products and/services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:

	As a percentage to total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	100%
Safe and responsible usage	100%
Recycling and/or safe disposal	100%

Polyplex manufactures polymeric films that are supplied to converters and packaging manufacturers as intermediate raw materials. While these products undergo further processing before being incorporated into final packaging solutions, they are supplied with all relevant product specifications, technical information, safety documentation, and other information required under applicable legal and regulatory requirements and customer specifications.

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

	FY 2025-26			FY 2024-25		
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks
Data privacy	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Advertising	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Cyber-security	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Restrictive Trade Practices	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Unfair Trade Practices	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Others (Customer complaint)	221	26		209	25	

4. Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:

	Number	Reasons for recall
Voluntary recalls	-	NA
Forced recalls	-	NA

5. Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.

Yes, the Company has a policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy.

The broad guidelines of policy are

- Identification of Risk,
- Protection of Information,
- Detection of Cyber Security Events,
- Respond to Cyber Security Events and
- Recovery to Normal Operations

The Company has also invested in upgrading older networks and infrastructure components to contemporary standards with secured infrastructure. The Managed Detection and Response (MDR) system has also been deployed to strengthen cyber security practices. Additionally, the Company also takes Cyber Risk Insurance to mitigate the risk related to Cyber Events.

The link of the Data privacy policy is provided hereunder: <https://www.polyplex.com/privacy-policy>



- 6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.**

Not Applicable

- 7. Provide the following information relating to data breaches:**

- a. Number of instances of data breaches**

None

- b. Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers**

None

- c. Impact, if any, of the data breaches**

None

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Polyplex Corporation Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Polyplex Corporation Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Standalone Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued

by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition including discounts, rebates and schemes given to customers (as described in Note 32 of the standalone financial statements)	
The Company recognizes revenue when the control of the goods are transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods.	Our audit procedures included the following:
Management considers revenue as a key measure for evaluation of performance, which could create an incentive for revenue to be recognized before the control is transferred.	- We evaluated the Company's accounting policies pertaining to revenue recognition and assessed compliance with the policies in terms of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. - We assessed the design and tested operating effectiveness of internal controls related to revenue recognition, pricing, discounts, rebates, schemes, allowances, incentives, and returns. - We tested, on a sample basis, prices at which individual sales transactions were recorded by tracing them to the approved price lists and related approvals for discounts / rebates, schemes, allowances, incentives, etc. - We tested, on a sample basis, the underlying customer contracts, sales orders, invoices, LR receipts and customer acknowledgements, etc. to check whether the revenue has been recorded in proper period. - We carried out analytical procedures on revenue recognised during the year to identify unusual variances. - We tested manual journal entries posted to revenue to identify unusual items. - Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115.
Further, Revenue is measured based at the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, incentives, and any expected returns, as specified in the contracts with the customers.	
Considering the above factors and the risk associated with revenue recognition, we have determined the same to be a key audit matter.	



We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the message from CEO and chairman, Director's report, Management discussion and analysis report and corporate governance report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

When we read these reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a

going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 purposes of our audit;

- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters as stated in paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under rule 11(g).
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above;
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 41 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;



iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, and as disclosed in the note 54(v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, and as disclosed in the note 54(vi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

As stated in note 19(viii) to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made, deletion, etc. if any, using privileged/ administrative access rights and also at database level, as described in note 56 to the standalone financial statements. Since, logs with respect to privileged/ administrative access rights and also at database level were not available accordingly, we are unable to comment upon whether during the year there was any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software.

Additionally, for the reasons stated in note 56 to the standalone financial statements, we are unable to comment on whether audit trail as per the applicable requirements has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number:

301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No.: 094421

UDIN: 26094421ZZVAF7413

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number:

000756N / N500441

Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

UDIN: 26528799VOJBWB6641

Place: Noida

Dated: May 23, 2026

Annexure '1'

referred to in paragraph under the heading “Report on other legal and regulatory requirements” of our report of even date

Re: Polyplex Corporation Limited (“the Company”)

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, plant and equipment and investment properties.
- (i) (a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (i) (b) All Property, plant and equipment and investment properties have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verifying property, plant and equipment over a period of three year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (i) (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 3(A) to the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company except one title deed of the an immovable property, in the nature of freehold land included in Property, Plant and Equipment, as indicated in the below as at March 31, 2026 for which the title deed is registered in the name of an individual (not being part of promoter or promoter group).

Description of Property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in lakhs)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Freehold Land	8.66	Mr. Rajesh Jindal	No	17-03-1999	Legal compliance related to transfer is pending

- (i) (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets), or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (i) (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (ii) (b) As disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the standalone financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the audited/ unaudited books of accounts of the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year, the Company has provided loans to other parties (employees) as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)	
Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Others (loan to employees)	366.34
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Others (loan to employees)	146.41

Apart from above, during the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to Companies, Firms or Limited Liability Partnerships or any other party.

- (iii) (b) During the year, the investment made and terms and conditions of grant of loan to other parties (employees) are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties except for employees loan.
- (iii) (c) The Company has granted loans during the year to other parties (employees) that are interest free, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. Other than above, during the year, the Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.



- (iii) (d) There are no loans to other parties (employees) which are overdue for more than ninety days. Other than loan to other parties (employees), there were no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships.
- (iii) (e) There were no loans to other parties (employees) which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties. Other than loan to other parties (employees), there were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships.
- (iii) (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) 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 under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of Polymeric Films, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed dues in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. As informed to us, the provision of sales-tax, service tax, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (b) The dues of goods and services tax, income-tax and sales-tax that have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	21.65	5.50	FY- 2011-12	Assessing Officer (CPC)
Good and Service Tax Act, 2017	GST	2.30	-	FY- 2018-19	Office of the Superintendent
Sales Tax Act, 1956	Sales Tax	7.82	-	FY- 2015- 16	Honorable High Court of Uttarakhand

As per the information and explanation given to us by the management, there are no dues which are under dispute with respect to provident fund, employees' state insurance, duty of custom, service tax, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues as applicable to the Company.

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (ix) (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix) (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (ix) (d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (ix) (e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

- (ix) (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments), hence, the requirement to report in clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor, secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (xi) (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) (a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) (b) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) (c) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (xiv) (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 53 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 42 to the financial statements.
- (xx) (b) All amounts that are unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance of with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 42 to the financial statements.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number:

301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No.: 094421

UDIN: 26094421ZZVAF7413

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number:

000756N / N500441

Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

UDIN: 26528799VOJBWB6641

Place: Noida

Dated: May 23, 2026

Annexure-2

to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Polyplex Corporation Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Polyplex Corporation Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by 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 these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and

their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements, 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.

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 these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by

the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No.: 094421

UDIN: 26094421ZZVAFT7413

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 000756N / N500441

Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

UDIN: 26528799VOJBWB6641

Place: Noida

Dated: May 23, 2026

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(A)	28,341.63	25,091.58
Capital work in progress	3(B)	4,103.17	1,490.20
Investment properties	4	366.47	376.13
Right of use assets	52	696.94	644.83
Intangible assets	5	-	-
Financial assets			
i) Investments	6	4,698.71	4,698.71
ii) Other financial assets	7	1,356.76	1,363.20
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	712.71	737.90
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	134.72	405.05
Other non-current assets	10	11,421.63	5,863.77
Total non-current assets		51,832.74	40,671.37
Current assets			
Inventories	11	22,003.87	21,649.22
Financial assets			
i) Investments	12	3,802.78	3,504.85
ii) Trade receivables	13	17,747.83	17,915.48
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	5,900.66	1,912.21
iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	15	428.90	568.05
v) Other financial assets	16	313.91	356.09
Current tax assets	17	30.64	-
Other current assets	18	6,027.52	5,418.71
Total current assets		56,256.11	51,324.61
Total assets		1,08,088.85	91,995.98
II Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	19	3,197.11	3,197.11
Other equity	20	72,183.86	68,138.67
Total equity		75,380.97	71,335.78
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	21	9,980.77	5,850.00
ii) Lease liabilities	22	74.88	17.61
iii) Other financial liabilities	23	568.62	-
Other non-current liabilities	24	222.02	9.81
Total non-current liabilities		10,846.29	5,877.42
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	25	14,019.23	6,975.38
ii) Lease liabilities	26	3.11	0.40
iii) Trade Payables	27		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		45.49	83.44
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,249.04	3,501.84
iv) Other financial liabilities	28	2,345.91	2,198.75
Other current liabilities	29	1,176.39	551.55
Provisions	30	1,015.35	1,367.61
Current tax liabilities (net)	31	7.07	103.81
Total current liabilities		21,861.59	14,782.78
Total liabilities		32,707.88	20,660.20
Total equity and liabilities		1,08,088.85	91,995.98
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

Sd/-

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No. 094421

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N500441

Sd/-

per Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Polyplex Corporation Limited

Sd/-

Pranay Kothari

Executive Director

DIN: 00004003

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Yogesh Kapur

Director

DIN: 00070038

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS: 2210

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026



Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I Income			
Revenue from operations	32	1,49,720.04	1,56,277.27
Other income	33	5,885.83	4,853.03
Total income		1,55,605.87	1,61,130.30
II Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	34	1,04,378.76	1,06,586.48
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	35	(1,075.17)	28.51
Employee benefits expenses	36	12,136.91	11,674.37
Finance costs	37	939.51	1,007.54
Depreciation and amortization expense	38	4,957.63	4,743.87
Other expenses	39	26,854.83	26,994.44
Total expenses		1,48,192.47	1,51,035.21
III Profit before tax (I)-(II)		7,413.40	10,095.09
IV Tax expenses for the year	8		
Current tax		1,577.00	2,292.50
Deferred tax (credit)		(30.14)	(26.90)
Tax related to earlier year (written back) / provided		(54.66)	120.21
Total tax expense for the year		1,492.20	2,385.81
V Profit for the year (III)-(IV)		5,921.20	7,709.28
VI Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods			
(i) Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans [refer note 46]		219.83	(168.40)
(ii) Income tax effect [refer note 8]		(55.33)	42.50
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		164.50	(125.90)
VII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (V)+(VI)		6,085.70	7,583.38
VIII Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share is ₹ 10 (March 31, 2025 of ₹ 10)]	40		
Basic EPS (₹)		18.86	24.56
Diluted EPS (₹)		18.86	24.56
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N500441

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Polyplex Corporation Limited

Sd/-

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No. 094421

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

per Jalaj Soni

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Pranay Kothari

Executive Director

DIN: 00004003

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Yogesh Kapur

Director

DIN: 00070038

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS: 2210

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	7,413.40	10,095.09
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,957.63	4,743.87
Finance cost	939.51	1,007.54
Marked to market (MTM) gain on derivative instruments measured at FVTPL	257.24	(94.07)
Property, plant and equipment written off	107.82	9.46
Loss/(gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	23.63	(5.79)
Provision for net realisable value adjustment on inventories (net)	49.40	97.49
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts and bad debts written off	-	4.48
Liabilities no longer required written back	(97.11)	-
Interest income on bank deposits and others	(112.23)	(101.14)
Amortisation of government grant (net)	(254.59)	(62.50)
Profit on sale of current investment (net)	(288.04)	(63.55)
Unrealised gain on investments measured at FVTPL	(2.96)	(4.86)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) / loss (net)	(259.40)	48.15
Dividend income from non-current investments	(2,106.67)	(3,181.78)
Operating profit before working capital changes	10,627.63	12,492.39
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in inventories	(404.05)	(1,875.97)
Decrease in trade receivables	443.57	1,280.09
Decrease / (increase) in financial assets	31.94	(152.59)
(Increase) / decrease in other non-financial assets	(357.19)	62.91
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	(205.36)	1,744.59
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	538.95	(60.80)
Increase / (decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	1,091.64	(1,024.88)
(Decrease) / increase in provisions	(393.03)	513.19
Cash flow generated from operations	11,374.10	12,978.93
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(1,344.83)	(1,826.83)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	10,029.27	11,152.10
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(16,126.42)	(8,934.06)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	38.40	24.29
Net purchase of investments measured at FVTPL	(6.93)	(3,236.29)
Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	139.15	27.83
Interest received on deposits	26.66	55.94
Dividend received from subsidiaries	2,106.67	3,181.78
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(13,822.47)	(8,880.51)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds / (repayment) of short term borrowings	5,569.82	(4,724.94)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	6,600.00	6,500.00
Repayment of long term borrowings	(1,000.00)	-
Interest paid on borrowings	(1,066.94)	(955.74)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(1.92)	(0.54)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(3.47)	(1.53)
Payment of dividend (including payment to Investor's education and protection fund)	(2,179.66)	(3,166.92)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	7,917.83	(2,349.67)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	4,124.63	(78.08)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (net of book overdraft, if any)	1,776.03	1,854.11
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (net of book overdraft, if any)	5,900.66	1,776.03



Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents net-off book overdraft		
Cash and cash equivalents [refer note 14]		
Balances with banks		
- In current/ cash credit accounts	5,894.26	1,905.82
Cash on hand	6.40	6.39
	5,900.66	1,912.21
Less: Book overdraft [refer note 28]	-	(136.18)
	5,900.66	1,776.03

Note

- 1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
- 2 During the year, the Company has paid INR 289.23 lakh (March 31, 2025: INR 510.80 lakh) towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure.
- 3 Refer note 14 for statement of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

Material accounting policies [refer note 2]

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N500441

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Polyplex Corporation Limited

Sd/-

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No. 094421

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

per Jalaj Soni

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Pranay Kothari

Executive Director

DIN: 00004003

Place: Noida

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Yogesh Kapur

Director

DIN: 00070038

Place: Noida

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Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS: 2210

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Standalone Statement of Changes in equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital [refer note 19]

Particulars	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 01, 2024*	3,25,88,162	3,197.11
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2025*	3,25,88,162	3,197.11
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2026*	3,25,88,162	3,197.11

*includes 11,95,700 shares of ₹ 57.86 lakh paid up (March 31, 2025: 11,95,700 shares of ₹ 57.86 lakh paid up), which were forfeited by the Company in earlier years

(b) Other equity [refer note 20]

Particulars	Reserve and surplus				Total
	Share warrants forfeited	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
As at April 01, 2025	250.80	59.21	6,301.43	61,527.23	68,138.67
Profit for the year	-	-	-	5,921.20	5,921.20
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	164.50	164.50
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	6,085.70	6,085.70
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Interim dividend paid during the year [refer note 19 (viii)]	-	-	-	(1,412.66)	(1,412.66)
Final dividend paid during the year [refer note 19 (viii)]	-	-	-	(627.85)	(627.85)
As at March 31, 2026	250.80	59.21	6,301.43	65,572.42	72,183.86



Standalone Statement of Changes in equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus				Total
	Share warrants forfeited	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
As at April 01, 2024	250.80	59.21	6,301.43	57,083.44	63,694.88
Profit for the year	-	-	-	7,709.28	7,709.28
Other comprehensive income for the year					
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	(125.90)	(125.90)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	7,583.38	7,583.38
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Interim dividend paid during the year [refer note 19 (viii)]	-	-	-	(2,825.67)	(2,825.67)
Final dividend paid during the year [refer note 19 (viii)]	-	-	-	(313.92)	(313.92)
As at March 31, 2025	250.80	59.21	6,301.43	61,527.23	68,138.67

Material accounting policies [refer note 2]

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Polyplex Corporation Limited

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Partner

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Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS: 2210

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate information

Polyplex Corporation Limited is a public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled and headquartered in India. It was incorporated on October 18, 1984, under the Companies Act, 1956 and its shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited having its registered office at Lohia Head Road Khatima-262308 district Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, India.

The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of polymeric films. The Company has two manufacturing plants located in India at Khatima and Bazpur both in the State of Uttarakhand.

These Standalone Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 23, 2026.

The financial statements once approved by the Board of directors needs to be adopted by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the company.

2. Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years except where newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted.

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation of standalone financial statements

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant schedule III) as applicable to these standalone financial statements. These standalone financial statements are presented in "₹" which is also the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated. The Company has prepared the standalone financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as going concern. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities.

- (i) Certain financial assets measured at fair value and amortised cost and financial liabilities that is measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instrument)

- (ii) Assets held for sale-measured at fair value less cost to sell
- (iii) Defined benefit obligations and plan assets measured at fair value
- (iv) Share based payments

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements".

Current Assets

An asset is treated as current when:

- a. It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c. It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Current Liabilities

A liability is treated as current when:

- a. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. It does not have the right at end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

b) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest (₹) in lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value which is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit and loss are also recognized in OCI or profit and loss, respectively). Foreign exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings to the extent regarded as borrowing cost are presented in the standalone statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the standalone statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary

liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

- Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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

d) Revenue from contract with customers

The Company derives revenue primarily from sale of polymeric films, resins and other products. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer. A receivable is recognized when the control of the product is transferred as the consideration is unconditional and payment becomes due upon passage of time as per the terms of contract with customers. The Company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

(i) Revenue from sales of products

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods and there are no unfulfilled obligations. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract in which there are separate performance obligations, to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of product, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration i.e. volume discounts, scheme allowances and returns, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash

consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

(ii) Variable consideration

The Company applies the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds as per terms agreed with customers. The expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue.

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the estimation of variable consideration for volume discount and scheme allowances are provided under section "significant judgement and estimates".

(iii) Significant Financing Components

In respect of short-term advances from its customers, using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company is not required to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component because it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be within normal operating cycle. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract. Payments from customers for the goods rendered are normally received within 30 days to 150 days as per terms of the sales.

(iv) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer or has raised the invoice in advance. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(v) Cost to obtain a contract:

The Company pays sales commission to its selling agents for contract that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commissions (included in advertisement and sales promotion expense under other expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

(vi) Trade Receivables

A trade receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement).

e) Other operating revenues

Revenue from export benefits arising from duty drawback scheme, merchandise export incentive scheme, rodtep incentive scheme are recognized on export of goods in accordance with their respective underlying scheme at fair value of consideration received or receivable. Incentives on exports are recognised in books after due consideration of certainty of utilisation/ receipt of such incentives.

f) Other income

(i) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(ii) Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(iii) Rental income

The Company's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note 2(m) below.

g) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized by deducting the grant from the value of assets in arriving at carrying value of the assets from the current year.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

h) Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using tax rates and the tax laws that are or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where Company is generating taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value,

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depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Current income tax relating to item recognized outside the standalone statement of profit and loss is recognized outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transactions either in OCI or directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided in full using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- a) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

- b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the standalone statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the standalone statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or direct in equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses. Then expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from



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the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable;

- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current/non-current assets/liabilities in the balance sheet

i) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

The Company has applied Ind AS-16 with retrospective effect for all of its Property, plant and equipment as on the transition date i.e. April 01, 2016.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of input tax credit availed wherever applicable.

Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part 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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/ under development as at the balance sheet date. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment located at Corporate Office in Noida, Uttar Pradesh is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) at the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful life of the assets have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc. and are as under:

Asset Class	Useful Life estimated by management (in years)	Useful Life as per Schedule II (in years)
Buildings		
Factory buildings	30 years	30 years
Non- Factory buildings	60 years	60 years
Plant and Machinery	3-30 years	15-25 years
Electric Installation	10 years	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years	5 years
Vehicles	8-10 years	8 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment and vehicles over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule

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II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment 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 (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

j) Investment Properties

Recognition and initial measurement

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of Investment Property recognised as on April 01, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

Investment properties represent a building constructed on leasehold land situated in Noida. It is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit and loss as incurred. The Company depreciates building on a straight-line basis over a period of 30 years from the date of purchase.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the company and used by the valuer.

De-recognition

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

k) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible's assets recognised as on April 01, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Intangible assets are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life as 2-3 years.

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. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss when the assets are disposed off.

l) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs includes interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and charged to standalone statement of profit and loss on the basis of effective interest rate (EIR) method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.



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Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (i.e. qualifying assets) are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they occur.

m) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company is the lessor

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. Rental income is recognized on straight line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the Statement of profit and loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right of use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease liabilities and right of use assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as part of financing activity in statement of cash flow.

(i) Right of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use

assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term of 13-90 years.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right of use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

(ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

n) Inventories

Basis of valuation: Inventories other than scrap materials are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Method of Valuation: Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- (i) Cost of raw materials and stores and spares has been determined by using weighted average cost method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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- authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- (ii) Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes direct labour and an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
 - (iii) 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. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined, and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.
 - (iv) Appropriate adjustments are made to the carrying value of damaged, slow moving and obsolete inventories based on management's current best estimate and are recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss and when reasons for such write downs ceases to exist, such write downs are reversed through standalone statement of profit or loss.

o) 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 assets or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal 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. When 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 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 by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of four to five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the forecast period. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill and intangible assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the assets or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised 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 recognised. 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 recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.



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p) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(ii) Contingent liabilities

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 unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

(iii) Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by- the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Company does not recognize the contingent asset in its standalone financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company disclose a brief description of the nature of contingent assets at the end of the reporting period. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and the Company recognize such assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

q) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid at undiscounted value when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Defined benefit plan – Gratuity

The Employee's Gratuity Fund Scheme, which is defined benefit plan, maintains its investments with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The liabilities with respect to Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method on the balance sheet date, based upon which the Company contributes to the Gratuity Scheme. The difference, if any, between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year end and the balance of funds is provided for as assets/ (liability) in the books. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expense in standalone statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds)

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or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The defined contributions plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Other employee benefit - Compensated absence

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed 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. Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to standalone statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses are determined. The Company presents the entire leave balance at the end of reporting period as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have a right at end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at twelve months after the reporting period

r) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component for which the Company has applied practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section "Revenue from contracts with customers".

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to

cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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:

- (i) **Business model test:** The objective is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes) and;
- (ii) **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

This category is most relevant to the company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. The EIR amortization is



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included in other income in statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(II) Investments in mutual funds

Investments in mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Fair value changes on instruments measured at FVTPL is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Income earned on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in other income taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement and either;
 - the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the weighted average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider:

- a) All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- b) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

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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.

(II) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, as appropriate payables. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables, security deposits, liabilities towards services and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, the measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in standalone statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included as finance costs in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

Trade Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually payable basis varying trade term. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms

of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

s) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses forward currency contracts as derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks. 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. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to standalone statement of profit and loss.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

u) Dividend

The Company recognizes a liability' to make the payment of dividend to owners of equity, when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

v) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

w) Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity.

Impairment of investment

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying

amount, the impairment loss is recorded in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the Investment is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the cost of the Investment. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in standalone statement of profit and loss.

Investments are accounted in accordance with IND AS 105 when they are classified as held for sale. On disposal of investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the standalone statement of profit and loss.

x) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method whereby a profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transaction of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

y) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker as defined under Ind AS 108. Refer notes to the financial statements for segment information presented.

z) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the standalone financial statements requires the management of Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the standalone financial statements.

(i) 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.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Provisions

At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, 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.

(iv) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has applied judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers.

Significant estimates

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

(i) Impairment of Property, plant equipment, Investment properties and CWIP

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budgets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used.

(ii) Useful lives of depreciable 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 utility of assets.

(iii) Net realizable value of inventory

The determination of net realisable value of inventory involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions, current prices, the estimated future selling price and selling cost.

(iv) 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.

(v) Fair value measurement disclosures

Management applies valuation techniques (including but not limited to the use of illiquidity discount on investments) to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

aa) Events after the reporting period

If the Company reviews information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its standalone financial statements. The Company adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company does not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements but disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

bb) New and amended standards that have an impact on the Company's financial statements, performance and/or disclosures.

These are certain amendments that apply for the first time for the year ending March 31, 2026, but do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective

a) Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. When amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

b) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

c) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately.

The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

d) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

cc) Standards issued but not yet effective

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants

In accordance with Ind AS 1 currently applicable, breach of an immaterial covenant

is ignored deciding in current vs non-current classification of liabilities. Also, in case of breach of a material covenant of a non-current loan on or before the reporting date, the entity can obtain waiver from the lender after the reporting date and continue to classify the loan as non-current liability. In accordance with changes to Ind AS 1 already notified by the MCA, the above relaxations to classify loan as non-current liability will not be available from FY 2026-27 onward and need to be applied retrospectively. Consequently:

- A breach of either material or immaterial covenant will trigger current classification of liability.
- To continue classifying loan as non-current liability, entities will need to obtain waiver from the breach on or before the reporting date.

The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

3 (A) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Electrical Installations	Furniture and Fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
At Cost								
Gross carrying value								
At April 01, 2024	1,693.09	15,376.06	95,821.11	2,388.81	917.82	1,716.84	369.19	1,18,282.92
Additions during the year	-	-	1,660.48	130.72	80.74	352.84	30.39	2,255.17
Disposals during the year	-	-	(183.85)	-	-	(175.07)	-	(358.92)
At March 31, 2025	1,693.09	15,376.06	97,297.74	2,519.53	998.56	1,894.61	399.58	1,20,179.17
Additions during the year	-	810.17	7,151.50	99.99	94.72	189.00	9.21	8,354.59
Disposals during the year	-	(68.17)	(1,318.17)	-	(8.22)	(46.24)	(31.49)	(1,472.29)
At March 31, 2026	1,693.09	16,118.06	1,03,131.07	2,619.52	1,085.06	2,037.37	377.30	1,27,061.47
Accumulated depreciation								
At April 01, 2024	-	9,187.43	77,592.95	2,080.17	501.63	1,126.37	207.47	90,696.02
Depreciation charge for the year	-	424.06	3,915.48	47.72	51.07	255.09	29.11	4,722.53
Disposals during the year	-	-	(165.35)	-	-	(165.61)	-	(330.96)
At March 31, 2025	-	9,611.49	81,343.08	2,127.89	552.70	1,215.85	236.58	95,087.59
Depreciation charge for the year	-	407.13	4,060.81	77.90	61.43	293.69	33.75	4,934.71
Disposals during the year	-	(18.91)	(1,201.12)	-	(8.21)	(44.30)	(29.92)	(1,302.46)
At March 31, 2026	-	9,999.71	84,202.77	2,205.79	605.92	1,465.24	240.41	98,719.84
Net book value								
At March 31, 2026	1,693.09	6,118.35	18,928.30	413.73	479.14	572.13	136.89	28,341.63
At March 31, 2025	1,693.09	5,764.57	15,954.66	391.64	445.86	678.76	163.00	25,091.58

Notes:

- (a) Refer note 21 and 25 for property, plant and equipment pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the company.
- (b) Refer note 41(B) for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- (c) The amount of borrowing cost capitalised during the year is ₹121.67 lakh (March 31, 2025: Nil). The rate of borrowing used for capitalisation of borrowing cost is 6.86% to 8.06% (March 31, 2025: Nil).
- (d) The title deeds including lease deed of leased assets of all immovables comprises of land and building are held in the name of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 except in case as stated below:

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ lakh)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative / employee of promoter/director	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, plant and equipment	Freehold land	8.66	Mr. Rajesh Jindal	No	March 17, 1997	Legal Compliances are pending related to transfer of assets.

(e) The Company has applied IND-AS -16 "Property, plant and equipment" with retrospective effect of all items of its property, plant and equipment as at the transition date i.e. April 01, 2016.

(f) There is no revaluation of property, plant and equipment during the current year and previous year.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

3 (B) Capital work in progress (At cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	1,490.20	202.16
Additions during the year	10,917.80	1,490.20
Capitalisation during the year	(8,304.83)	(202.16)
Closing balance	4,103.17	1,490.20

Notes:

(a) Ageing of capital work-in-progress is as below:

At March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amounts in capital work in progress for				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	3,344.00	759.17	-	-	4,103.17
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,344.00	759.17	-	-	4,103.17

At March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amounts in capital work in progress for				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	1,490.20	-	-	-	1,490.20
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,490.20	-	-	-	1,490.20

- (b) Refer note 21 and 25 for capital work in progress pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the company.
- (c) Refer note 41(B) for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- (d) There is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost as compared to its original budgeted cost.
- (e) The Company has started capitalisation of new production line and a specific borrowing was availed by the Company for such purpose. The project is expected to be completed by second half of FY 26-27 of FY 26-27. The amount of borrowing cost capitalised during the year is ₹ 14.25 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 23.65 lakh). The rate of borrowing used for capitalisation of borrowing cost is 6.86% - 8.06% (March 31, 2025: 8.00% - 8.30%).

4 Investment Properties

Particulars	Building	Total
At Cost		
Gross carrying value		
At April 01, 2024	620.68	620.68
Additions during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2025	620.68	620.68
Additions during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2026	620.68	620.68
Accumulated depreciation		



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Building	Total
At April 01, 2024	234.89	234.89
Depreciation charge for the year	9.66	9.66
At March 31, 2025	244.55	244.55
Depreciation charge for the year	9.66	9.66
At March 31, 2026	254.21	254.21
Net book value		
At March 31, 2026	366.47	366.47
At March 31, 2025	376.13	376.13

Notes:

- Investment property represents building located in Noida constructed on leasehold land.
- No borrowing cost is capitalised in the current and previous year.
- Refer note 21 and 25 for investment property pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the company.
- Refer note 41(B) for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of investment property.
- The lease deeds of all immovable properties comprising of building constructed on leasehold land is held in the name of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of investment property recognised as on April 01, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.
- Information regarding income and expenditure of investment properties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Rental income derived from investment properties *	369.95	307.69
Direct operating expenses (including repair and maintenance) arising from property that generated rental income	(103.67)	(190.91)
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	266.28	116.78
Less: Depreciation charge for the year	(9.66)	(9.66)
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	256.62	107.12

* The leases are for a period of eleven months and are cancellable after serving notice period.

- The fair value of investment properties has been determined by external independent registered property valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 having appropriate recognised professional qualification and experience in location and category of the property being valued in conjunction with valuer assessment services undertaken by approved valuer.

The Company obtain independent valuation for its investment property at least annually and the fair value measurement is categorised as level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy. The valuation is arrived using cost approach.

The main inputs used for valuation are nature of structure, life of structure, quality of maintenance, location of structure, present and future expected use etc.

- Fair value of investment properties are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Building	1,751.00	1,788.00
	1,751.00	1,788.00

- Reconciliation of fair value of investment properties are as follows:

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	1,788.00	843.04
Increase in fair value	-	944.96
Decrease in fair value	(37.00)	-
Closing balance	1,751.00	1,788.00

(l) For lease agreement in respect of investment property refer note 52.

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
At Cost		
Gross carrying value		
At April 01, 2024	131.84	131.84
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2025	131.84	131.84
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	(131.84)	-
At March 31, 2026	-	131.84
Accumulated depreciation		
At April 01, 2024	131.84	131.84
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2025	131.84	131.84
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	(131.84)	-
At March 31, 2026	-	131.84
Net book value		
At March 31, 2026	-	-
At March 31, 2025	-	-

Notes:

- Refer note 21 and 25 for intangible assets pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the company.
- Refer note 41(B) for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.
- There are no restrictions over the title of the Company's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.
- On transition to Ind AS (i.e. April 01, 2016), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all intangible assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.
- There is no revaluation of intangible assets during the current year and previous year.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

6 Investments (Non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
In subsidiaries valued at cost		
Quoted equity investments		
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	4,234.88	4,234.88
[15,47,09,118 equity shares (March 31, 2025: 15,47,09,118 equity shares) of Baht 1/- (₹ 2.88) each (March 31, 2025 Baht 1/- (₹ 2.52) each), fully paid up]		
Unquoted equity investments		
Polyplex (Asia) Pte Ltd	463.83	463.83
[1,00,000 equity shares (March 31, 2025: 1,00,000 equity shares) having no par value]		
	4,698.71	4,698.71
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	4,234.88	4,234.88
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	46,731.12	40,181.58
Aggregate value of unquoted equity investments valued at cost	463.83	463.83
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

7 Other financial assets (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits [refer note (i) below]	1,356.76	1,363.20
	1,356.76	1,363.20

Notes

- (i) Above security deposits includes ₹ 150.09 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 150.09 lakh) i.e. 26%, investment in equity shares of Onsite solar energy private limited, which has been classified as security deposits as per applicable Ind AS, as the Company held investment in accordance with the requirement of the Electricity Act, 2005 and does not exercise control over the entities.

8 Deferred tax assets (net)

(a) Components of deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets (A)		
Expenses allowable on payment basis	191.68	341.49
Provision for contingencies	-	87.69
Provision for impairment on trade receivable	4.28	6.79
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	404.14	315.24
Government grants	65.49	3.73
Mark to market loss on forward contracts	47.70	-
Lease liabilities	15.42	-
Gross deferred tax assets	728.71	754.94
Deferred tax liabilities (B)		
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	-	17.04
Right of use assets	16.00	
Gross deferred tax liabilities	16.00	17.04
Deferred tax assets (net) (A)-(B)	712.71	737.90

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance as of the beginning of the year	737.90	668.50
Deferred tax credited to profit and loss account during the year	30.14	26.90
Deferred tax (charged)/ credited to other comprehensive income during the year	(55.33)	42.50
Closing balance as at the end of the year	712.71	737.90

(c) Movement in deferred tax

Movement in deferred tax for the year ended March 31, 2026

	April 01, 2025	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets				
Expenses allowable on payment basis	341.49	(94.48)	(55.33)	191.68
Provision for contingencies	87.69	(87.69)	-	-
Provision for impairment on trade receivable	6.79	(2.51)	-	4.28
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	315.24	88.90	-	404.14
Government grants	3.73	61.76	-	65.49
Mark to market loss on forward contracts	-	47.70	-	47.70
Lease liabilities	-	15.42	-	15.42
(A)	754.94	29.10	(55.33)	728.71
Deferred tax liabilities				
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	17.04	(17.04)	-	-
Right of use assets	-	16.00	-	16.00
(B)	17.04	(1.04)	-	16.00
Net deferred tax assets (A)-(B)	737.90	30.14	(55.33)	712.71

Movement in deferred tax for the year ended March 31, 2025

	April 01, 2024	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets				
Brought forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	358.27	(358.27)	-	-
Expenses allowable on payment basis	238.90	60.09	42.50	341.49
Provision for contingencies	-	87.69	-	87.69
Provision for impairment on trade receivable	5.91	0.88	-	6.79
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	53.83	261.41	-	315.24
Government grants	4.97	(1.24)	-	3.73
Others	6.62	(6.62)	-	-
(A)	668.50	43.94	42.50	754.94
Deferred tax liabilities				
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	-	17.04	-	17.04
(B)	-	17.04	-	17.04
Net deferred tax assets (A)-(B)	668.50	26.90	42.50	737.90



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(d) The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprise:		
Current tax:		
Current income tax charge	1,577.00	2,292.50
Tax related to earlier years	(54.66)	120.21
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(122.34)	(359.84)
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences in respect of earlier years	92.20	332.94
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	1,492.20	2,385.81
Other comprehensive income:		
Net (loss) / gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(55.33)	42.50
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income	(55.33)	42.50

(e) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:-

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax	7,413.40	10,095.09
Applicable tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax expense	1,865.80	2,540.73
Tax impact of items not deductible in calculating the taxable income	95.76	189.11
Tax impact of deductions	(513.56)	(790.17)
Tax impact due to different rate charged on capital gain	6.66	-
Utilisation of unrecognised capital losses	-	(7.01)
Adjustment in respect of tax relating to earlier years	37.54	453.15
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss at effective rate of 20.13% (March 31, 2025: 23.63%)	1,492.20	2,385.81

9 Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax paid (net of provision for taxation)	134.72	405.05
	134.72	405.05

10 Other non-current assets

(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Advances	11,412.65	5,863.77
Prepaid Expenses	8.98	-
	11,421.63	5,863.77

Note

- (i) The Company has not given any advances to directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

11 Inventories (at the lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw materials (including goods in transit of Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 143.22 lakh)	7,044.52	7,918.28
Work in progress	2,494.88	2,643.96
Finished goods (including goods in transit of ₹ 2,240.27 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2,360.57 lakh)	7,663.27	6,439.02
Stores and spares	4,801.20	4,647.96
	22,003.87	21,649.22

Notes

- During the year ended March 31, 2026, ₹ 44.40 lakh (March, 31 2025: ₹ 247.49 lakh) was recognised as expenses for inventories carried at net realisable value and provision for slow moving.
- Refer note 21 and 25 for inventory pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the company.
- The method of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 2(n).

12 Investments (current)

	March 31, 2026 No. of units	March 31, 2025 No. of units	March 31, 2026 Amount	March 31, 2025 Amount
Investments in mutual funds				
Quoted				
(Valued at fair value through profit and loss)				
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option (LFAGG)	-	39,453.83	-	2,504.10
Nippon India Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Plan (ONAGG)	11,75,339.73	7,29,744.03	1,700.58	1,000.75
SBI Overnight Fund- Direct Plan - Growth Plan (LD57G)	22,850.79	-	1,000.76	-
SBI Liquid Fund- Direct Plan - Growth Plan (LD72SG)	25,578.41	-	1,101.44	-
	12,23,768.93	7,69,197.86	3,802.78	3,504.85
Aggregate value of quoted investments measured at fair value through profit and loss			3,802.78	3,504.85
Aggregate market value of quoted investments measured at fair value through profit and loss			3,802.78	3,504.85
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments			-	-

13 Trade receivables (valued at amortised cost)

(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Considered goods [refer note (iv) below]	17,747.83	17,915.48
Credit impaired	17.00	26.98
	17,764.83	17,942.46
Less: Impairment allowance	(17.00)	(26.98)
	17,747.83	17,915.48



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

(i) Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	16,269.37	1,478.46	-	-	-	-	17,747.83
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	16.05	0.95	-	-	-	17.00
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16,269.37	1,494.51	0.95	-	-	-	17,764.83
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivable - credit impaired	-	(16.05)	(0.95)	-	-	-	(17.00)
Net trade receivables	16,269.37	1,478.46	-	-	-	-	17,747.83

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	16,491.85	1,423.63	-	-	-	-	17,915.48
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	15.90	0.74	0.56	2.78	7.00	26.98
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16,491.85	1,439.53	0.74	0.56	2.78	7.00	17,942.46
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivable - credit impaired	-	(15.90)	(0.74)	(0.56)	(2.78)	(7.00)	(26.98)
Net trade receivables	16,491.85	1,423.63	-	-	-	-	17,915.48

(ii) The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses on credit-impaired trade receivables is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	26.98	23.48
Addition during the year	-	3.50
Bad debt during the year	(9.98)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	17.00	26.98

(iii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are usually on trade terms based on credit worthiness of customers as per the terms of contract with customers with ranges from 30 to 150 days.

(iv) Trade receivables include due from related parties amounting to ₹ 2,719.28 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3,363.17 lakh) [refer to note 47].

(v) For terms and conditions with related parties. Refer to note 47.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- In current / cash credit accounts	5,894.26	1,905.82
Cash on hand	6.40	6.39
	5,900.66	1,912.21

Notes:

- (i) There are no restriction with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior period.
- (ii) **Statement of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes**

Particulars	Borrowings		Lease liabilities	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	12,825.38	11,083.04	18.01	18.55
Finance cost	1,048.31	1,029.66	3.47	1.53
Cash inflows/(outflows)	11,169.82	1,775.06	(1.92)	(0.54)
Payment of finance cost (cash outflows)	(1,066.94)	(955.74)	(3.47)	(1.53)
Non-Cash Items				
Addition on account of new leases during the year	-	-	61.90	-
Movement of interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.76	(72.39)	-	-
Unrealised loss/(gain)	17.67	(34.25)	-	-
Closing balance	24,000.00	12,825.38	77.99	18.01
Current borrowings (excluding current maturities)	11,900.00	6,325.38	-	-
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	12,100.00	6,500.00	-	-
Current lease liabilities	-	-	3.11	0.40
Non-current lease liabilities	-	-	74.88	17.61

15 Other bank balances (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Earmarked Balances with Banks		
Unpaid dividend accounts [refer note (i) below]	428.90	568.05
	428.90	568.05

Notes:

- (i) Unpaid dividend account does not include any amount payable to Investor Education and Protection Fund. The Company can utilise the balance towards settlement of unclaimed dividend.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

16 Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivatives financial instruments [refer note 48]	-	67.69
Financial assets measured at amortised cost [refer note 48]		
Deposits with original maturity for more than twelve months [refer note (i) below]	1.43	1.33
Insurance claim receivable [refer note (ii) below]	-	71.93
Security deposits [refer note (iii) below]	91.66	56.00
Others [refer note (iv) below]	220.82	159.14
	313.91	356.09

Notes:

- (i) ₹ 1.43 lakh (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 1.33 lakh) represents the amount pledged with government authorities.
- (ii) During the previous year, the Company has incurred a loss due to a flood at one of its plants consequent to which it has recorded a loss of ₹1,021.93 lakh net off recovery from sale of scrap. The Company had received ₹ 950.00 lakh as interim settlement amount. In the current year, the holding company has received an additional amounting to ₹ 251.07 lakh towards final settlement of the insurance claim. Accordingly, the Company has recognised income of ₹ 178.18 lakh as miscellaneous income in the statement of profit and loss.
- (iii) Security deposits include due from related parties amounting to Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 20.25 lakh) [refer to note 47].
- (iv) Others include rent receivable from related parties amounting to ₹ 34.77 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 14.74 lakh) [refer to note 47].
- (v) The Company has not given any advances to directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.
- (vi) For terms and conditions and the balance recoverable from related parties. Refer to Note 47

17 Current tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax paid (net of provision for taxation)	30.64	-
	30.64	-

18 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advances to suppliers and others [refer note (i) below]	4,195.74	4,060.58
Prepaid expenses	511.33	398.29
Balances with government authorities	918.28	749.15
Export incentive receivable [refer note 44]	130.43	182.08
Gratuity fund receivables [refer note 46]	264.25	3.65
Employee advance	7.49	24.96
	6,027.52	5,418.71

Note:

- (i) Advances to suppliers and others due from related parties is Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1.09 lakh) [refer to note 47].
- (ii) The Company has not given any advances to directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

19 Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
(i) Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights	3,40,00,000	3,400.00	3,40,00,000	3,400.00
(ii) Issued share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights	3,25,88,162	3,258.82	3,25,88,162	3,258.82
(iii) Subscribed and paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights	3,13,92,462	3,139.25	3,13,92,462	3,139.25
Add: Forfeited shares (Amount originally paid up)	11,95,700	57.86	11,95,700	57.86
	3,25,88,162	3,197.11	3,25,88,162	3,197.11

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	3,13,92,462	3,139.25	3,13,92,462	3,139.25
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	3,13,92,462	3,139.25	3,13,92,462	3,139.25

(v) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company (representing legal and beneficial ownership)

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Each share of ₹. 10/- each fully paid up				
Secure Investments Limited	69,37,946	22.10%	69,37,946	22.10%
AGP Holdco Limited [refer note (a) below]	76,21,390	24.28%	76,21,390	24.28%
	1,45,59,336	46.38%	1,45,59,336	46.38%

Notes:

(a) The company, certain members of the promoter group, and AGP Holdco Limited (the Investor) entered into transaction documents on November 09, 2023, pursuant to which members of the promoter group sold 76,21,390 equity shares, representing 24.28% of the company's equity share capital, to the aforesaid Investor.

(vi) Details of shares held by promoters and promoter group

As at March 31, 2026

Promoters and promoter group	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Each share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up					
Mahalaxmi Trading And Investment Company Limited	1,000	-	1,000	0.00%	-
Secure Investments Limited	69,37,946	-	69,37,946	22.10%	-
Sanjiv Sarita Consulting Private Limited	1,000	-	1,000	0.00%	-
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	6,07,000	-	6,07,000	1.93%	-
Ms. Sakhi Saraf	5,70,000	-	5,70,000	1.82%	-
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	4,000	-	4,000	0.01%	-
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	138	-	138	0.00%	-
Ms. Amla Saraf	2,59,000	-	2,59,000	0.83%	-
Mrs. Urmiladevi Narayandas Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mr. Narayandas Durgaprasadji Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mrs. Sarita Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mrs. Huma Khalil	-	10,926	10,926	0.03%	0.03%
Total	83,80,144	10,926	83,91,070	26.72%	0.03%



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2025

Promoters and promoter group	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Each share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up					
Mahalaxmi Trading And Investment Company Limited	1,000	-	1,000	0.00%	-
Secure Investments Limited	55,35,744	14,02,202	69,37,946	22.10%	4.47%
Sanjiv Sarita Consulting Private Limited	1,000	-	1,000	0.00%	-
Utkarsh Trading and Holdings Limited	14,02,202	(14,02,202)	-	0.00%	(4.47)%
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	6,07,000	-	6,07,000	1.93%	-
Ms. Sakhi Saraf	5,70,000	-	5,70,000	1.82%	-
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	4,000	-	4,000	0.01%	-
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	138	-	138	0.00%	-
Ms. Amla Saraf	2,59,000	-	2,59,000	0.83%	-
Mrs. Urmiladevi Narayandas Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mr. Narayandas Durgaprasadji Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mrs. Sarita Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Total	83,80,144	-	83,80,144	26.69%	-

(vii) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity share capital having par value of ₹ 10/- per share (March 31, 2025: ₹ 10/- per share). Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees (₹). The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

During the last five years, the company has not made any bonus issue or issued any shares for consideration other than in cash.

(viii) Dividend on equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dividend declared and paid during the year		
Final dividend of ₹ 4.50 per share for the FY 2024-25 (₹ 1.00 per share for FY 2023-24)	1,412.66	313.92
Interim dividend of ₹ 2.00 per share for the FY 2025-26 (₹ 9.00 per share for FY 2024-25)	627.85	2,825.67
	2,040.51	3,139.59
Proposed dividends on equity shares		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ 1.00 per equity share of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4.50 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) recommended by the board of directors subject to approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability at year end.	313.92	1,412.66
	313.92	1,412.66

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

20 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Share warrants forfeited	250.80	250.80
Capital redemption reserve	59.21	59.21
General reserve	6,301.43	6,301.43
Retained earnings	65,572.42	61,527.23
	72,183.86	68,138.67
(i) Share warrants forfeited		
Balance at beginning of the year	250.80	250.80
Balance at end of the year	250.80	250.80
(ii) Capital redemption reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	59.21	59.21
Balance at end of the year	59.21	59.21
(iii) General reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	6,301.43	6,301.43
Balance at end of the year	6,301.43	6,301.43
(iv) Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of the year	61,527.23	57,083.44
Profit for the year	5,921.20	7,709.28
Less: Interim dividend paid/payable during the year	(627.85)	(2,825.67)
Less: Final dividend paid/payable during the year	(1,412.66)	(313.92)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans [refer note 46]	164.50	(125.90)
Balance at end of the year	65,572.42	61,527.23

Note:

- Share warrants forfeited account shall be utilized as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
- Capital redemption reserve has been created upon buy back of shares effected during financial year 2020-21. Subject to the provisions of Act, it can be utilised to issue fully-paid bonus shares to the members of the Company.
- Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.
- Retained earnings represents undistributed profit of the company which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with requirements of Companies Act, 2013. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

21 Borrowings (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Rupee term loans from bank [refer note (a) and (b) below]	12,100.00	6,500.00
	12,100.00	6,500.00
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings included in current borrowings [refer note 25]	(2,119.23)	(650.00)
	9,980.77	5,850.00

Notes:

- Term loan of non-current ₹ 7,000.00 lakh and current ₹ 2,000.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: non-current ₹ 5,500.00 lakh and current ₹ 1,000.00 lakh) is secured by way of exclusive charge on all movable fixed assets at bazpur plant both present and future. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 18 quarterly instalments starting from June 2026 (March 31, 2025: Repayable in 20 quarterly instalments starting from December 2025).
- Term loan of non-current ₹ 2,980.77 lakh and current ₹ 119.23 lakh (March 31, 2025: non current Nil and current Nil) is secured by way of first pari pasu charge on negative lien on immovable fixed asset of bazpur plant and first pari pasu charge exclusive on movable fixed asset of the bazpur plant. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 26 quarterly instalments starting from March 2027 (March 31, 2025: Nil).
- The Company's total borrowing from banks carries an interest rate of 6.86% to 8.06% (March 31, 2025: 8.00% to 9.00%)
- Borrowings contain certain debt covenants relating to total liabilities to total net worth, current ratio, debt service coverage ratio. The company has satisfied all debt covenants prescribed as per term of respective term loan agreements.
- The Company has not made any default in the repayment of loans to banks including interest thereon.

22 Lease liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities [refer note 52]	74.88	17.61
	74.88	17.61

23 Other financial liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Valued at amortised cost		
Payable to employees	568.62	-
	568.62	-

24 Other liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred government grant [refer note (i) and (ii) below and note 44]	222.02	9.81
	222.02	9.81

Note:

- Deferred government grant represents to cash incentive received from government for setting up industries in specified area. During the year, an amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh (FY 2024-25: ₹ 5.00 lakh) was released from deferred income to the statement of profit and loss.
- During the current year, Company has received a capital subsidy of ₹ 500.00 lakh from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India under Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC) under Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 on account of capital investment made in Khatima during the financial year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

25 Borrowings (Current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Working capital demand loan from bank in foreign currency [refer note (i) below]	-	2,225.38
Working capital demand loan from bank in Indian rupee [refer note (ii) below]	4,200.00	-
(A)	4,200.00	2,225.38
Unsecured		
Working capital demand loan from bank in rupees [refer note (iii) below]	7,700.00	4,100.00
(B)	7,700.00	4,100.00
Secured		
Current maturities of long term borrowings [refer note 21]	2,119.23	650.00
(C)	2,119.23	650.00
(A)+(B)+(C)	14,019.23	6,975.38

Notes:

- Working capital demand loan in foreign currency as on March 31, 2026: Nil (March 31, 2025: 2,225.38 lakh) is secured against entire current assets of the Company both present and future. The tenure of these facility is for a maximum period of 180 days. Interest rate range from SOFR + spread of 50-150 bps (March 31, 2025: SOFR + spread of 50-150 bps).
- Working capital demand loan in Indian Rupee of ₹ 4,200.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil) is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of entire current assets of the company, both present and future. The tenure of the facility is for a maximum period of 90 days. Interest rate ranges from 6.35% to 6.55% (March 31, 2025: Nil)
- Working capital demand loan in Indian Rupee of ₹ 7,700.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4,100.00 lakh) is unsecured, and repayable on demand. The tenure of the facility is for a maximum period of 180 days. Interest rate ranges from 6.21% to 7.68% (March 31, 2025: 7.50% to 9.75%).
- Borrowing contain certain debt covenants relating to total liabilities to total net worth, current ratio, debt service coverage ratio. The company has satisfied all debt covenants prescribed as per term of respective term loan documents.
- Refer Note 41 (C) for undrawn committed borrowing facility available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments.
- The Company has not made any default in the repayment of loans to banks including interest thereon.
- Quarterly returns on statement of current assets w.r.t. trade receivable, trade payable and inventories filed by the company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

26 Lease liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities [refer note 52]	3.11	0.40
	3.11	0.40

27 Trade payables (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [refer (vi) below]	45.49	83.44
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,249.04	3,501.84
	3,294.53	3,585.28



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

(i) Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2026	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.85	36.55	7.09	-	-	45.49
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,783.13	1,463.72	1.01	-	1.18	3,249.04
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,784.98	1,500.27	8.10	-	1.18	3,294.53

As at March 31, 2025	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.18	81.53	1.73	-	-	83.44
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,982.47	1,497.68	20.49	1.20	-	3,501.84
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,982.65	1,579.21	22.22	1.20	-	3,585.28

- (ii) The trade payables are unsecured and non interest-bearing and are usually on varying trade term with ranges from 0 to 90 days.
- (iii) Trade Payables include due to related parties amounting to ₹ 115.43 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2.38 lakh) [refer to note 47].
- (iv) For terms and conditions with related parties [refer to note 47].
- (v) Trade payable includes unbilled dues amounting to ₹ 833.28 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 954.40 lakh) included under "Not due" category.
- (vi) Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended March 31, 2026 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act		
- Principal amount (including capital creditors of ₹ 237.43 lakh (March 31, 2025 of ₹ 38.40 lakh))	282.92	121.84
- Interest thereon	-	-
	282.92	121.84
- the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
- 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.	-	-
- the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
- the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

28 Other financial liabilities (Current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivative financial instruments [refer note 48]	189.55	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost [refer note 48]		
Interest accrued but not due borrowings	66.63	72.39
Security deposits received	55.48	59.45
Unclaimed dividend [refer note (i) below]	428.90	568.05
Capital creditors [refer note (ii) below]	312.15	43.78
Book overdraft	-	136.18
Payable to employees	1,293.20	1,318.90
	2,345.91	2,198.75

Notes:

- (i) Unpaid dividend account does not include any amount payable to investor education and protection fund which is due and unpaid.
- (ii) Capital creditors include due to micro enterprises and small enterprises amounting to ₹ 237.43 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 38.40 lakh). Also refer note 27.

29 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contract liabilities	308.85	206.85
Statutory dues payable	829.34	339.70
Deferred government grant [refer note 44]	38.20	5.00
	1,176.39	551.55

30 Provision (Current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	1,015.35	1,019.18
Others		
Provision for contingencies [refer note (i) below]	-	348.43
	1,015.35	1,367.61

- (i) The Provision for contingencies is recognised with respect to estimated cost for meeting unascertained liabilities against Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (as amended) -"PWMR-2016". The table below give information about the movement in provision for contingencies:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	348.43	-
Add: Provision made during the year	-	768.22
Less: Utilized during the year	(348.43)	(419.79)
Balance as at the end of the year	-	348.43

31 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax liabilities (net of advance tax and tax deducted at source)	7.07	103.81
	7.07	103.81



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

32 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of Products		
Plastic Film	1,43,432.44	1,46,566.12
Resins	4,331.20	7,256.87
Others	1,287.42	1,235.40
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	1,49,051.06	1,55,058.39
Other operating revenues		
Export incentive [refer note 44]	668.98	1,218.88
	668.98	1,218.88
	1,49,720.04	1,56,277.27
Notes:		
(i) Timing of revenue recognition		
Revenue recognition at a point of time	1,49,051.06	1,55,058.39
Total revenue from contract with customers	1,49,051.06	1,55,058.39
Add: Other operating revenue	668.98	1,218.88
Total revenue from operations	1,49,720.04	1,56,277.27
(ii) Revenue by location of customers		
Within India	1,16,216.63	1,00,462.47
Outside India	33,503.41	55,814.80
Total revenue from operations	1,49,720.04	1,56,277.27
(iii) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price		
Revenue as per contracted price	1,53,861.07	1,58,584.60
Adjustments:		
Discounts and sales incentive schemes	(4,810.01)	(3,526.21)
Revenue from contract with customers	1,49,051.06	1,55,058.39
(iv) Contract Balances		
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables [refer note (a) below and note 13]	17,747.83	17,915.48
Contract liability [refer note (b) and note 29]	308.85	206.85

Notes:

- (a) Trade receivable represents the amount of consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customers that is unconditional.
- (b) The Company has entered into the agreement with customers for sales of goods. Contract liabilities arises in respect of contracts where the Company has obligation to deliver the goods for which the Company has received consideration in advance. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs obligation under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods to the customer). There is increase in contract liabilities during the year mainly due to the amount collected in the current year for which performance obligation is yet to be satisfied.
- (c) **Performance obligations:**
- Performance obligation in respect of sale of goods is satisfied when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods (i.e. Inco terms) and payment is generally due as per the terms of contract with customers.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(d) **Set-out below is the amount of revenue recognised from contract liability:**

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Movement of contract liability		
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	206.85	203.20
Amount received / adjusted during the year	307.04	201.86
Performance obligations satisfied and recognised as revenue in current year **	(205.04)	(198.21)
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year	308.85	206.85

**Includes ₹ 205.04 lakh (March 31, 2025 ₹ 198.21 lakh) recognised out of opening contract liabilities

33 Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income from:		
Deposit with banks and others	77.67	82.64
Income tax refund	34.56	18.50
Dividend income from subsidiaries	2,106.67	3,181.78
Rental income from investment properties	377.04	314.84
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	980.05	767.86
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	5.79
Income from government grants [refer note 44]	254.59	62.50
Net gain on sale of investments measured at fair value through profit and loss	291.00	68.41
Fair value gain on financial assets/(liabilities) measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	94.08
Miscellaneous income	1,764.25	256.63
	5,885.83	4,853.03

34 Cost of material consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Raw material consumed	1,00,582.32	1,02,418.85
Packing material consumed	3,796.44	4,167.63
	1,04,378.76	1,06,586.48

(i) Movement of Raw material

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Raw materials at the beginning of the year	7,918.28	6,728.24
Add: Purchases during the year	99,708.56	1,03,608.89
Less: Raw materials at the end of the year	(7,044.52)	(7,918.28)
	1,00,582.32	1,02,418.85

(ii) Movement of Packing material

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Packing materials at the beginning of the year	178.92	177.84
Add: Purchases during the year	3,859.93	4,168.71
Less: Packing materials at the end of the year	(242.41)	(178.92)
	3,796.44	4,167.63



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

35 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Closing inventories (A)		
Finished goods	7,663.27	6,439.02
Work-in-progress	2,494.88	2,643.96
	10,158.15	9,082.98
Opening inventories (B)		
Finished goods	6,439.02	5,685.73
Work-in-progress	2,643.96	3,425.76
	9,082.98	9,111.49
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories (B)-(A)		
Finished goods	(1,224.25)	(753.29)
Work-in-progress	149.08	781.80
	(1,075.17)	28.51

36 Employee benefits expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	9,934.38	9,779.41
Contribution to provident and other funds [refer note 46]	665.36	642.55
Net defined benefit plan expense [refer note 46]	239.69	233.97
Staff welfare expense	1,332.89	1,018.44
	12,172.32	11,674.37
Less: Transferred to capital work in progress	(35.41)	-
	12,136.91	11,674.37

37 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on borrowings	1,048.20	1,028.56
Interest expense on lease liabilities [refer note 52]	3.47	1.53
Other borrowing costs	0.11	1.10
	1,051.78	1,031.19
Less: Transferred to capital work in progress	(112.27)	(23.65)
	939.51	1,007.54

38 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment [refer note 3(A)]	4,934.71	4,722.53
Depreciation on right of use assets [refer note 52]	13.26	11.68
Depreciation on investment properties [refer note 4]	9.66	9.66
	4,957.63	4,743.87

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

39 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Power and fuel	10,644.97	10,027.85
Consumption of stores and spare parts	4,338.70	3,784.76
Repairs and Maintenance		
Building	959.13	885.63
Plant and machinery	920.35	875.85
Others	29.32	21.94
Rent	175.07	163.65
Insurance	739.45	589.68
Rates and taxes	587.08	66.32
Freight and forwarding	4,546.58	6,077.14
Advertisement and sales promotion	539.20	361.77
Legal and professional expenses	727.46	698.34
Auditor's remuneration [refer note (i) below]	203.37	173.96
Travelling and conveyance expense	1,277.38	1,270.42
Director's commission	165.00	156.65
Director's sitting fee	67.00	73.50
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	3.50
Bad debts written off	-	0.98
Provision for Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 [refer note 30]	-	768.22
Donation	17.10	24.05
Contribution towards corporate social responsibility expense (CSR) [Refer Note No. 42]	263.00	564.00
Property, plant and equipment written off	107.82	9.46
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	23.63	-
Fair value loss on financial assets/(liabilities) measured at fair value through profit and loss	257.24	-
Miscellaneous expenses	265.98	396.77
	26,854.83	26,994.44

Note:

(i) Details of payments to auditors

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
As auditor:		
Audit fee	121.00	93.20
Limited review fee	66.00	66.00
Tax audit fee	4.00	4.00
In other capacities:		
Certification fee and others	2.00	1.80
Reimbursement of expenses	10.37	8.96
Total	203.37	173.96



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

40 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity share outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity share outstanding during the year plus weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. However, there are no dilutive potential equity shares.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Basic Earnings per share		
Profit after taxation attributable to equity holders of the Company	5,921.20	7,709.28
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Absolute No.)	3,13,92,462	3,13,92,462
Basis earnings per share (one equity share of ₹ 10/- each)	18.86	24.56
Diluted Earnings per share		
Profit after taxation attributable to equity holders of the Company:	5,921.20	7,709.28
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Absolute No.)	3,13,92,462	3,13,92,462
Diluted earnings per share (one equity share of ₹ 10/- each)	18.86	24.56

41 Commitments and Contingencies

(A) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
Income tax matters [refer note (i) below]	21.65	21.65
GST matters [refer note (ii) below]	2.30	2.30
Sales tax matters [refer note (ii) below]	7.82	7.82
Others [refer note (iii) below]	6.72	6.72
	38.49	38.49

Notes:

- (i) ₹ 21.65 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 21.65 lakh) represent demand for AY 2013-14 by the assessing officer. The Company has contested the demand and has paid a deposit under protect of ₹ 5.50 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 5.50 lakh).

Based on management assessment and discussion with legal consultant the management is confident that the demand is not sustainable and accordingly no provision is required to be made in this regard.

- (ii) There are various disputes pending with GST and sales tax authorities. The Company is contesting the demand raised by the authorities. Based on management's assessment and grounds of appeal, the management believes that there is strong likelihood of succeeding before the various authorities. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made in the standalone financial statements, pending the final resolution of these matters.

- (iii) There are few labour law related matters which are pending before various forums. Based on management's assessment and legal advice, the Company believes that there is strong likelihood of favourable outcome in these cases. Accordingly, no provision has been considered necessary in respect of these matters.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(B) Capital and other commitments (net of advance)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on account of capital and other commitments [net of advance ₹ 11,412.65 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 5,863.77 lakh)] and not provided for	28,386.50	18,393.64
(b) Liability of customs duty towards export obligation undertaken by the Company under "Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG)" amounts to ₹ 459.27 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 190.18 lakh). As per the EPCG terms and conditions, Company needs to export ₹ 9,263.95 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3,836.02 lakh) i.e. 6 times of duty saved on import of capital goods on FOB basis within a period of 6 years. The Company expect to fulfil the export obligation in due course of time.		
(c) Liability of customs duty towards export obligation undertaken by the Company under "Advance Authorisation (AA)" amounting to ₹ 32.95 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 51.02 lakh). As per the AA terms and conditions, the Company needs to export of ₹ 345.66 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1,462.08 lakh) duty saved on import of raw material on FOB basis within a period as specified in licence. The Company expect to fulfil the export obligation in due course of time.		

(C) Undrawn committed borrowing facility

The company has ₹ 29,600.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 17,374.62 lakh) of working capital loan facility and ₹ 32,478.80 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3,500.00 lakh) of term loan facility remains undrawn.

(D) Refer note 52 for lease commitments.

(E) Letter of credit

The Company has availed letter of credit facilities amounting to ₹19,513.15 lakh as of the reporting date (March 31, 2025: Nil).

42 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has to incur at least 2% of average net profits of the preceding three financial years towards Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR"). Accordingly, a CSR committee has been formed for carrying out CSR activities as per the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Details are as below:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) CSR Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the Act	263.00	564.00
(b) Amount approved by board to be spent during the year	263.00	564.00
(c) Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of assets	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than above	289.23	510.80
Total amount spent	289.23	510.80
(d) Details of related party transactions		
Rekhta foundation [refer note 47]	238.00	450.00
(e) Amount spent during the year from opening balance of separate bank account	(85.24)	(21.45)
(f) Amount yet to be spent		
(i) Ongoing project [refer note (g) below]	59.01	81.99
(ii) Other than ongoing project [refer note (h) below]	-	3.25

(g) Details of ongoing CSR projects under Section 135(6) of the Act

Year	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
	With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank account	From Separate CSR Unspent account	With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
FY 2025-26	71.40	10.59	263.00	275.39	10.59	59.01	-
FY 2024-25	27.33	4.72	539.00	467.61	21.45	71.40	10.59

(h) Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of unspent amount other than ongoing projects

Year	Balance unspent at the beginning of the year	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance unspent at the end of the year
FY 2025-26	3.25	-	-	3.25	
FY 2024-25	-	-	25.00	21.75	3.25



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

- (i) CSR amount has been incurred for promoting education, art and culture, promoting health care including preventive health care and other diversified projects as approved in schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (j) Subsequent to the year end, pursuant to Companies (CSR Policy) amendment rules, the unspent CSR amount ₹ 59.01 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 71.40 lakh) has been deposited in separate bank account.
- (k) During the current year, the Company has contributed ₹ 238.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 450.00 lakh) to Rekhta Foundation ("the Trust") towards ongoing projects undertaken by the Trust. Out of the current year's contribution, ₹ 238.00 lakh has been utilized for the specified project-related activities. As of the reporting date, there is no unspent CSR amount (March 31, 2025: ₹Nil) with the trust.

43 Segment information

As per Ind AS - 108, operating segment have been defined based on review by chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess the performance and make decision about allocation of resources to each segment. The Company business activities falls within single primary business segment viz, manufacturing of "Polymeric films". Accordingly, disclosure under Ind AS 108, operating segments are not required in these standalone financial statements.

Particulars	Within India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from operation by location of customers			
Year ended March 31, 2026	1,16,216.63	33,503.41	1,49,720.04
Year ended March 31, 2025	1,00,462.47	55,814.80	1,56,277.27
Capital expenditure - Property plant and equipment's, Investment properties and Capital work in progress by geographical location			
Year ended March 31, 2026	10,967.56	-	10,967.56
Year ended March 31, 2025	3,543.21	-	3,543.21
Non-current operating assets by geographical location			
Year ended March 31, 2026	35,426.88	10,859.72	46,286.60
Year ended March 31, 2025	30,073.60	4,756.11	34,829.71
Total assets by geographical location			
Year ended March 31, 2026	84,691.52	23,397.33	1,08,088.85
Year ended March 31, 2025	72,109.29	19,886.69	91,995.98

Notes:

- (i) Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment, investment property and capital work in progress net of capitalisation from previous year.
- (ii) During the current year, no customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenue (March 31, 2025: one customer accounted for 12.13% of the Company's total revenue).
- (iii) Non-current operating assets consist of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, investment property, right of use assets, non-current financial assets and other non-current assets.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

44 Government Grants

- (a) Government grant receivables includes assistance in the form of export incentives in "Export Incentive Capital Goods Scheme" under Foreign Trade Policy and budgetary support in respect of GST paid. The table below gives information about movement in grant receivable:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	182.08	212.58
Add: Grant income accrued and recognised as other operating revenue during the year [refer note 32]	668.98	1,218.88
Less: Government grant received during the year	(720.63)	(1,249.38)
Closing balance	130.43	182.08
Current portion [refer note 18]	130.43	182.08

- (b) Deferred government grant includes assistance in form of duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on import of property, plant and equipment and Advance Authorisation (AA) scheme. Both are accounted as government grant at fair value by setting up the grant received as deferred income which are being amortised on systematic basis over the period of contractual obligation. The table below gives information about movement in deferred grant.

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	165.71
Less: Government grant capitalised during the year	-	(108.21)
Less: Grant income accrued and recognised as other income during the year [refer note 33]	-	(57.50)
Closing balance	-	-

- (c) Deferred government grant represents to cash incentive received from government for setting up industries in specified area.

	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	14.81	19.81
Add: Grant received during the year*	500.00	-
Less: Grant income accrued and recognised as other income during the year [refer note 33]	(254.59)	(5.00)
Closing balance	260.22	14.81
Non Current portion [refer note 24]	222.02	9.81
Current portion [refer note 29]	38.20	5.00

* During the current year, Company has received a capital subsidy of ₹ 500.00 lakh from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India under Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC) under Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) 2017 on account of Capital Investment made in Khatima during the financial year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account as under:

	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Other operating revenue [refer note 32]	668.98	1,218.88
Other income [refer note 33]	254.59	62.50



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

45 Investment in subsidiaries

The Company 's investments in subsidiaries are as under:

Name of the subsidiaries	Principal place of business	Portion of ownership interest as at March 31, 2026	Portion of ownership interest as at March 31, 2025	Method used to account for the investment	Disclosure required under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013		Closing Balance	
					Investment made in FY 2025-26	Investment made in FY 2024-25	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Polyplex (Asia) PTE. Limited	Singapore	100.00%	100.00%	At cost	-	-	463.83	463.83
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited [refer note (iii)]	Thailand	17.19%	17.19%	At cost	-	-	4,234.88	4234.88
Total					-	-	4,698.71	4,698.71

Notes:

- These financial statement are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS-27 " Separate Financial Statements".
- The company has accounted for investment in the above entities at cost less impairment loss, if any.
- The Company holds 51% (March 31, 2025: 51%) shares in the subsidiary company namely "Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited" out of which 17.19% (March 31, 2025: 17.19%) shareholding is held by the Company directly and balance 33.81% (March 31, 2025: 33.81%) shares are held by the Company through its subsidiary company namely "Polyplex (Asia) PTE. Limited".

46 Employee benefit obligations

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS - 19 "Employee Benefits" (notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provision of the Act) are given below :

(A) Defined benefit plan

The Company operates following defined benefit obligations:

- Gratuity:** The employees' gratuity fund scheme, which is a defined benefit plan, maintains its investments with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the new labour code (Code of Social Security, 2020). Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn wages computed proportionately for 15 days wages multiplied for the number of years of service. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

(i) Defined benefit (asset)/liability as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,367.85	3,311.32
Fair value of plan assets	(3,632.10)	(3,314.97)
Net asset recognized in standalone balance sheet	(264.25)	(3.65)
Balance of gratuity fund (net) [refer note 18]	264.25	3.65

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Net defined benefit expense (recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	242.54	243.71
Interest cost (net)	(2.85)	(9.74)
Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	239.69	233.97

(iii) The reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as below-

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	3,311.32	2,814.80
Current service cost	242.54	243.71
Interest cost	240.07	190.00
Re-measurement of (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(117.15)	78.66
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(99.71)	99.08
Benefits paid	(209.22)	(114.93)
Closing defined benefit obligation	3,367.85	3,311.32
Current portion of defined benefit obligation	1,174.06	1,062.31
Non-Current portion of defined benefit obligation	2,193.79	2,249.01

(iv) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	3,314.97	2,812.35
Expected return on plan assets	242.92	199.74
Employer contribution	280.46	404.61
Actuarial gain for the year	2.97	9.34
Benefits paid	(209.22)	(111.07)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	3,632.10	3,314.97

(v) Re-measurements (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI):

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Re-measurement of (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(117.15)	78.66
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(99.71)	99.08
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(2.97)	(9.34)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(219.83)	168.40

(vi) Broad categories of plan assets as a percentage of total assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(vii) Principal actuarial used in recognition of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.25%	6.75%
Future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Expected return on plan assets	7.25%	6.75%
Retirement age (in years)	58	58
Mortality rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)"	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Attrition rate	1% to 3%	1% to 3%

These assumption were developed by the management with the assistance of an independent actuarial appraisers.

(viii) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Increase/(Decrease) in present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of year		
1% increase in discount rate	(208.75)	(213.87)
1% decrease in discount rate	244.02	250.59
1% increase in salary escalation rate	239.78	244.99
1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(209.20)	(213.40)
1% increase in withdrawal rate	(11.43)	(19.13)
1% decrease in withdrawal rate	12.90	21.63

(ix) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1,174.06	1,062.31
Between 2 to 5 years	763.49	715.56
Between 6 to 10 years	563.76	788.97

- (x) The plan assets are maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).
- (xi) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.
- (xii) Enterprise best estimate of contribution during the next year is Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 200.00 lakh).
- (xiii) The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constraint. In practice it is unlikely to occur and change in some of the assumption may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.
- (xiv) The weighted average duration of defined benefit plan obligation at the end of each reporting period is 7.48 years (March 31, 2025: 7.59 years).
- (xv) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the Actuary.
- (xvi) The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(xvii) Risks associated with plan provisions

The Company is exposed to number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefit plans and management's estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Interest rate risk

A decrease in interest rate in future years will increase the plan liability.

Life expectancy risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Withdrawals risk

Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact the plan liability.

(B) Defined contribution plan

Following are the contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expense for the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Provident fund paid to the authorities	613.11	588.41
(ii) Superannuation fund	52.25	54.14
Total	665.36	642.55

47 Related Party Disclosures

The related parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24, "Related Party Disclosures", notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (as amended from time to time), as disclosed below:

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

(i) Related parties where control exists:

Entity Name	Relationship
Polyplex (Asia) Pte. Limited	Subsidiary
PAR LLC USA*	Stepdown subsidiary (dissolved on March 27, 2026)
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Subsidiary
Polyplex (Singapore) Pte. Limited	Stepdown subsidiary
Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	Stepdown subsidiary
Polyplex USA LLC	Stepdown subsidiary
Polyplex America Holdings Inc.	Stepdown subsidiary
EcoBlue Ltd.	Stepdown subsidiary
Polyplex Europe B. V.	Stepdown subsidiary
Polyplex Paketleme Çözümleri Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	Stepdown subsidiary
PT Polyplex Films Indonesia	Stepdown subsidiary

*During the year, the board of directors of PAR LLC has approved voluntary dissolution and necessary filings have been done with the relevant authorities and the same is also approved by the state of taxes, USA.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Key management personnel

Entity Name	Relationship
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	Chairman
Mr. Pranay Kothari	Executive Director
Ms. Pooja Haldea	Independent Director (upto March 29, 2025)
Mr. Ranjit Singh	Independent Director
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Suresh Inderchand Surana	Independent Director (upto July 09, 2024)
Mr. Iyad Malas	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	Independent Director (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)
Mr. Sandip Das	Independent Director (w.e.f. July 10, 2024)
Mr. Hemant Sahai	Independent Director (w.e.f. August 27, 2024)
Ms. Shalini Sarin	Independent Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2025)
Mr. Manish Gupta	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani	Company Secretary

(iii) Relatives of key management personnel

Entity Name	Relationship
Ms. Amla Saraf	Daughter of Chairman
Mrs. Urmiladevi Narayandas Saraf	Mother of Chairman
Mr. Narayandas Durgaprasadji Saraf	Father of Chairman
Ms. Sakhi Saraf	Daughter of Chairman
Mr. Swatantra Singh Kothari	Father of Executive Director
Mrs. Deepika Gurnani	Spouse of Company Secretary
Mrs. Huma Khalil	Spouse of Chairman
Mrs. Ritu Kothari	Spouse of Executive Director

(iv) Other entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

Entity Name	Relationship
Beehive Systems Private Limited	Entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	
Kotla Hydro Power Private Limited	
Punjab Hydro Power Private Limited	
Abohar Power Generation Private Limited	
Kanchanjunga Power Company Private Limited	
Suresh Surana and Associates LLP (upto July 09, 2024)	
RSM Astute Consulting Private Limited (upto July 09, 2024)	
Rekhta Foundation	
Praxis Consulting and Information Services Private Limited (upto March 29, 2025)	
Aspire Labs Accelerator Private Limited	
Sanjiv Sarita Consulting Private Limited	
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	
Hemant Sahai Associates	

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Entities which exercises a significant influence and control over the entity

Entity Name	Relationship
AGP Holdco Limited	Entities which exercises a significant influence and control over the entity
Mahalaxmi Trading and Investment Company Limited	
Secure Investments Limited	
Taghleef Latin America S.A (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	

(B) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Transaction with entities which exercises a significant influence and control over the entity		Entities where control exists		Entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence		Key management personnel and relatives		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sale of products	-	-	10,678.88	20,861.02	-	-	-	-	10,678.88	20,861.02
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	355.73	-	-	-	-	-	355.73
Purchase of raw material	-	-	897.06	332.83	-	-	-	-	897.06	332.83
Rental income from investment properties	-	-	-	-	235.22	241.85	-	-	235.22	241.85
Services received	41.85	-	-	-	22.11	20.62	24.75	29.70	88.71	50.32
Dividend income	-	-	2,106.67	3,181.78	-	-	-	-	2,106.67	3,181.78
Expenses recovered from related party	-	-	-	-	160.13	161.36	-	-	160.13	161.36
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expense	-	-	-	-	238.00	450.00	-	-	238.00	450.00
Dividend Paid	946.43	1,456.03	-	-	39.53	60.80	55.16	84.84	1,041.12	1,601.67

(C) Balances with related parties at the year end

Particulars	Transaction with entities which exercises a significant influence and control over the entity		Entities where control exists		Entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence		Key management personnel and relatives		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade Payables	-	-	68.51	2.38	5.07	-	-	-	73.58	2.38
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,719.28	3,363.17	-	-	-	-	2,719.28	3,363.17
Rent and maintenance receivables	-	-	-	-	34.77	14.74	-	-	34.77	14.74
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1.09	-	20.25	-	21.34

(D) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products		
Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	820.07	1,117.27
Polyplex USA LLC	9,666.12	18,933.13
PT Polyplex Films Indonesia	33.57	649.19
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	159.12	161.43
	10,678.88	20,861.02
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	-	246.01
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	-	109.72
	-	355.73
Purchase of raw material		
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	897.06	332.83
	897.06	332.83



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Rental income from investment properties		
Beehive Systems Private Limited	48.60	39.60
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	62.81	57.63
RSM Astute Consulting Private Limited	-	10.21
Suresh Surana and Associates LLP	-	10.21
Rekhta Foundation	81.35	81.35
Aspire Labs Accelerator Private Limited	9.73	12.69
Kotla Hydro Power Private Limited	4.26	3.92
Punjab Hydro Power Private Limited	4.26	3.92
Abohar Power Generation Private Limited	4.73	4.36
Kanchanjunga Power Company Private Limited	9.50	8.74
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	9.98	9.22
	235.22	241.85
Services received		
Mrs. Ritu Kothari	24.75	29.70
Taghleef Latin America S.A	41.85	-
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	0.93	-
Hemant Sahai Associates	21.18	
RSM Astute Consulting Private Limited	-	3.72
Praxis Consulting and Information Services Private Limited	-	4.77
Suresh Surana and Associates LLP	-	12.13
	88.71	50.32
Dividend income		
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	835.19	1,738.05
Polyplex (Asia) Pte. Limited	1,271.48	1,443.73
	2,106.67	3,181.78
Expenses recovered from related party		
Beehive Systems Private Limited	49.98	39.43
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	56.72	50.61
Rekhta Foundation	32.23	28.47
Kotla Hydro Power Private Limited	2.79	3.17
Punjab Hydro Power Private Limited	2.79	3.17
Abohar Power Generation Private Limited	3.10	3.52
Kanchanjunga Power Company Private Limited	6.22	7.06
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	6.30	7.15
RSM Astute Consulting Private Limited	-	9.39
Suresh Surana and Associates LLP	-	9.39
	160.13	161.36
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expense		
Rekhta Foundation	238.00	450.00
	238.00	450.00

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Dividend paid during the year		
Mahalaxmi Trading And Investment Company Limited	0.07	0.10
Secure Investments Limited	450.97	693.79
Sanjiv Sarita Consulting Private Limited	0.07	0.10
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	39.46	60.70
AGP Holdco Limited	495.39	762.14
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	0.26	0.40
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	0.01	0.01
Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani	0.22	0.34
Ms. Amla Saraf	16.84	25.90
Ms. Sakhi Saraf	37.05	57.00
Mr. Swatantra Singh Kothari	0.07	0.10
Mrs. Huma Khalil	0.71	1.09
Mrs. Urmiladevi Narayandas Saraf*	-	-
Mr. Narayandas Durgaprasadji Saraf*	-	-
Mrs. Deepika Gurnani*	-	-
	1,041.12	1,601.67

* amount represents below 10,000

(E) Balances with related parties

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables		
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	68.51	2.38
Taghleef Latin America S.A	41.85	-
Hemant Sahai Associates	5.07	-
	115.43	2.38
Trade Receivables		
Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S.	251.50	173.04
Polyplex USA LLC	2,450.07	3,190.13
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	17.71	-
	2,719.28	3,363.17
Rent and maintenance receivables		
Beehive Systems Private Limited	32.99	12.54
Aspire Labs Accelerator Private Limited	0.43	-
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	0.11	0.04
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	1.24	-
Abohar Power Generation Private Limited	-	0.75
Kanchanjunga Power Company Private Limited	-	1.41
	34.77	14.74
Other Receivables		
Mrs. Ritu Kothari	-	20.25
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	-	1.09
	-	21.34



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

- (a) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free. The settlement for these balances occurs through payment. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

- (b) Terms and conditions related to material transactions are as below:

(i) Revenue from sale / purchase of products and services

Transactions of sales /purchase of products and services with related parties are entered into on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees consideration and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties, who purchase/sale product and services of the Company in similar terms

(ii) Rental income from investment property

The Company has leased its investment property to a related party in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis. The rental and other terms of the arrangement are consistent with prevailing market conditions for comparable properties. The management also obtained a benchmarking study during the current year from an independent valuer and hence ensure that lease rentals are in line with such valuation.

(iii) Purchases of property, plant and equipment

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are made from related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the similar transaction from non-related parties.

(iv) Outstanding balance from / to related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free. The settlement for these balances occurs through payment. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(F) Key managerial personnel compensation

Remuneration to Mr. Pranay Kothari

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short term benefit	296.96	507.62	-	209.98
Total	296.96	507.62	-	209.98

Remuneration to Mr. Manish Gupta

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short term benefit	180.84	179.96	4.87	4.87
Total	180.84	179.96	4.87	4.87

Remuneration to Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short term benefit	78.95	78.61	4.61	4.61
Total	78.95	78.61	4.61	4.61

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Sitting fees to Independent Directors

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Mr. Hemant Sahai	12.00	6.50	-	-
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	13.00	16.00	-	-
Dr. Suresh Inderchand Surana	-	3.50	-	-
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	5.00	6.00	-	-
Ms. Pooja Haldea	-	17.50	-	-
Ms. Shalini Sarin	11.00	-	-	-
Mr. Ranjit Singh	12.50	14.50	-	-
Mr. Sandip Das	13.50	9.50	-	-
Total	67.00	73.50	-	-

Directors Commission

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	27.50	28.00	27.50	28.00
Mr. Hemant Sahai	27.50	16.65	27.50	16.65
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	27.50	28.00	27.50	28.00
Dr. Suresh Inderchand Surana	-	7.67	-	-
Ms. Pooja Haldea	-	27.85	-	-
Mr. Ranjit Singh	27.50	28.00	27.50	28.00
Mr. Sandip Das	27.50	20.33	27.50	20.33
Ms. Shalini Sarin	27.50	0.15	27.50	0.15
Total	165.00	156.65	165.00	121.13

Notes:

- As at March 31, 2026, the Company has not granted any loans to the promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person (March 31, 2025: Nil).
- All the liabilities for post retirement benefits being 'Gratuity and compensated absence' are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, accordingly the amount pertaining to Key management personnel are not included above.

48 Fair value measurements

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments apart from investment in subsidiary, which are carried at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27.

Category	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Financial instruments by category				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)*	-	-	67.69	67.69
Investments in mutual funds	3,802.78	3,802.78	3,504.85	3,504.85
Financial assets measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed#				
Trade receivables	17,747.83	17,747.83	17,915.48	17,915.48
Cash and cash equivalents	5,900.66	5,900.66	1,912.21	1,912.21
Other bank balances	428.90	428.90	568.05	568.05



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Category	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Other financial assets (current and non current)	1,670.67	1,670.67	1,651.60	1,651.60
Total	29,550.84	29,550.84	25,619.88	25,619.88
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)*	189.55	189.55	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed#				
Borrowings (current and non current)	24,000.00	24,000.00	12,825.38	12,825.38
Lease liabilities (current and non current)	77.99	77.99	18.01	18.01
Trade payables (current and non current)	3,294.53	3,294.53	3,585.28	3,585.28
Other financial liabilities (current and non current)	2,724.98	2,724.98	2,198.75	2,198.75
Total	30,287.05	30,287.05	18,627.42	18,627.42

*These financial instruments are mandatorily measured at fair value

#For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

Valuation Techniques

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

- The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings are determined by using effective interest rate (EIR) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2026 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Long-term receivables/payables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the counterparty and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- The carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in financial statement are a reasonable approximation of their fair value since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would be entitled to received or settled.
- The fair values of the investment in mutual fund has been determined based on net assets value (NAV) available in open market and are level-1 instruments.
- The Company has entered into derivative financial instruments with banks comprising of forward exchange contract, valued at mark to market using valuation techniques which employs the use of market observable inputs. As at year end, the mark-to-market value of these forward contract is based on confirmation from bank and is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the financial instruments recognised at fair value.
- Investments in equity shares of subsidiary are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27, "Separate financial statements" and are not required to be disclosed here.
- Fair value hierarchy**

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period for identical assets or liabilities. The mutual funds are valued using the net assets value (NAV) available in open market. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

There are no transfers among levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments as at March 31, 2026, which are measured at fair value on recurring basis:

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair Value		
	As at March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in mutual funds	3,802.78	3,802.78	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)	189.55		189.55	-

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments as at March 31, 2025, which are measured at fair value on recurring basis:

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair Value		
	As at March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)	67.69	-	67.69	-
Investments in mutual funds	3,504.85	3,504.85	-	-

49 Foreign exchange forward contracts

The Company has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk of foreign currency receivables and payables and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions. These contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Nature of contracts	Currency Hedged	Outstanding foreign currency amount as at March 31, 2026*	₹ in lakh	Outstanding foreign currency amount as at March 31, 2025*	₹ in lakh
Forward exchange contracts (Trade receivables)	USD	50,06,270	4,737.93	56,92,026	4,870.75
Forward exchange contracts (Trade receivables)	EURO	17,53,131	1,910.91	19,12,110	1,765.16

* Foreign currency figures are in absolute number

Fair value loss/ (gain) on financial instruments measured at fair value amounting to ₹ 257.24 lakh (March 31, 2025: (₹ 94.08 lakh)) has been recognised as income in statement of profit and loss account.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

50 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company, being a manufacturer of polymeric films, is exposed to various market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's Risk Management Committee (RMC) and Board of Directors have the overall responsibility for establishing and overseeing the Company's risk management framework.

The RMC comprises four directors, including two independent directors. It periodically reviews operational, financial, strategic risks and their mitigating factors. The Committee has formulated a comprehensive risk management policy that outlines the framework designed to minimize the impact of uncertainty on the business. The primary objective of this policy is to ensure sustainable business growth with stability and to promote a proactive approach toward identifying, evaluating, reporting and resolving risks associated with the Company's operations. This process provides assurance that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company policies and risk objectives. Through regular training, management standards and procedures, the Company aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment where all employees understand their roles and obligations related to risk management.

The Risk Management Committee is supported in its oversight role by the chief risk officer and the risk management team. The RMC undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures. The results of these reviews are reported to the Board of Directors.

Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits, investments and foreign currency receivables, payables and derivative financial instruments. The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at reporting date. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions and the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item and equity is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates also relates to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency). The Company manages its foreign currency risk partly by taking forward exchange contract for transactions of sales and purchases and partly balanced by purchasing of goods/services from the respective countries. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting periods are as follows

Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency exposure

Currency	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Foreign currency*	Exchange rate (in ₹)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Foreign currency *	Exchange rate (in ₹)	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Trade receivables						
USD	2,38,422	94.64	225.64	31,50,951	85.57	2,696.31
EUR	27,846	109.00	30.35	-	-	-
Trade payable and other financial liabilities						
USD	2,86,714	94.66	271.40	2,23,304	85.59	191.13
EUR	1,85,791	109.02	202.55	61,347	92.33	56.64
Borrowings						
USD	-	-	-	26,00,000	85.59	2,225.38

* Foreign currency figures are in absolute number

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company profit before tax and equity is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities as given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gain/ (loss) impact on profit before tax and equity		Gain/ (loss) impact on profit before tax and equity	
	Change +5%	Change -5%	Change +5%	Change -5%
Trade receivables				
USD	11.28	(11.28)	134.82	(134.82)
EUR	1.52	(1.52)	-	-
Trade payable and other financial liabilities				
USD	(13.57)	13.57	(9.56)	9.56
EUR	(10.13)	10.13	(2.83)	2.83
Borrowings				
USD	-	-	(111.27)	111.27

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings and working capital. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. The Company optimises the interest rate risk by regularly monitoring the interest rate in the best interest of the Company. The Company has following fixed rate and floating interest rate on long term borrowing:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Floating rate borrowings	12,100.00	6,500.00
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total	12,100.00	6,500.00

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Gain/ (loss) impact on profit before tax and equity	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Increase by 50 basis points	(60.50)	(32.50)
Decrease by 50 basis points	60.50	32.50

The assumed movement in basis points and interest rate sensitivity is based on currently observable market environment.

(iii) Commodity price risks

The main raw materials which company procures are PTA, MEG and homopolymer and their prices are to a great extent linked to the movement of crude prices directly or indirectly and any adverse fluctuation in the raw material cost can impact the Company's operating margins depending upon the ability of the Company to pass on the increase in costs to its customers. As selling prices are regular negotiated / adjustment of sale prices on the basis of changes in commodity prices. The Company is not significantly impacted by commodity price risk.



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for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents or adequate sources of financing through the use of short term loans and cash credit facility. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to its debt and concluded it to be low.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

As at March 31, 2026	Less than 1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	14,019.23	8,907.69	1,073.08	24,000.00
Lease liabilities*	9.90	40.37	87.94	138.21
Trade payable	3,294.53	-	-	3,294.53
Other financial liabilities*	2,345.91	678.80	-	3,024.71
As at March 31, 2025	Less than 1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	6,975.38	5,200.00	650.00	12,825.38
Lease liabilities*	2.07	8.29	27.22	37.58
Trade payable	3,585.28	-	-	3,585.28
Other financial liabilities	2,198.75	-	-	2,198.75

*Represents undiscounting values

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations towards the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities including foreign exchange transaction and other financial instrument. The maximum amount of the credit exposure is equal to the carrying amounts of these receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The company only deals with parties which has good credit rating/worthiness given by external rating agencies or based on company's past assessment.

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on following categories carried based on assumptions inputs and other factors specific to class of financial assets.

Type of credit risk	Balance sheet category	Category of ECL	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, trade receivables, investment in mutual funds and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss/Life time expected credit loss	29,550.84	25,619.88
Moderate credit risk	Trade receivable	Life time expected credit loss	17.00	26.98

Based on business environment in which company operates, a default on financial assets is considered when counter party fails to make payments within agreed Timelines. Loss rate reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering difference between current and historical economic conditions.

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for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk exposure

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on 12 months and life time expected loss basis for following financial assets

March 31, 2026

	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit loss	Net carrying amount
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	1,670.67	-	1,670.67
Cash and cash equivalents	5,900.66	-	5,900.66
Other bank balances (current and non current)	428.90	-	428.90
Trade receivables	17,764.83	(17.00)	17,747.83
Quoted investments in mutual funds	3,802.78	-	3,802.78
	29,567.84	(17.00)	29,550.84

March 31, 2025

	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit loss	Net carrying amount
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	1,719.29	-	1,719.29
Cash and cash equivalents	1,912.21	-	1,912.21
Other bank balances (current and non current)	568.05	-	568.05
Trade receivables	17,942.46	(26.98)	17,915.48
Quoted investments in mutual funds	3,504.85	-	3,504.85
	25,646.86	(26.98)	25,619.88

(i) Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. All customer are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all customers to collection due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default.

For certain customers, the Company has obtained credit guarantee insurance, which covers up to 95% of the credit risk on outstanding balances, subject to the limits specified in the insurance policy. As a result, the Company's exposure to credit risk on these receivables is significantly mitigated. Additionally, the Company's trade receivables are diversified across a wide base of customers operating in various industries and geographies, thereby eliminating any significant concentration of credit risk.

The Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on trade receivables by lifetime expected credit loss method based on provision matrix. The provision rates are based on days past due for grouping at customers with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability weightage outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supporting information that is available at the reporting date about the past events, current condition and future forecast. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(ii) Financial instruments and deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in bank deposits and mutual funds. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is the carrying amounts.



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for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

The Company has deposited liquid funds at various banking institutions. No impairment loss is considered necessary in respect of these fixed deposits that are with recognised commercial banks and are not past due over past years. Trade receivables and other financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as debtor failing to engage in the repayment plan with the Company. The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial instrument is noted in table below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets for which allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)		
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	1,670.67	1,651.60
Cash and cash equivalents	5,900.66	1,912.21
Other bank balances (current and non current)	428.90	568.05
	8,000.23	4,131.86
Financial assets for which allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)		
Trade receivables	17,747.83	17,915.48
	17,747.83	17,915.48
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)	-	67.69
Quoted investments in mutual funds	3,802.78	3,504.85
	3,802.78	3,572.54

Balances with banks is subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to these banks

The ageing analysis of trade receivables considered from the date the invoice falls due (net off provision for ECL)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables		
Neither past due nor impaired	16,269.37	16,491.85
0 to 180 days due past due date	1,478.46	1,423.63
More than 180 days past due date	-	-
Total Trade receivables	17,747.83	17,915.48

The following table summarises the reconciliation of impairment allowance measured using the life time expected credit loss model:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at the beginning of year	26.98	23.48
Provision during the year	-	3.50
Reversal of provision during the year	(9.98)	-
As at the end of year	17.00	26.98

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

51 Capital management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using net debt to equity. The Company aims to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The net debt to equity ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	24,000.00	12,825.38
Less : Cash and cash equivalent (net off book overdraft)	(5,900.66)	(1,776.03)
Net debt	18,099.34	11,049.35
Equity share capital	3,197.11	3,197.11
Other equity	72,183.86	68,138.67
Total Equity	75,380.97	71,335.78
Net debt to Equity (%)	24.01%	15.49%

Note:

In order to achieve the overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst the other things, aim is to ensure that it meets the financial covenant attached to interest bearing loan and borrowing that define the capital structure requirement. There have been no breaches in the financial covenant of any interest bearing loan and borrowing in the current and previous year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

52 Right of use assets and lease liabilities

(A) Company as a lessee

- (i) **Right of use assets:** The Company's lease assets primarily comprise leasehold land taken on lease for its corporate office and plant facilities. These leases have terms ranging from 13 to 90 years. The Company records lease liability at the present value of remaining lease payments discounted at incremental rate of borrowing and has recognised right of use assets equal to lease liability adjusted for any prepayments.

In addition, the Company has entered into certain lease agreements with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company has elected to apply the short-term lease recognition exemption for these leases and, accordingly, does not recognize lease liabilities or right-of-use assets for such leases. Lease payments associated with these short-term leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

- (ii) **The following is carrying value of right of use assets and movement thereof:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning	644.83	656.51
Addition during the year	65.37	-
Depreciation charged for the year	(13.26)	(11.68)
Balance at the end	696.94	644.83

- (iii) **The movement in lease liabilities are as follows:**



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning	18.01	18.55
Addition in lease liability	61.90	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	3.47	1.53
Payment of lease liabilities	(5.39)	(2.07)
Balance at the end	77.99	18.01
Current maturities of lease liabilities	74.88	17.61
Non-current lease liabilities	3.11	0.40

(iv) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation charge on right of use assets	13.26	11.68
Finance cost incurred during the year	3.47	1.53
Expense related to short term leases (included in other expenses)	175.07	163.65
Total	191.80	176.86

(v) Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Payable within one year	9.90	2.07
Payable between one to five years	40.37	8.29
Payable after five years	87.94	27.22
Total	138.21	37.58

(vi) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 8.50% - 9.00% (March 31, 2025: 9.00%).

(vii) The Company does not face significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligation related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

(viii) Statement of changes in assets arising from investment activities, arising from non-cash changes

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Addition of right of use assets	65.37	-

(ix) The Company's total cash outflow for leases during the year is ₹ 180.46 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 165.72 lakh).

(x) The Company does not have any outstanding lease restrictions and commitment towards variable rent as per the contract. Also, the Company does not have lease term extension options which not reflect in measurement of lease liabilities.

(B) Company as a lessor

(i) The Company has leased out office space. These leases are for a period of one year or less. The total lease rental recognised during the year is ₹ 377.04 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 314.84 lakh).

(ii) The Company has managed risk associated with the right in leased assets given by incorporating covenants in agreement like indemnification of occurrence of losses due to action of the lessee.

(iii) Since assets given under the lease agreement to the lessee are short term, accordingly disclosure of maturity profile is not applicable.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

53 Ratio Analysis and its elements

S. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Change	Explanation for the change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to previous year.
(a)	Current Ratio (times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.57	3.47	(25.94%)	Decrease in current ratio due to increase in current maturity of loan term borrowings
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	Total Borrowings [refer note (i)]	Total equity	0.32	0.18	77.78%	Increase in ratio due to increase in borrowings
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Earnings available for debt service [refer note (ii)]	Debt service [refer note (iii)]	5.77	2.37	143.46%	Increase is mainly due to increased in repayments during the current year
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio %	Net Profits after taxes	Average shareholder's equity [refer note (iv)]	8.07%	11.15%	(27.62%)	Decrease in mainly due to decrease in profit in current year
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Net Sales	Average inventory [refer note (v)]	6.83	7.47	(8.57%)	Not applicable
(f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	Net Sales	Average trade receivables [refer note (vi)]	8.36	8.34	0.24%	Not applicable
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Net Purchases	Average trade payables [refer note (vii)]	30.11	39.75	(24.25%)	Not applicable
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Net Sales	Working capital	4.33	4.24	2.12%	Not applicable
(i)	Net profit ratio %	Net profit	Net Sales	3.97%	4.97%	(20.12%)	Not applicable
(j)	Return on capital employed %	EBIT [refer note (viii)]	Capital employed [refer note (ix)]	8.46%	13.31%	(36.44%)	Decrease is mainly due to lower profit in current year as compared to previous year
(k)	Return on investment	Income generated from investments [refer note xi]	Average investment [refer note (x)]	28.71%	49.61%	(42.13%)	Decrease is mainly due to lower dividend income in current year as compared to previous year

Notes:

- (i) Borrowings includes long term borrowings, short term borrowings and lease liabilities
- (ii) Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation and amortizations + Finance cost + Loss/(gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment + Property, plant and equipment written off
- (iii) Debt service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments
- (iv) Average shareholder's equity = [(Total opening equity+ Total closing equity)/ 2]
- (v) Average inventory = [(Total opening inventory + Total closing inventory)/ 2]
- (vi) Average Trade receivable = [(Total opening trade receivables+ Total closing trade receivables)/ 2]
- (vii) Average Trade Payable = [(Total opening trade payable + Total closing trade payable)/ 2]
- (viii) EBIT = Profit before exceptional item and tax + finance cost
- (ix) Capital Employed = Tangible net worth + Total borrowings - Deferred tax asset
- (x) Average investment= [(Opening investments + Closing investments)/ 2]
- (xi) Income generated from investments = Dividend income from subsidiary + net gain on sale of investment measured at fair value through profit and loss



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

54 Other statutory information

- (i) The company does not have any Benami Property where any proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.
- (iii) The Company has no balance and transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956, except for the following balances with struck-off entities:

Name of struck of Company	CIN Number	Share held as at March 31, 2026		Share held as at March 31, 2025	
		Transaction during the year	Balance at year end	Transaction during the year	Balance at year end
Unicorn Fincap Private Limited	U74899DL1994PTC061342	Nil	900 of Face value ₹ 10 each	Nil	900 of Face value ₹ 10 each
Voyager 2 Infotech Private Limited	U72100MH1999PTC123108	Nil	100 of Face value ₹ 10 each	Nil	100 of Face value ₹ 10 each
SRK Enterprises Private Limited	U45203TZ2008PTC014372	Nil	400 of Face value ₹ 10 each	400 of Face value ₹ 10 each	400 of Face value ₹ 10 each
Gateway Financial Services Limited	U00804KA1994PTC016860	Nil	2,550 of Face value ₹ 10 each	2,550 of Face value ₹ 10 each	2,550 of Face value ₹ 10 each
Pravasi Enterprises Limited	U51109WB1982PLC035538	Nil	200 of Face value ₹ 10 each	200 of Face value ₹ 10 each	200 of Face value ₹ 10 each

- (iv) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- 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
- (vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (vii) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- (viii) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

- (ix) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the registrar of companies beyond the statutory period except for the below mentioned cases.

Description of the satisfaction of charge pending	Location of the Registrar	Period for satisfaction of charge pending	Reason for delay in registration
Company's certain immovable properties at Khatima and Bazpur, both in Distt Udham Singh Nagar, are pending to be filed in respect of two foreign banks	Registrar of Companies – Uttarakhand.	Since September 17, 2018 and September 29, 2018	The Company had repaid certain loans in earlier financial years; however, due to technical difficulties in the filing of Form CHG-4, the satisfaction of charges in respect of these loans could not be recorded with the registrar of companies. The primary reason for the delay is that the concerned charge holders do not have a place of establishment in India.

- (x) The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken and the Company has not used funds raised on short term basis for long term purpose.

55 The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under section 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence latest by due date as required under the law. The management is of the opinion that its transactions with the associated enterprises are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for income tax.

56 The Company has maintained its books of accounts in accounting software (SAP), which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit logs) facility which was enabled through out the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in such software. However, audit logs with respect to privileged/ administrative access rights and also at database level were not enabled due to various system limitations and performance issues. Consequently, the Company was not able to maintain and preserve audit trail in compliance with the requirement of proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

57 On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four new Labour Codes (the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020) consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour and employment published draft central rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed that there is no material impact due to changes in these regulations to the standalone financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the labour codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are notified.

58 During the current year, the company has executed a share purchase agreement (SPA) dated March 25, 2026, for acquisition of 51% of the equity share capital of TechNova Prinrite Products Private Limited ("TechNova Prinrite"). Pursuant to SPA, the Company subscribed to the share capital of TechNova Prinrite on April 30, 2026, amounting to ₹6,209.75 lakh, also subject to closing adjustments. Since, the investment is made subsequent to reporting date, hence there is no impact of the acquisition on standalone financial statement.

59 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever considered necessary, to make them comparable with current year classification.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N500441

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Polyplex Corporation Limited

Sd/-

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No. 094421

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

per Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Pranay Kothari

Executive Director

DIN: 00004003

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Yogesh Kapur

Director

DIN: 00070038

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Sd/-

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS: 2210

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Polyplex Corporation Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Polyplex Corporation Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2026, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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

Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.



Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition including discounts, rebates and schemes given to customers (as described in Note 32 of the consolidated financial statements)	
The Group recognizes revenue when the control of the goods are transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Management considers revenue as a key measure for evaluation of performance, which could create an incentive for revenue to be recognized before the control is transferred. Further, Revenue is measured based at the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, incentives, and any expected returns, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Considering the above factors and the risk associated with revenue recognition, we have determined the same to be a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Evaluated the Group's accounting policies pertaining to revenue recognition and assessed compliance with the policies in terms of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. • Assessed the design and tested operating effectiveness of internal controls related to revenue recognition, pricing, discounts, rebates, schemes, allowances, incentives, and returns. • Tested, on a sample basis, prices at which individual sales transactions were recorded by tracing them to the approved price lists and related approvals for discounts / rebates, schemes, allowances, incentives, etc. • Tested, on a sample basis, the underlying customer contracts, sales orders, invoices, LR receipts and customer acknowledgements, etc. to check whether the revenue has been recorded in proper period. • Carried out analytical procedures on revenue recognised during the year to identify unusual variances. • Tested manual journal entries posted to revenue to identify unusual items. • Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115.

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the message from CEO and chairman, Director's report, Management discussion and analysis report and corporate governance report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

When we read these reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act

that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective company(ies) 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 the 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of their respective company(ies) to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of their respective company(ies).

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Holding 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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial

statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors and whose financial information we have audited, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

- (a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of:
 - (i) Polyplex (Thailand) Public Limited and its eight subsidiaries, whose financial statements include total assets of Rs. 7,18,472.69 lakhs as at March 31, 2026, and total revenues of Rs. 5,57,699.06 lakhs and net cash outflows of Rs. 8,385.37 lakhs for the year ended on that date. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, whose financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our



report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the report of such other auditor.

- (ii) Polyplex (Asia) Pte Limited, whose financial statement include total assets of Rs. 87,903.25 lakhs as at March 31, 2026, and total revenues of Rs. 12,772.88 lakhs and net cash outflows of Rs. 2,838.21 lakhs for the year ended on that date. Those financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, whose financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on the report of such other auditor.
- (iii) PAR LLC, whose financial statements include total revenues of Rs. Nil and net cash outflows of Rs. 521.44 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026, as considered in the Statement which have been reviewed by one of the Joint Auditor i.e. S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP. Such subsidiary has been voluntarily dissolved w.e.f. March 27, 2026, accordingly total revenues up to March 27, 2026 has been considered for the purpose of preparing consolidated financial statements.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, based on our audit on separate financial statements, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order to the extent applicable as there is no subsidiary company which is incorporated in India.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit on separate financial statements and the other financial information, as there is no subsidiary company incorporated in India, 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 purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters as stated in para 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under rule 11(g), in respect of holding company.
- (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Holding company is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above;
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and operating effectiveness of such controls, based on our audit report on separate financial statements and other financial information of Holding Company, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) In our opinion the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (i) 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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:
 - i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements;

- ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2026;
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.

iv. a) The managements of the Holding Company represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, and as disclosed in the note 52(v) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The managements of the Holding Company have represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, and as disclosed in the note 52(vi) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding 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 the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

- v) The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid during the year by the Holding Company until the date of the audit reports of such Holding Company is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

As stated in note 19(viii) to the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members of the Holding Company at ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

- vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Holding Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made, deletion, etc. if any, using privileged/ administrative access rights, as described in note 55 to the consolidated financial statements. Since, logs with respect to privileged/ administrative access rights and also at database level were not available accordingly, we are unable to comment upon whether during the year there was any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software.

Additionally, for the reasons stated in note 55 to the consolidated financial statements, we are unable to comment on whether audit trail as per the applicable requirements has been preserved by the holding company as per the statutory requirements for record retention in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number:

301003E/E300005

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number:

000756N / N500441

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No.: 094421

UDIN: 26094421ISOVSA4456

Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

UDIN: 26528799ZFCHJB2645

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Place: Noida

Dated: May 23, 2026



Annexure '1'

referred to in paragraph under the heading “Report on other legal and regulatory requirements” of our report of even date

Re: Polyplex Corporation Limited (“the holding company”)

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

(xxi) Qualifications or adverse remarks by the in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are:

S. No.	Name	CIN Number	Holding Company/ Subsidiary Company	Clause number of the CARO report which qualified or adverse
1	Polyplex Corporation Limited	L25209UR1984PLC011596	Holding Company	(i)(c)

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number:

301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No.: 094421

UDIN: 26094421ISOVSA4456

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number:

000756N / N500441

Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

UDIN: 26528799ZFCHJB2645

Place: Noida

Dated: May 23, 2026

Annexure-2

to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the consolidated Financial Statements of Polyplex Corporation Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of Polyplex Corporation Limited ("the holding company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the holding company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the holding company's internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by 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 these consolidated financial statements was established

and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements, 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.

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 these consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisation 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the holding company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal

financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No.: 094421

UDIN: 26094421ISOVSA4456

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 000756N / N500441

Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

UDIN: 26528799ZFCHJB2645

Place: Noida

Dated: May 23, 2026

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(A)	4,19,487.22	3,91,653.38
Capital work in progress	3(B)	7,000.13	3,646.89
Investment Properties	4	366.47	376.13
Right of use assets	42	2,678.79	2,291.26
Goodwill	5	44.01	32.77
Other intangible assets	5	-	-
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	11,366.87	22,550.54
(ii) Other financial assets	7	9,102.84	1,737.88
Deferred tax assets (net)	8(A)	6,999.16	4,392.91
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	686.14	910.55
Other non-current assets	10	17,341.86	9,017.32
Total non-current assets		4,75,073.49	4,36,609.63
Current assets			
Inventories	11	1,71,201.14	1,56,595.90
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	12	23,395.67	11,477.73
(ii) Trade receivables	13	1,12,495.62	1,01,618.66
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	32,321.87	40,078.44
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	15	50,170.26	32,933.82
(v) Other financial assets	16	1,333.19	2,345.84
Current tax assets (net)	17	1,435.02	1,821.96
Other current assets	18	23,951.11	16,339.75
Total current assets		4,16,303.88	3,63,212.10
Total assets		8,91,377.37	7,99,821.73
II Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	19	3,197.11	3,197.11
Other equity	20	4,20,794.37	3,73,122.98
Equity attributable to owners of holding company		4,23,991.48	3,76,320.09
Non controlling interests		2,79,671.75	2,45,789.68
Total equity		7,03,663.23	6,22,109.77
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	15,859.16	34,519.46
(ii) Lease liabilities	22	1,265.95	1,091.67
(iii) Other financial liabilities	28(A)	2,003.45	-
Provisions	23	3,430.80	2,491.19
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8(B)	4,409.95	9,117.36
Other non-current liabilities	24	240.73	25.70
Total non current liabilities		27,210.04	47,245.38
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	25	75,850.11	51,987.59
(ii) Lease liabilities	26	555.72	607.19
(iii) Trade payables	27		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		45.49	83.44
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		62,524.99	50,707.17
(iv) Other financial liabilities	28(B)	13,539.40	20,593.30
Other current liabilities	29	6,351.23	4,037.46
Provisions	30	1,015.35	1,367.61
Current tax liabilities (net)	31	621.81	1,082.82
Total current liabilities		1,60,504.10	1,30,466.58
Total liabilities		1,87,714.14	1,77,711.96
Total equity and liabilities		8,91,377.37	7,99,821.73
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No. 094421

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N500441

per Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Polyplex Corporation Limited

Pranay Kothari

Executive Director

DIN: 00004003

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Yogesh Kapur

Director

DIN: 00070038

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS: 2210

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026



Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I Income			
Revenue from operations	32	7,08,586.02	6,88,518.48
Other income	33	8,756.68	9,537.96
Total income		7,17,342.70	6,98,056.44
II Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	34	4,33,228.06	4,32,936.00
Purchases of stock-in-trade		14,777.81	11,181.79
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	35	(2,568.86)	(9,979.62)
Employee benefits expenses	36	76,263.84	61,566.01
Finance costs	37	5,330.79	4,608.18
Depreciation and amortization expense	38	36,321.92	29,998.38
Other expenses	39	1,51,950.71	1,23,211.91
Total expenses		7,15,304.27	6,53,522.65
III Profit before tax (I)-(II)		2,038.43	44,533.79
IV Tax expenses for the year	8(D)		
Current tax		5,563.84	7,736.42
Deferred tax (credit) / charged		(7,398.11)	966.73
Tax related to earlier year provided/ (written back) / provided		(220.14)	59.10
Total		(2,054.41)	8,762.25
V Profit for the year (III)-(IV)		4,092.84	35,771.54
VI Other Comprehensive Income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods			
(i) Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans [refer note 45]		7.74	55.18
(ii) Income tax effect [refer note 8]		(84.45)	33.87
(i)+(ii)		(76.71)	89.05
(B) Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods			
(i) Gain on change in fair value of investment		156.95	685.26
(ii) Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		81,833.88	11,983.88
(i)+(ii)		81,990.83	12,669.14
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (A)+(B)		81,914.12	12,758.19
VII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (V + VI)		86,006.96	48,529.73
VIII Net Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the holding company		4,495.13	20,920.83
Non-controlling interest		(402.29)	14,850.71
IX Other Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the holding company		45,216.77	7,425.78
Non-controlling Interest		36,697.35	5,332.41
X Total Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the holding company		49,711.90	28,346.61
Non-controlling Interest		36,295.06	20,183.12
XI Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share is ₹ 10 (March 31, 2025 of ₹ 10)]	40		
Basic EPS (₹)		14.32	66.64
Diluted EPS (₹)		14.32	66.64
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N500441

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Polyplex Corporation Limited

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No. 094421

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

per Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Pranay Kothari

Executive Director

DIN: 00004003

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Yogesh Kapur

Director

DIN: 00070038

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS: 2210

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	2,038.43	44,533.79
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation	36,321.92	29,998.38
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts and bad debts written off	(333.16)	1,679.22
Finance costs	5,330.79	4,608.18
Interest income	(3,988.96)	(3,977.78)
Provision for net realisation value adjustment on inventories (net)	1,080.84	1,453.38
Amortisation of government grant	(254.59)	(62.50)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss / (gain)	13,506.92	(2,258.59)
Unrealised loss / (gain) on derivative financial instruments measured at FVTPL (net)	1,303.50	(1,016.27)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(529.56)	(70.14)
Property, plant and equipment written-off	157.98	11.15
Unrealised loss / (gain) on investments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	(2.96)	(4.86)
Net loss / (gain) on sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	(97.21)	(177.57)
Net gain on sale of investments measured at FVTPL	(288.04)	(63.55)
Operating profit before working capital changes	54,245.90	74,652.84
Working Capital Adjustments:		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	1,229.25	(4,948.36)
Decrease in other financial assets	1,759.28	292.19
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(4,374.73)	2,901.08
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	705.79	(18,426.86)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	5,080.72	(5,787.78)
(Decrease) / increase in other financial liabilities	(2,079.26)	831.39
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	2,245.56	(1,956.04)
(Decrease) / increase in provisions	(85.63)	385.64
Cash flow from operating activities post working capital changes	58,726.88	47,944.10
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(5,041.86)	(4,141.12)
Net Cash flow from operating activities (A)	53,685.02	43,802.98
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(40,523.43)	(50,272.24)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,849.82	1,780.20
Proceeds from sale of long term investment	9,932.68	1,073.51
Purchase of long term investment	(6,471.28)	-
Bank balance not considered as cash and cash equivalent	(19,280.02)	(7,815.89)
Proceeds from sale of short term investments (net)	(261.96)	4,015.60
Interest received on bank deposits and others	3,857.60	3,912.57
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(50,896.59)	(47,306.25)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from non current borrowings	6,600.00	8,698.01
Repayment of non current borrowings	(28,159.61)	(8,693.17)
Proceeds of current borrowings (net)	19,061.16	9,920.59
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(694.79)	(298.24)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(149.47)	(105.02)
Payment of interest on borrowings and others	(5,348.76)	(5,675.24)
Payment of dividends to non controlling interest	(2,401.26)	(4,434.04)
Payment of dividend to owners of holding company	(2,179.66)	(3,166.92)
Net cash flow (used in) in financing activities (C)	(13,272.39)	(3,754.03)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(10,483.96)	(7,257.30)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (net of overdraft, if any)	39,942.26	46,329.72
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2,863.57	869.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (net of overdraft, if any)	32,321.87	39,942.26



Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents net-off book overdraft		
Cash and cash equivalents [refer note 14]		
Balances with banks		
- In current/ cash credit accounts	22,861.55	11,982.34
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	9,399.81	28,033.74
Cash on hand	60.51	62.36
	32,321.87	40,078.44
Less: Book overdraft [refer note 28]	-	(136.18)
	32,321.87	39,942.26

Note:

- The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
- During the year, the group has paid ₹ 289.23 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 510.80 lakh) towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure.
- Refer note 14 for statement of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

Material accounting policies [refer note 2]

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner
Membership No. 094421
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N500441

per Jalaj Soni

Partner
Membership No. 528799
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Polyplex Corporation Limited

Pranay Kothari

Executive Director
DIN: 00004003
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

Yogesh Kapur

Director
DIN: 00070038
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary
FCS: 2210
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

Consolidated Statement of Changes in equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital [refer note 19]

Particulars	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 01, 2024*	3,25,88,162	3,197.11
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2025*	3,25,88,162	3,197.11
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2026*	3,25,88,162	3,197.11

*includes 11,95,700 shares of ₹ 57.86 lakh paid up (March 31, 2025; 11,95,700 shares of ₹ 57.86 lakh paid up), which were forfeited by the holding company in earlier years

(b) Other equity [refer note 20]

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus						Items of other comprehensive income			Attributable to owners of holding company	Non controlling interest	Total other equity
	Share warrants forfeited	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	Legal reserve	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Instruments through other comprehensive income (OCI)	Debt instruments	Foreign currency translation reserve		
As at April 01, 2025	250.80	58.36	11,538.17	1,802.78	59.21	6,301.43	2,65,326.32	695.08	87,090.83	3,73,122.98	2,45,789.68	6,18,912.66
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,495.13	-	-	4,495.13	(402.29)	4,092.84
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.48	172.33	45,002.96	45,216.77	36,697.35	81,914.12
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,536.61	172.33	45,002.96	49,711.90	36,295.06	86,006.96
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:												
Interim dividend paid during the year [refer note 19 (viii)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	(627.85)	-	-	(627.85)	-	(627.85)
Final dividend paid during the year [refer note 19 (viii)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,412.66)	-	-	(1,412.66)	-	(1,412.66)
Dividend paid/payable to non controlling interest (NCI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,412.99)	(2,412.99)
As at March 31, 2026	250.80	58.36	11,538.17	1,802.78	59.21	6,301.43	2,67,822.42	867.41	1,32,093.79	4,20,794.37	2,79,671.75	7,00,466.12



Consolidated Statement of Changes in equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus						Items of other comprehensive income			Attributable to owners of holding company	Non controlling interest	Total other equity
	Share warrants forfeited	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	Legal reserve	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Debt instruments through other comprehensive income (OCI)	Foreign currency translation reserve			
As at April 01, 2024	250.80	58.36	11,538.17	1,802.78	59.21	6,301.43	2,47,561.35	29.08	80,314.78	3,47,915.96	2,30,045.11	5,77,961.07
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,920.83	-	-	20,920.83	14,850.71	35,771.54
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16.27)	666.00	6,776.05	7,425.78	5,332.41	12,758.19
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,904.56	666.00	6,776.05	28,346.61	20,183.12	48,529.73
Total Comprehensive income for the year												
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:												
Interim dividend paid during the year [refer note 19 (viii)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,825.67)	-	-	(2,825.67)	-	(2,825.67)
Final dividend paid during the year [refer note 19 (viii)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	(313.92)	-	-	(313.92)	-	(313.92)
Dividend paid/payable to non controlling interest (NCI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,438.55)	(4,438.55)
As at March 31, 2025	250.80	58.36	11,538.17	1,802.78	59.21	6,301.43	2,65,326.32	695.08	87,090.83	3,73,122.98	2,45,789.68	6,18,912.66

Material accounting policies [refer note 2]

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E3000005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner
Membership No. 094421
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

For S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N5000441

per Jalaj Soni

Partner
Membership No. 528799
Place: Noida
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Polyplex Corporation Limited

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Executive Director
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Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

Ashok Kumar Gurmani

Company Secretary
FCS: 2210
Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements comprises financial statements of Polyplex Corporation Limited (the Holding Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as “the Group”) for the year ended March 31, 2026. Polyplex Corporation Limited (the Holding Company) is a public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled and headquartered in India. It was incorporated on October 18, 1984, under the Companies Act, 1956 and its shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited having its registered office at Lohia Head Road Khatima-262308 district Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, India.

The Group is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of polymeric films, including BOPP (Biaxially Oriented Polypropylene), Blown PP/PE (Polypropylene/Polyethylene), and CPP (Cast Polypropylene) films. These products are manufactured at the Group’s facilities located in India, Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey and USA, with a global distribution network supporting customers worldwide.

The Group also possesses integrated downstream capabilities, including Metallizing, Holography, Silicone Coating, Offline Chemical Coating, Extrusion Coating, and Transfer Metallized Paper, which enable the delivery of high-value, customized film products across diverse industries such as packaging, labelling, and industrial applications.

These Consolidated Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors of the holding company in their meeting held on May 23, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years except where newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted.

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant schedule III) as applicable to these

consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements are presented in ₹ and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated. The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as going concern. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities.

- (i) Certain financial assets measured at fair value and amortised cost and financial liabilities that is measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instrument)
- (ii) Assets held for sale-measured at fair value less cost to sell
- (iii) Defined benefit obligations and plan assets measured at fair value
- (iv) Share based payments

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Group segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”.

Current Assets

An asset is treated as current when:

- a. It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c. It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Current Liabilities

A liability is treated as current when:

- a. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

- d. It does not have the right at end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2026. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- (i) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- (ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- (iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (i) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- (ii) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- (iii) The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- (iv) The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee, if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the

subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the holding company, i.e., year ended on March 31. When the end of the reporting period of the holding is different from that of subsidiary, the subsidiary prepare, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the holding company to enable the holding to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidated financial statements present assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the holding company and its subsidiaries as those of a single economic entity. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, below key consolidation procedures are followed:

- (a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the holding company with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of subsidiaries are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities determined as per the Business Combination policy and recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- (b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- (c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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flows relating to transactions between entities of the group. Profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full. Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the owners of the holding company of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the former subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost.
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests at the date when control is lost. This includes any components of OCI attributable to them
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity.
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received.
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained.
- Recognises a distribution if the transaction, event, or circumstances that resulted in the loss of control involves a distribution of shares in the subsidiary to owners in their capacity as owners.
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings, if required by other Ind AS. Such reclassification/transfer is decided on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss

c) Business combinations and goodwill:

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests

in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received, with the exception of the costs of issuing debt or equity securities that are recognised in accordance with Ind AS 32 and Ind AS 109.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 "Income Tax" and Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" respectively.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 "Share-based Payments" at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" are measured in accordance with that Standard.



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For the year ended March 31, 2026

- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss or OCI, as appropriate.

When additional payments contingent on future events are negotiated and agreed as part of the business combination agreement, the entity analyses the nature as well as economic substance of these payments, particularly, payments made to those who remain as employees of the business after it is acquired, to determine whether they are in the nature of payment for future employee services or they represent contingent consideration for business combination. In the former case, depending on the exact terms of the arrangement, the payments to be made are accounted for as remuneration for services to be received subsequent to the acquisition, rather than as part of the consideration paid for the business. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer, i.e., contingent payment to be treated as such, is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit and loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired

and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit and loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that

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existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

d) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the holding company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit and loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest (₹) in lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value which is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit and loss

are also recognized in OCI or profit and loss, respectively). Foreign exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings to the extent regarded as borrowing cost are presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

(iv) Group companies

On consolidation, the results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency (₹) are translated to the presentation currency (₹) in the following manner:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date.
- Their statements of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions
- All resulting exchange differences arising on translation of financial statement of foreign operations for consolidation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in profit or loss.
- Any Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and



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translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

- Gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation excludes translation differences that arose before the date of transition but includes only translation differences arising after the transition date.

e) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- **Level 1-** Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2-** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

- **Level 3-** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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

f) Revenue from contract with customers

The Group derives revenue primarily from sale of polymeric films, resins and other products. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer. A receivable is recognized when the control of the product is transferred as the consideration is unconditional and payment becomes due upon passage of time as per the terms of contract with customers. The Group collects GST or other indirect taxes, if any on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Group. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

(i) Revenue from sales of products

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods and there are no unfulfilled obligations. The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract in which there are separate performance obligations, to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of product, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration i.e. volume discounts, scheme allowances and returns, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

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(ii) Variable consideration

The Group applies the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds as per terms agreed with customers. The expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The group then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue.

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the estimation of variable consideration for volume discount and scheme allowances are provided under section "significant judgement and estimates".

(iii) Significant Financing Components

In respect of short-term advances from its customers, using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Group is not required to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component because it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be within normal operating cycle. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract. Payments from customers for the goods rendered are normally received within 30 days to 150 days as per terms of the sales.

- (iv) **Cost to obtain a contract:** The Group pays sales commission to its selling agents for contract that they obtain for the Group. The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense sales commissions (included in advertisement and sales promotion expense under other expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Contract balances

(a) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer or has raised the

invoice in advance. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

(b) Trade Receivables

A trade receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement).

g) Other operating revenues

Revenue from export benefits arising from duty drawback scheme, merchandise export incentive scheme, rotdetp incentive scheme and various other schemes are recognized on export of goods in accordance with their respective underlying scheme at fair value of consideration received or receivable. Incentives on exports are recognised in books after due consideration of certainty of utilisation/ receipt of such incentives.

h) Other income

(i) Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.



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(iii) Rental income

The Group's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note 2(p) below.

i) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized by deducting the grant from the value of assets in arriving at carrying value of the assets.

When the group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit and loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

j) Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities of respective jurisdiction of group companies by using applicable tax rates and the tax laws that are enacted at the reporting date.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the holding company and its subsidiaries generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit and loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are

recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The group reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided in full using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled, and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a

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business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the consolidated statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the consolidated statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or direct in equity.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses. Then expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current/non-current assets/liabilities in the balance sheet

k) **Property, plant and equipment** **Recognition and initial measurement**

The Group has applied Ind AS-16 with retrospective effect for all of its Property, plant and equipment as on the transition date i.e. April 01, 2016.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of input tax credit availed wherever applicable.

Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.



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The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part 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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/ under development as at the balance sheet date. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the useful life or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives) of holding company

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment located at Corporate Office in Noida, Uttar Pradesh is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) at the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful life of the assets have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc. and are as under:

Asset Class	Useful Life estimated by management (in years)	Useful Life as per Schedule II (in years)
Buildings		
Factory buildings	30 years	30 years
Non- Factory buildings	60 years	60 years
Plant and Machinery	3-30 years	15-25 years
Electric Installation	10 years	10 years

Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years	5 years
Vehicles	8-10 years	8 years

The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment and vehicles over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives) of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited (including subsidiaries)

Freehold land is not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment assets (if any).

Depreciation of buildings and building improvements, machinery and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight -line basis. Depreciation of other equipment acquired after April 01, 2015 was calculated on the sum of the year digits basis for the equipment acquired.

The estimated useful lives of plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset Class	Useful life
Buildings	3, 20 and 50 years
Plant and machinery	3-20 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-10 years
Vehicles	4-8 years

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives) of PAR LLC

Depreciation on building and furniture and fixture is provided for under the straight-line methods at rates sufficient to amortise the related costs over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which range from 5-30 years.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment 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 (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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l) Investment Properties

Recognition and initial measurement

The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of Investment Property recognised as on April 01, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

Investment properties represent a building constructed on leasehold land situated in Noida. It is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit and loss as incurred.

The Group depreciates building on a straight-line basis over a period of 30 years from the date of purchase.

Though the Group measures investment property using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the group and used by the valuer.

De-recognition

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

m) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible's assets recognised as on April 01, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life as 2-15 years.

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. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the assets are disposed off.

n) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs includes interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and charged to consolidated Statement of profit and loss on the basis of effective interest rate (EIR) method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (i.e. qualifying assets) are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they occur.



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For the year ended March 31, 2026

o) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessor

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases in which the group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. Rental income is recognized on straight line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the Statement of profit and loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right of use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease liabilities and right of use assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as part of financing activity in statement of cash flow.

(i) Right of use assets

The Group recognises right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the

lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term as follows:

Asset Class	Useful life
Land	13-90 years
Building	3-5 years
Plant and machinery	3-5 years
Vehicles	3-5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right of use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

(ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

p) Inventories

Basis of valuation: Inventories other than scrap materials are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Method of Valuation: Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Cost of raw materials and stores and spares has been determined by using weighted average cost method and comprises all

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

- (ii) Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes direct labour and an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- (iii) 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. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined, and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.
- (iv) Appropriate adjustments are made to the carrying value of damaged, slow moving and obsolete inventories based on management's current best estimate and are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and when reasons for such write downs ceases to exist, such write downs are reversed through consolidated statement of profit or loss.

q) Impairment of non- financial assets

The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal 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. When 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 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 by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of four to five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the forecast period. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Group operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill and intangible assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the assets or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised 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 recognised. 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 recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at March 31 or when circumstances indicate that



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the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

r) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(ii) Contingent liabilities

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 Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence and other required disclosures in notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

(iii) Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Group does not recognize the contingent asset in its consolidated financial statements since this may result

in the recognition of income that may never be realised. Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Group disclose a brief description of the nature of contingent assets at the end of the reporting period. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and the Group recognize such assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

s) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid at undiscounted value when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Defined benefit plan – Gratuity

The Employee's Gratuity Fund Scheme, which is defined benefit plan, maintains its investments with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The liabilities with respect to Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method on the balance sheet date, based upon which the Group contributes to the Gratuity Scheme. The difference, if any, between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year end and the balance of funds is provided for as assets/ (liability) in the books. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expense in consolidated statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Defined benefit plan – Severance payments

The Group has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law and other employee benefit plans. The Group treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains and losses (including actuarial gains and losses) arising from defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Past service costs are recognised in profit and loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the group recognises restructuring-related costs.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are retirement benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The defined contributions plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Other-long term employee benefits – Long service awards

The Group provides other long-term employee benefit plan, namely long service awards. The obligation under other long-term employee benefit plans is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Other employee benefit - Compensated absence

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed 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.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses are determined. The Group presents the entire leave balance at the end of reporting period as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have a right at end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at twelve months after the reporting period

t) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component for which the group has applied practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section "Revenue from contracts with customers".

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Subsequent measurement

(I) Financial assets at amortised cost

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and;
- (ii) 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.

This category is most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. The EIR amortization is included in other income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(II) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instrument included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of interest income, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

The Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted bonds i.e. debt instruments included under current and non-current investments.

(III) Investments in mutual funds

Investments in mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Fair value changes on instruments measured at FVTPL is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Income earned on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in other income taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument.

De-recognition of financial assets

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

- (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement and either;
 - the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', the group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the weighted average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the group is required to consider:

- a) All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- b) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the group 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 group 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 group 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 group uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the group 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 group 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.

(II) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition, measurement and presentation

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, as appropriate payables. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables, security deposits, liabilities towards services and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, the measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

rate amortization is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Trade Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually payable basis varying trade term. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financials 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

u) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses forward currency contracts as derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks. 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. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to consolidated statement of profit and loss.

v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

w) Dividend

The Group recognizes a liability' to make the payment of dividend to owners of equity, when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

x) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the holding company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse

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share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

y) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method whereby a profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transaction of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the group are segregated.

z) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker as defined under Ind AS 108. Refer notes to the financial statements for segment information presented.

aa) Events after the reporting period

If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its consolidated financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

bb) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the management of group to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

(i) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iv) Provisions

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

(v) Revenue from contracts with customers

The group has applied judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers.

Significant estimates

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



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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(i) Impairment of Property, plant equipment, Investment properties and CWIP

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budgets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used.

(ii) Useful lives of depreciable 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 utility of assets.

(iii) Net realizable value of inventory

The determination of net realisable value of inventory involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions, current prices, the estimated future selling price and selling cost.

(iv) 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.

(v) Fair value measurement disclosures

Management applies valuation techniques (including but not limited to the use of illiquidity discount on investments) to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

cc) New and amended standards that have an impact on the Group's financial statements, performance and/or disclosures.

These are certain amendments that apply for the first time for the year ending March 31, 2026, but do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the group. The Group has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective

a) Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. When amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the group's consolidated financial statements.

b) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the group's consolidated financial statements.

c) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and

- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately.

The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the group's consolidated financial statements.

d) **Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants**

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the

end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the group's consolidated financial statements.

dd) **Standards issued but not yet effective**

- (i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants

In accordance with Ind AS 1 currently applicable, breach of an immaterial covenant is ignored deciding in current vs non-current classification of liabilities. Also, in case of breach of a material covenant of a non-current loan on or before the reporting date, the entity can obtain waiver from the lender after the reporting date and continue to classify the loan as non-current liability. In accordance with changes to Ind AS 1 already notified by the MCA, the above relaxations to classify loan as non-current liability will not be available from FY 2026-27 onward and need to be applied retrospectively. Consequently:

- A breach of either material or immaterial covenant will trigger current classification of liability.
- To continue classifying loan as non-current liability, entities will need to obtain waiver from the breach on or before the reporting date.

The group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

3 (A) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	"Plant and Machinery [refer note (f) below]"	Furniture and Fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
At Cost							
Gross carrying value							
As at April 01, 2024	19,602.14	1,27,380.07	4,90,607.09	3,233.40	15,313.23	1,959.08	6,58,095.01
Additions during the year	-	39,831.01	73,564.43	935.54	922.71	325.63	1,15,579.32
Disposals during the year	-	(1,441.01)	(5,113.37)	(26.37)	(175.07)	(131.97)	(6,887.79)
Transfer in/(out) during the year	-	-	-	14,166.26	(14,166.26)	-	-
Foreign currency translation impact	622.59	4,865.00	19,770.50	985.93	-	70.93	26,314.95
As at March 31, 2025	20,224.73	1,70,635.07	5,78,828.65	19,294.76	1,894.61	2,223.67	7,93,101.49
Additions during the year	-	892.33	21,001.15	1,812.78	189.00	265.17	24,160.43
Disposals during the year	-	(1,853.77)	(6,764.77)	(501.89)	(46.24)	(166.12)	(9,332.79)
Foreign currency translation impact	2,255.70	18,041.61	60,992.95	2,430.25	-	244.64	83,965.15
As at March 31, 2026	22,480.43	1,87,715.24	6,54,057.98	23,035.90	2,037.37	2,567.36	8,91,894.28
Accumulated depreciation							
As at April 01, 2024	-	49,065.35	2,98,699.06	2,182.10	9,595.55	1,434.07	3,60,976.13
Depreciation charge for the year	-	4,867.24	21,747.60	1,220.04	1,034.83	191.46	29,061.17
Disposals during the year	-	(464.14)	(4,409.63)	(7.99)	(165.61)	(119.20)	(5,166.57)
Transfer in/(out) during the year	-	-	-	9,248.92	(9,248.92)	-	-
Foreign currency translation impact	-	2,020.37	13,804.54	700.45	-	52.02	16,577.38
As at March 31, 2025	-	55,488.82	3,29,841.57	13,343.52	1,215.85	1,558.35	4,01,448.11
Depreciation charge for the year	-	6,423.33	26,712.79	2,240.70	293.69	196.70	35,867.21
Disposals during the year	-	(752.29)	(6,445.87)	(478.98)	(44.30)	(136.45)	(7,857.89)
Foreign currency translation impact	-	6,110.41	34,892.54	1,765.96	-	180.72	42,949.63
As at March 31, 2026	-	67,270.27	3,85,001.03	16,871.20	1,465.24	1,799.32	4,72,407.06
Net book value							
As at March 31, 2026	22,480.43	1,20,444.97	2,69,056.95	6,164.70	572.13	768.04	4,19,487.22
As at March 31, 2025	20,224.73	1,15,146.25	2,48,987.08	5,951.24	678.76	665.32	3,91,653.38

Notes:

- Refer note 21 and 25 for property, plant and equipment pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the group.
- Refer note 41(B) for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- The amount of borrowing cost capitalised during the year is ₹ 121.67 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1,643.16 lakh). The rate of borrowing used for capitalisation of borrowing cost is 6.86% to 8.06% (March 31, 2025: 6.00%).
- The Group has applied IND-AS -16 "Property, plant and equipment" with retrospective effect of all items of its property, plant and equipment as at the transition date i.e. April 01, 2016.
- There is no revaluation of property, plant and equipment during the current year and previous year.
- During the current year, a step-down subsidiary of the Company received a claim from a contractor in respect of change orders and reimbursement of additional costs incurred by the contractor and its subcontractors during the construction phase of Line-14, that was capitalized during the year.
Pursuant to the claim, the step-down subsidiary and the contractor entered into a Settlement and Mutual Release Agreement, under which an additional amount of ₹1,344.88 lakh was paid as full and final settlement of all claims. Management has evaluated the nature of the settlement and concluded that the payment relates to scope changes and reimbursement of costs incurred by the contractor and subcontractors during the construction and capitalization phase of Line-14.
Accordingly, the amount has been capitalized as part of the cost of the related plant and machinery and will be depreciated over the remaining useful life of the underlying assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

3 (B) Capital work in progress (At cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	3,646.89	62,771.87
Additions during the year	23,343.13	49,138.65
Capitalisation during the year	(20,341.05)	(1,09,172.41)
Foreign currency translation impact	351.16	908.78
Closing balance	7,000.13	3,646.89

Notes:

(a) Ageing of capital work-in-progress is as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				
	Amounts in capital work in progress for				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	6,240.96	759.17	-	-	7,000.13
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,240.96	759.17	-	-	7,000.13

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025				
	Amounts in capital work in progress for				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	3,646.79	0.10	-	-	3,646.89
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,646.79	0.10	-	-	3,646.89

- (b) There is no project under head capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost as compared to its original budgeted cost.
- (c) Refer note 21 and 25 for capital work in progress pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the group."
- (d) Refer note 41(B) for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- (e) There is no project whose completion has exceeded its cost as compared to its original budgeted cost.
- (f) The Group has started capitalisation of new production line and a specific borrowing was availed by the group for such purpose. The project is expected to be completed by second half of FY 26-27. The amount of borrowing cost capitalised during the year is ₹ 14.25 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1,256.08 lakh). The rate of borrowing used for capitalisation of borrowing cost is 6.86% - 8.60% (March 31, 2025: 8.00% - 8.30%).

4 Investment Properties

Particulars	Building	Total
At Cost		
Gross carrying value		
As at April 01, 2024	620.68	620.68
Additions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	620.68	620.68
Additions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	620.68	620.68
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 01, 2024	234.89	234.89
Depreciation charge for the year	9.66	9.66
As at March 31, 2025	244.55	244.55
Depreciation charge for the year	9.66	9.66
As at March 31, 2026	254.21	254.21



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Building	Total
Net book value		
As at March 31, 2026	366.47	366.47
As at March 31, 2025	376.13	376.13

Notes:

- Investment property represents building located in Noida constructed on leasehold land.
- No borrowing cost is capitalised in the current and previous year.
- Refer note 21 and 25 for investment property pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the group.
- Refer note 41(B) for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of investment property.
- The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of investment property recognised as on April 01, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.
- Information regarding income and expenditure of investment properties

Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
Rental income derived from investment properties*	369.95	307.69
Direct operating expenses (including repair and maintenance) arising from property that generated rental income	(103.67)	(190.91)
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	266.28	116.78
Less: Depreciation charge for the year	(9.66)	(9.66)
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	256.62	107.12

*The leases are for a period of eleven months and are cancellable after serving notice period.

- The fair value of investment properties has been determined by external independent registered property valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017 having appropriate recognised professional qualification and experience in location and category of the property being valued in conjunction with valuer assessment services undertaken by approved valuer.

The Company obtain independent valuation for its investment property at least annually and the fair value measurement is categorised as level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy. The valuation is arrived using cost approach.

The main inputs used for valuation are nature of structure, life of structure, quality of maintenance, location of structure, present and future expected use etc.

- Fair value of investment properties are as follows:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Building	1,751.00	1,788.00
	1,751.00	1,788.00

- Reconciliation of fair value of investment properties are as follows:**

Particulars	for the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	1,788.00	843.04
Increase in fair value	-	944.96
Decrease in fair value	(37.00)	-
Closing balance	1,751.00	1,788.00

- For lease agreement in respect of investment property refer note 42.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Goodwill	Computer Software	Total
At Cost			
Gross carrying value			
As at April 01, 2024	25.40	579.81	605.21
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation impact	7.37	12.72	20.09
As at March 31, 2025	32.77	592.53	625.30
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	(139.21)	(139.21)
Foreign currency translation impact	11.24	64.62	75.86
As at March 31, 2026	44.01	517.94	561.95
Accumulated depreciation			
As at April 01, 2024	-	576.97	576.97
Depreciation charge for the year	-	2.92	2.92
Foreign currency translation impact	-	12.64	12.64
As at March 31, 2025	-	592.53	592.53
Depreciation charge for the year	-	2.06	2.06
Disposals during the year	-	(139.21)	(139.21)
Foreign currency translation impact	-	62.56	62.56
As at March 31, 2026	-	517.94	517.94
Net book value			
As at March 31, 2026	44.01	-	44.01
As at March 31, 2025	32.77	-	32.77

Notes:

(a) Net book value	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Goodwill	44.01	32.77
Other intangible assets	-	-

- (b) There are no restrictions over the title of the group's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.
- (c) On transition to Ind AS (i.e. April 01, 2016), the group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all intangible assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.
- (d) There is no revaluation of intangible assets during the current year and previous year.
- (e) Impairment testing of goodwill

The Group has performed an annual impairment test for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively to ascertain the recoverable amount of respective CGU when reviewing for indicators of impairment. The recoverable amount is determined based on 'value in use' calculation model. These calculations uses management assumptions and pre tax cash flow projections based on financed budgets approved by management covering generally over a period of 5 years. Cash flow projection beyond 5 years time period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates which is consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to industry in which CGU operates. Management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the forecasts included in industry reports of respective CGU. The calculations performed indicate that recoverable amount of these CGUs is greater than the respective carrying value and that there is no impairment. Management has performed a sensitivity analysis with respect to changes in assumptions for assessment of value-in-use of respective CGU. Based on this analysis, management believes that change in any of above assumption would not cause any material possible change in carrying value of unit's CGU over and above its recoverable amount. The assumptions are as follows:

- (i) Revenue assumptions comprising of market sale price, growth rate etc.
- (ii) Cost assumptions, admin and operating expenses and discount rate etc.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

6 Investments (Non-current)

Particulars	No. of units	No. of units	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Quoted investment in bonds including maturity dates [refer note 48]				
HDFC bank, 5.686%, March 02, 2026	-	27,000	-	2,325.98
ICICI bank (Dubai branch), 5.686%, March 02, 2026	-	10,000	-	849.97
UBS Group, 4.55%, April 17, 2026	10,000	10,000	943.57	855.13
State Bank of India (London branch), 1.80%, July 13, 2026	30,000	30,000	2,801.63	2,465.65
Oil and Natural Gas corporation, 3.75%, July 27, 2026	25,000	25,000	2,352.61	2,110.68
REC, 2.25%, January 09, 2026	-	30,500	-	2,514.75
Oil India, 4.00%, April 21, 2027	35,500	35,500	3,326.45	2,993.66
Power Finance Corporation Limited, 3.75%, June 12, 2027	-	23,500	-	1,955.70
REC, 2.75%, January 13, 2027	13,000	13,000	1,209.09	1,070.64
REC, 2.25%, September 01, 2026	30,500	-	2,850.42	-
REC, 5.63%, April 11, 2028	10,000	-	957.84	-
HPCL Mittal Energy, 5.45%, October 22, 2026	-	17,000	-	1,439.79
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, 4.00%, July 12, 2027	7,000	7,000	655.06	588.99
EXIM Bank of India, 3.375%, May 08, 2026	-	29,000	-	2,437.08
EXIM Bank of India, 3.375%, August 05, 2026	29,000	-	2,725.38	-
NTPC, 4.25%, February 26, 2026	-	20,000	-	1,702.20
Bharat Petroleum, 4.00%, August 05, 2025	-	20,000	-	1,707.31
HSBC Holdings PLC, 3.00%, June 30, 2025	-	15,000	-	1,387.45
Power Finance Corporation Limited, 3.75%, December 06, 2027	23,500	-	2,184.37	-
Reliance Industries Limited, 3.67%, November 30, 2027	17,500	-	1,628.99	-
NTPC, 2.75%, February 01, 2027	30,000	20,000	3,236.53	1,838.38
BNP Paribas, 2.875%, October 01, 2026	15,000	15,000	1,623.10	1,389.29
Macquarie Group Limited, 0.625%, February 03, 2027	10,000	10,000	1,061.60	890.77
The Export Import Bank of Korea, 3.625%, September 18, 2027	5,000	-	546.30	-
Republic of Korea, 0%, October 15, 2026	5,000	-	533.93	-
Power Finance Corporation Limited, 1.841%, September 21, 2028	20,000	-	2,067.86	-
	3,16,000	3,57,500	30,704.73	30,523.42
Less: Current maturities of investment in quoted bond	-	-	(19,337.86)	(7,972.88)
	3,16,000	3,57,500	11,366.87	22,550.54
Aggregate book value of quoted investments			11,366.87	22,550.54
Aggregate market value of quoted investments			11,366.87	22,550.54
Aggregate value of unquoted investments valued at cost			-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments			-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

7 Other financial assets (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Deposits with original maturity for more than twelve months [refer note (i) below]	7,275.61	17.44
Security deposits [refer note (ii) below]	1,827.23	1,720.44
	9,102.84	1,737.88

Notes

- (i) Bank deposits includes deposits pledged with the banks to secure long-term loan from banks amounting to ₹ 29.27 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 17.44 lakh).
- (ii) Above security deposits includes ₹ 150.09 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 150.09 lakh) i.e. 26%, investment in equity shares of Onsite solar energy private limited, which has been classified as security deposits as per applicable Ind AS, as the holding company held investment in accordance with the requirement of the Electricity Act, 2005 and group does not exercise control over the entities.

8 (A) Deferred tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Components of deferred tax assets (net)		
Deferred tax assets (A)		
Expenses allowable on payment basis	830.20	798.38
Brought forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	7,938.05	4,696.05
Provision for contingencies	-	87.69
Provision for impairment of trade receivable and inventories	419.89	294.88
Lease liabilities	19.93	10.32
Unrealised profit on inventories purchased from group companies	1,107.04	1,686.08
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	346.39	42.92
Government grants	65.49	3.73
Gross deferred tax assets	10,726.99	7,620.05
Deferred tax liabilities (B)		
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	3,710.06	3,218.66
Right of use assets	17.77	8.48
Gross deferred tax liabilities	3,727.83	3,227.14
Deferred tax assets (net) (A)-(B)	6,999.16	4,392.91



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(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Movement in deferred tax For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	April 01, 2025	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	Foreign currency translation impact	March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets					
Expenses allowable on payment basis	798.38	46.18	(84.45)	70.09	830.20
Brought forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	4,696.05	2,454.16	-	787.84	7,938.05
Provision for contingencies	87.69	(87.69)	-	-	-
Provision for impairment of trade receivable and inventories	294.88	80.17	-	44.84	419.89
Lease liabilities	10.32	8.52	-	1.09	19.93
Unrealised profit on inventories purchased from group companies	1,686.08	(747.49)	-	168.45	1,107.04
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	42.92	283.74	-	19.73	346.39
Government grants	3.73	61.76	-	-	65.49
(A)	7,620.05	2,099.35	(84.45)	1,092.04	10,726.99
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	3,218.66	(10.38)	-	501.78	3,710.06
Right of use assets	8.48	8.48	-	0.81	17.77
(B)	3,227.14	(1.90)	-	502.59	3,727.83
Net deferred tax assets (A)-(B)	4,392.91	2,101.25	(84.45)	589.45	6,999.16

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	April 01, 2024	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	Foreign currency translation impact	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets					
Expenses allowable on payment basis	645.38	77.43	33.87	41.70	798.38
Brought forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	5,595.23	(1,390.87)	-	491.69	4,696.05
Provision for contingencies	-	87.69	-	-	87.69
Provision for impairment of trade receivable and inventories	278.02	(10.37)	-	27.23	294.88
Lease liabilities	14.29	(4.36)	-	0.39	10.32
Unrealised profit on inventories purchased from group companies	1,236.84	348.54	-	100.70	1,686.08
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	180.74	(150.89)	-	13.07	42.92
Government grants	4.97	(1.24)	-	-	3.73
Others	6.62	(6.62)	-	-	-
(A)	7,962.09	(1,050.69)	33.87	674.78	7,620.05
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	3,128.17	(234.27)	-	324.76	3,218.66
Right of use assets	13.53	(5.34)	-	0.29	8.48
(B)	3,141.70	(239.61)	-	325.05	3,227.14
Net deferred tax assets (A)-(B)	4,820.39	(811.08)	33.87	349.73	4,392.91

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

8 (B) Deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Components of deferred tax liabilities (net)		
Deferred tax assets (A)		
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	15,527.64	16,236.83
Right of use assets	64.99	77.72
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	-	1,658.41
Gross deferred tax liabilities	15,592.63	17,972.96
Deferred tax liabilities (B)		
Expenses allowable on payment basis	426.90	431.53
Brought forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	7,488.57	6,942.68
Provision for impairment of inventories	858.54	427.94
Lease liabilities	68.31	79.48
Others	2,340.36	973.97
Gross deferred tax assets	11,182.68	8,855.60
Net deferred tax (liabilities) (A)-(B)	4,409.95	9,117.36

(i) Movement in deferred tax

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	April 01, 2025	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	Foreign currency translation impact	March 31, 2026
Deferred tax liabilities (A)					
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	16,236.83	(2,247.46)	-	1,538.27	15,527.64
Right of use assets	77.72	(19.49)	-	6.76	64.99
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	1,658.41	(1,714.56)	-	56.15	-
(A)	17,972.96	(3,981.51)	-	1,601.18	15,592.63
Deferred tax assets (B)					
Expenses allowable on payment basis	431.53	(46.42)	-	41.79	426.90
Brought forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	6,942.68	(165.91)	-	711.80	7,488.57
Provision for impairment of inventories	427.94	361.46	-	69.14	858.54
Lease liabilities	79.48	(18.22)	-	7.05	68.31
Others	973.97	1,184.44	-	181.95	2,340.36
(B)	8,855.60	1,315.35	-	1,011.73	11,182.68
Net deferred tax (liabilities) (A)-(B)	9,117.36	(5,296.86)	-	589.45	4,409.95



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	April 01, 2024	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	Foreign currency translation impact	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities (A)					
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property - impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the statement of profit and loss	9,153.71	5,916.76	-	1,166.36	16,236.83
Right of use assets	11.35	63.39	-	2.98	77.72
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	1,523.08	(18.86)	-	154.19	1,658.41
(A)	10,688.14	5,961.29	-	1,323.53	17,972.96
Deferred tax assets (B)					
Expenses allowable on payment basis	307.24	89.49	-	34.80	431.53
Brought forward tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	932.90	5,688.75	-	321.03	6,942.68
Provision for impairment of inventories	423.73	(37.41)	-	41.62	427.94
Lease liabilities	11.94	64.47	-	3.07	79.48
Others	438.45	0.34	-	535.18	973.97
(B)	2,114.26	5,805.64	-	935.70	8,855.60
Net deferred tax assets (A)-(B)	8,573.88	155.65	-	387.83	9,117.36

8 (C) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/deferred tax (liabilities) (net)

Particulars	Deferred tax assets (net)		Deferred tax liabilities (net)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance as of the beginning of the year	4,392.91	4,820.39	(9,117.36)	(8,573.88)
Deferred tax (charged)/ credited to profit and loss account during the year	2,101.25	(811.08)	5,296.86	(155.65)
Deferred tax credited to other comprehensive income during the year	(84.45)	33.87	-	-
Foreign currency translation impact	589.45	349.73	(589.45)	(387.83)
Closing balance as at the end of the year	6,999.16	4,392.91	(4,409.95)	(9,117.36)

8 (D) The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprise:		
Current tax:		
Current income tax charge	5,563.84	7,736.42
Tax related to earlier years	(220.14)	59.10
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7,490.31)	633.79
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences in respect of earlier years	92.20	332.94
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(2,054.41)	8,762.25
Other comprehensive income:		
Net gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(84.45)	33.87
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income	(84.45)	33.87

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:-

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax	2,038.43	44,533.79
Applicable tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax expense	513.03	11,208.26
Tax impact of items not deductible in calculating the taxable income	(789.72)	1,015.11
Utilisation of unrecognised capital losses and business loss	(64.48)	(533.76)
Tax impact of deductions	(491.17)	(1,733.85)
Adjustment in respect of tax relating to previous years	(127.94)	392.04
Promotion privileges given to subsidiaries incorporated in Thailand [refer note (v)]	(2,123.45)	(2,705.29)
Tax impact of difference of tax rate of subsidiary companies	618.43	1,119.74
Top-up tax under pillar two rules [refer note (vii)]	410.89	-
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss at effective rate of (100.78%) (March 31, 2025: (19.68%))	(2,054.41)	8,762.25

- (ii) Deferred tax asset is recognized on carry forward losses to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilised. The step-down subsidiary company namely "PT Polyplex film Indonesia" has tax losses of ₹ 32,503.13 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 21,345.72 lakh) that are available for offsetting against future taxable profit. Majority of these losses will expire between financial year March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2031. Based on existing projections, the group believes there is reasonable certainty that deferred tax asset will be recovered.
- (iii) Deferred tax asset is recognized on carry forward losses to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilised. The step-down subsidiary company namely "Polyplex USA LLC" has carry-forward tax losses amounting to ₹ 27,472.79 lakh ₹ 31,339.57 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 26,906.78 lakh and ₹ 19,256.06 lakh) for federal and state tax purposes respectively. These losses are available for set-off against future taxable profits and are not subject to any prescribed expiry period. Hence, based on existing projections, the group believes there is reasonable certainty that deferred tax asset will be recovered.
- (iv) Deferred tax asset is recognized on carry forward losses to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilised. The subsidiary company namely "Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited" has tax losses of ₹ 3,927.22 lakh (March 31, 2025: Nil) that are available for offsetting against future taxable profit. All of these losses will expire in financial year ended March 31, 2031. Based on existing projections, the group believes there is reasonable certainty that deferred tax asset will be recovered.
- (v) Subsidiary and step-down subsidiary company incorporated in Thailand has received promotional privileges from the Board of Investment for the manufacture of polyester films, metallised films, extrusion coated films, cast polypropylene films, silicone coated films, blown film, and PET resins. Subject to certain imposed conditions, the privileges include a 100% exemption from corporate income tax for a period of first 6 - 8 years, and a 50% reduction of corporate income tax for a period of 5 years thereafter.
- (vi) One of step-down subsidiary company operates in a Free Trade Zone, is eligible to benefit from corporate tax exemptions, until the end of the financial year of full membership of Turkey to the European Union. However, this exemption is limited to the earnings related to the sale of manufactured goods and does not include withholding taxes on dividends. The corporate tax rate for the period ending March 31, 2026 is 25% (March 31, 2025: 25%). The step-down subsidiary company is not required to pay Value Added Taxes nor custom duties on goods imported from abroad to the Free Trade Zone. In accordance with code No, 3218 which is announced on November 25, 2008 and updated on March 12, 2011, they are exempt from income tax on wages and salaries provided that at least 85% of the production's FOB amount is exported to abroad in a calendar year. If step-down subsidiary company fails to attain the specified 85% export ratio, then all unpaid income taxes shall be paid together with related penalties and interests.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

- (vii) The Group is within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Accordingly, the Group has applied the mandatory exception requiring that entities shall neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The Group operates in certain jurisdictions where Pillar Two legislation has been enacted, effective for fiscal years commencing on or after January 01, 2024, or January 01, 2025. Management has assessed the impact of the enacted legislation and determined that the Group may be subject to Pillar Two top-up taxes in jurisdictions where the effective tax rate falls below the minimum rate of 15%. Based on its assessment for the current financial year, management has concluded that a Pillar Two top-up tax liability arises only in the Singapore jurisdiction. Accordingly, a current tax expense relating to Pillar Two income taxes amounting to ₹410.89 lakh has been recognized for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).

9 Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income tax paid (net of provision for taxation)	686.14	910.55
	686.14	910.55

10 Other non-current assets

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Capital Advances	17,254.58	8,952.13
Export incentive receivable [refer note 44]	78.30	65.19
Prepaid expense	8.98	-
	17,341.86	9,017.32

Note:

- (i) The Group has not given any advances to directors or other officers of the group or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

11 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw materials (including goods in transit of ₹ 8,401.25 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4,194.15 lakh)	43,296.55	36,905.30
Work in progress	24,622.92	24,733.87
Finished goods (including goods in transit of ₹ 10,932.60 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6,922.61 lakh)	68,724.37	66,044.56
Stores and spares (including goods in transit of ₹ 316.60 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 119.56 lakh)	34,557.30	28,912.17
	1,71,201.14	1,56,595.90

Notes

- (i) During the year ended March 31, 2026, ₹ 1,082.56 lakh (March, 31 2025: ₹ 1,603.39 lakh) was recognised as expenses for inventories carried at net realisable value and provision for slow moving.
- (ii) Refer note 21 and 25 for inventories pledged/ hypothecated as security for borrowing taken by the group.
- (iii) The method of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 2(p).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

12 Investments (Current)

Particulars	March 31, 2026 No. of units	March 31, 2025 No. of units	March 31, 2026 Amount	March 31, 2025 Amount
Quoted				
Investments in mutual funds (valued at fair value through profit and loss)				
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option (LFAGG)	-	39,453.83	-	2,504.10
Nippon India Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Plan (ONAGG)	11,75,339.73	7,29,744.03	1,700.58	1,000.75
SBI Liquid Fund- Direct Plan - Growth Plan (LD72SG)	25,578.41	-	1,101.44	-
SBI Overnight Fund- Direct Plan - Growth Plan (LD57G)	22,850.79	-	1,000.76	-
	12,23,768.93	7,69,197.86	3,802.78	3,504.85
Quoted				
Investments in other funds (valued at fair value through profit and loss)	-	-	255.03	-
	-	-	255.03	-
Quoted				
Investments in bonds (valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)				
Current maturities of investment in quoted bond [refer note 6]	-	-	19,337.86	7,972.88
	-	-	19,337.86	7,972.88
	12,23,768.93	7,69,197.86	23,395.67	11,477.73
Aggregate value of quoted investments measured at fair value through profit and loss			4,057.81	3,504.85
Aggregate value of quoted investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			19,337.86	7,972.88
Aggregate market value of quoted investments measured at fair value through profit and loss			4,057.81	3,504.85
Aggregate market value of quoted investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			19,337.86	7,972.88
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments			-	-

13 Trade receivables (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Considered goods [refer note (iv) below]	1,12,495.62	1,01,618.66
Credit impaired	1,540.24	1,788.12
	1,14,035.86	1,03,406.78
Less: Impairment allowance	(1,540.24)	(1,788.12)
	1,12,495.62	1,01,618.66



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

(i) Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	99,868.82	11,870.81	674.39	81.60	-	-	1,12,495.62
Undisputed trade receivable – credit impaired	-	16.05	13.97	123.45	-	-	153.47
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired*	-	-	-	1,386.77	-	-	1,386.77
Total	99,868.82	11,886.86	688.36	1,591.82	-	-	1,14,035.86
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivable - credit impaired	-	(16.05)	(13.97)	(1,510.22)	-	-	(1,540.24)
Net trade receivables	99,868.82	11,870.81	674.39	81.60	-	-	1,12,495.62

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	89,077.46	12,391.15	90.81	-	59.24	-	1,01,618.66
Undisputed trade receivable – credit impaired	-	120.37	0.74	0.56	2.78	7.00	131.45
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired*	-	-	1,635.27	21.40	-	-	1,656.67
Total	89,077.46	12,511.52	1,726.82	21.96	62.02	7.00	1,03,406.78
Less: Impairment allowance for trade receivable - credit impaired	-	(120.37)	(1,636.01)	(21.96)	(2.78)	(7.00)	(1,788.12)
Net trade receivables	89,077.46	12,391.15	90.81	-	59.24	-	1,01,618.66

*In a previous year, a step-down subsidiary of the Company recognised a receivable from certain job workers comprising overpayments made to them and inventories held by them. Following disputes between the parties, legal proceedings were initiated by both sides. Considering the uncertainty associated with the outcome of the litigation, the subsidiary had recognised an impairment allowance against the entire disputed balance of THB 66 million (₹ 1,656.67 lakh).

During the current year, the dispute relating to inventories held by the job workers was substantially resolved through a settlement facilitated by the Court. Pursuant to the settlement, inventories were returned by the job workers and, in respect of the balance inventory, funds were deposited with the Court. Consequently, the subsidiary reversed an impairment allowance of THB 17 million (₹ 476.17 lakh) relating to the inventory portion of the dispute.

The litigation pertaining to the overpayments made to the job workers remains subject to ongoing legal proceedings, including appeals filed by the respective parties. Management continues to believe that the amounts are recoverable in accordance with the contractual terms; however, considering the continuing uncertainty surrounding the final outcome of the matter, the impairment allowance against the disputed overpayment balance of THB 49 million (₹ 1,386.77 lakh) has been considered appropriate to carried forward as at March 31, 2026. Management does not expect any additional material liability to arise from these proceedings.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) The movement in allowance for expected credit loss on credit impairment trade receivables is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	1,788.12	93.79
Addition during the year	-	1,623.51
Reversal of provision during the year	(476.17)	-
Foreign currency translation impact	228.29	70.82
Balance as at the end of the year	1,540.24	1,788.12

(iii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are usually on trade terms based on credit worthiness of customers as per the terms of contract with customers with ranges from 15 to 150 days.

(iv) Trade receivables include due from related parties amounting to ₹ 258.01 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 240.87 lakh) [refer to note 47].

(v) For terms and conditions with related parties. Refer to note 47

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- In current/ cash credit accounts	22,861.55	11,982.34
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	9,399.81	28,033.74
Cash on hand	60.51	62.36
	32,321.87	40,078.44

Notes:

(i) There are no restriction with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior period.

(ii) Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

(iii) Statement of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes

Particulars	Borrowings		Lease liabilities	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	86,507.05	72,813.76	1,698.86	1,973.55
Finance cost	5,296.35	5,759.24	146.71	105.02
Cash (outflows)/inflows including finance cost	(7,847.21)	4,250.19	(844.26)	(403.26)
Non-Cash Items				
Addition on account of new leases during the year	-	-	567.65	522.59
Deletion during the year	-	-	-	(557.69)
Unrealised gain	(2,276.73)	(3,421.24)	-	-
Amortised of transaction cost	(33.00)	(42.73)	-	-
Movement of interest accrued but not due on borrowings	55.17	(83.35)	-	-
Foreign currency translation impact	10,007.64	7,231.18	252.71	58.65
Closing balance	91,709.27	86,507.05	1,821.67	1,698.86
Current borrowings (excluding current maturities)	68,370.93	43,020.40	-	-
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	23,338.34	43,486.65	-	-
Current lease liabilities			555.72	607.19
Non-current lease liabilities			1,265.95	1,091.67



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

15 Other bank balances (valued at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with Banks		
Unpaid dividend accounts [refer note (i) below]	467.73	595.15
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	49,702.53	32,338.67
	50,170.26	32,933.82

Note:

- (i) Unpaid dividend account does not include any amount payable to Investor Education and Protection Fund. The Group can utilise the balance towards settlement of unclaimed dividend.

16 Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivatives financial instruments [refer note 48]	92.57	179.00
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Deposits with original maturity for more than twelve months [refer note (i) below]	308.84	431.02
Interest accrued on investment in bonds	456.52	288.45
Insurance claim receivable [refer note (ii) below]	-	71.93
Security deposits [refer note (iii) below]	103.60	66.63
Others [refer note (iv) below]	371.66	1,308.81
	1,333.19	2,345.84

Notes:

- (i) includes ₹ 1.43 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ ₹ 1.33 lakh) represents the amount pledged with government authorities.
- (ii) During the previous year, the holding company has incurred a loss due to a flood at one of its plants of ₹1,021.93 lakh net off recovery from sale of scrap. The holding company has received ₹ 950.00 lakh an on-account payment based on assessment of insurance surveyor in previous year. Further, in the current year, the holding company has received an additional claim amounting to ₹ 251.07 lakh towards final settlement of the insurance claim. Accordingly, the holding company has recognised income of ₹ 178.18 lakh as miscellaneous income in the statement of profit and loss.
- (iii) Security deposits include due from related parties amounting to Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 20.25 lakh) [refer to note 47].
- (iv) Others include due from related parties amounting to ₹ 34.77 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 14.74 lakh) [refer to note 47].
- (v) The Group has not given any advances to directors or other officers of the group or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.
- (vi) For terms and conditions and the balance recoverable from related parties. Refer to Note 47.

17 Current tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax paid (net of provision for taxation)	1,435.02	1,821.96
	1,435.02	1,821.96

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

18 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advances to suppliers and others [refer note (i) below]	16,232.82	9,428.22
Prepaid expenses	2,317.93	2,225.68
Balances with government authorities	4,371.62	3,764.00
Export incentive receivable [refer note 44]	380.18	491.82
Gratuity fund receivables [refer note 45]	264.25	3.65
Employee advance	384.31	426.38
	23,951.11	16,339.75

Notes

- (i) Advances to suppliers and others due from related parties is Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1.09 lakh) [refer to note 47].
- (ii) The group has not given any advances to directors or other officers of the group or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

19 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
(i) Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights	3,40,00,000	3,400.00	3,40,00,000	3,400.00
(ii) Issued share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights	3,25,88,162	3,258.82	3,25,88,162	3,258.82
(iii) Subscribed and paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights	3,13,92,462	3,139.25	3,13,92,462	3,139.25
Add: Forfeited shares (Amount originally paid up)	11,95,700	57.86	11,95,700	57.86
	3,25,88,162	3,197.11	3,25,88,162	3,197.11

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	3,13,92,462	3,139.25	3,13,92,462	3,139.25
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	3,13,92,462	3,139.25	3,13,92,462	3,139.25

(v) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the holding company (representing legal and beneficial ownership)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Each share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up				
Secure Investments Limited	69,37,946	22.10%	69,37,946	22.10%
AGP Holdco Limited [refer note (a) below]	76,21,390	24.28%	76,21,390	24.28%
	1,45,59,336	46.38%	1,45,59,336	46.38%

Notes:

- (a) The holding company, certain members of the promoter group, and AGP Holdco Limited (the Investor) entered into transaction documents on November 09, 2023, pursuant to which members of the promoter group sold 76,21,390 equity shares, representing 24.28% of the holding company's equity share capital, to the aforesaid Investor.



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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Details of shares held by promoters and promoter group

As at March 31, 2026

Promoters and promoter group	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Each share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up					
Mahalaxmi Trading And Investment Company Limited	1,000	-	1,000	0.00%	-
Secure Investments Limited	69,37,946	-	69,37,946	22.10%	-
Sanjiv Sarita Consulting Private Limited	1,000	-	1,000	0.00%	-
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	6,07,000	-	6,07,000	1.93%	-
Ms. Sakhi Saraf	5,70,000	-	5,70,000	1.82%	-
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	4,000	-	4,000	0.01%	-
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	138	-	138	0.00%	-
Ms. Amla Saraf	2,59,000	-	2,59,000	0.83%	-
Mrs. Urmiladevi Narayandas Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mr. Narayandas Durgaprasadji Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mrs. Sarita Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mrs. Huma Khalil	-	10,926	10,926	0.03%	0.03%
Total	83,80,144	10,926	83,91,070	26.72%	0.03%

As at March 31, 2025

Promoters and promoter group	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Each share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up					
Mahalaxmi Trading And Investment Company Limited [refer note (a)]	1,000	-	1,000	0.00%	-
Secure Investments Limited	55,35,744	14,02,202	69,37,946	22.10%	4.47%
Sanjiv Sarita Consulting Private Limited	1,000	-	1,000	0.00%	-
Utkarsh Trading and Holdings Limited	14,02,202	(14,02,202)	-	0.00%	(4.47%)
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	6,07,000	-	6,07,000	1.93%	-
Ms. Sakhi Saraf	5,70,000	-	5,70,000	1.82%	-
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	4,000	-	4,000	0.01%	-
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	138	-	138	0.00%	-
Ms. Amla Saraf	2,59,000	-	2,59,000	0.83%	-
Mrs. Urmiladevi Narayandas Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mr. Narayandas Durgaprasadji Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Mrs. Sarita Saraf	20	-	20	0.00%	-
Total	83,80,144	-	83,80,144	26.69%	-

(vii) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The holding company has only one class of equity share capital having par value of ₹ 10/- per share (March 31, 2025: ₹ 10/- per share). Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The holding company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees (₹). The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the holding company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the holding company after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

During the last five years, the holding company has not made any bonus issue or issued any shares for consideration other than in cash.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(viii) Dividend on equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dividend declared and paid during the year		
Final dividend of ₹ 4.50 per share for the FY 2024-25 (₹ 1.00 per share for FY 2023-24)	1,412.66	313.92
Interim dividend of ₹ 2.00 per share for the FY 2025-26 (₹ 9.00 per share for FY 2024-25)	627.85	2,825.67
	2,040.51	3,139.59
Proposed dividends on equity shares		
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2026 ₹ 1.00 per equity share of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4.50 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) recommended by the board of directors subject to approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability at year end.	313.92	1,412.66
	313.92	1,412.66

20 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Share warrants forfeited	250.80	250.80
Capital reserve	58.36	58.36
Securities premium reserve	11,538.17	11,538.17
Legal reserve	1,802.78	1,802.78
Capital redemption reserve	59.21	59.21
General reserve	6,301.43	6,301.43
Retained earnings	2,67,822.42	2,65,326.32
Debt instruments through other comprehensive income (OCI)	867.41	695.08
Foreign currency translation reserve	1,32,093.79	87,090.83
	4,20,794.37	3,73,122.98
(i) Share warrants forfeited		
Balance at beginning of the year	250.80	250.80
Balance at end of the year	250.80	250.80
(ii) Capital reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	58.36	58.36
Balance at end of the year	58.36	58.36
(iii) Securities premium reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	11,538.17	11,538.17
Balance at end of the year	11,538.17	11,538.17
(iv) Legal reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	1,802.78	1,802.78
Balance at end of the year	1,802.78	1,802.78
(v) Capital redemption reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	59.21	59.21
Balance at end of the year	59.21	59.21
(vi) General reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	6,301.43	6,301.43
Balance at end of the year	6,301.43	6,301.43
(vii) Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of the year	2,65,326.32	2,47,561.35
Profit for the year	4,495.13	20,920.83
Less: Interim dividend paid/payable during the year	(627.85)	(2,825.67)
Less: Final dividend paid/payable during the year	(1,412.66)	(313.92)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans [refer note 45]	41.48	(16.27)
Balance at end of the year	2,67,822.42	2,65,326.32



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(viii) Debt instruments through other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Balance at beginning of the year	695.08	29.08
Addition during the year	172.33	666.00
Balance at end of the year	867.41	695.08
(ix) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	87,090.83	80,314.78
Addition during the year	45,002.96	6,776.05
Balance at end of the year	1,32,093.79	87,090.83
(x) Non-controlling interest (NCI)*		
Balance at beginning of the year	2,45,789.68	2,30,045.11
(Loss) / profit for the year	(402.29)	14,850.71
Other comprehensive income for the year	36,697.35	5,332.41
Dividend paid/payable to non controlling interest (NCI)	(2,412.99)	(4,438.55)
Balance at end of the year	2,79,671.75	2,45,789.68

*Also refer note 54

Note:

- Share warrants forfeited account shall be utilized as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
- The excess of net assets acquired over the consideration transferred in business acquired in the earlier years is recognised as capital reserve. Capital reserve is not available for the distribution to the shareholders.
- Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilized in accordance with the applicable laws in foreign subsidiaries.
- Capital redemption reserve has been created upon buy back of shares effected during financial year 2020-21. Subject to the provisions of Act, it can be utilised to issue fully-paid bonus shares to the members of the holding company.
- Capital reserve has been created at the time of redemption of preference shares.
- Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the holding company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.
- Retained earnings represents undistributed profit of the group which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with requirements of Companies Act, 2013. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.
- Debt instruments through other comprehensive income (OCI) represent the cumulative unrealized gains and losses from the revaluation of debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI. This amount is shown net of any gains or losses that have been reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of the instruments or due to impairment
- Foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences relating to the translation of group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the group's presentation currency (i.e. ₹) are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in statement of profit and loss account.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

21 Borrowings (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Rupee term loans from bank [refer note (i) and (ii) below]	12,100.00	6,500.00
Foreign currency term loans from bank [refer note (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) below]	11,238.34	36,986.65
(A)	23,338.34	43,486.65
Less: Current maturities of loan term debt included in short term borrowings [refer note 25]		
Rupee term loans from bank	2,119.23	650.00
Foreign Currency term loans from bank	5,359.95	8,317.19
(B)	7,479.18	8,967.19
(A)-(B)	15,859.16	34,519.46

Notes:

- (i) Rupee term loan of non-current ₹ 7,000.00 lakh and current ₹ 2,000.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: non-current ₹ 5,500.00 lakh and current ₹ 1,000.00 lakh) is secured by way of exclusive charge on all movable fixed assets at bazpur plant both present and future. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 18 quarterly instalments starting from June 2026 (March 31, 2025: Repayable in 20 quarterly instalments starting from December 2025) and carries an interest rate of 6.86% to 8.06% (March 31, 2025: 8.00% to 9.00%).
- (ii) Rupee term loan of non-current ₹ 2,980.77 lakh and current ₹ 119.23 lakh (March 31, 2025: non current Nil and current Nil) is secured by way of first pari pasu charge on negative lien on immovable fixed asset of bazpur plant and first pari pasu charge exclusive on movable fixed asset of the bazpur plant. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 26 quarterly instalments starting from March 2027 (March 31, 2025: Nil) and carries an interest rate of 6.86% to 8.06% (March 31, 2025: 8.00% to 9.00%).
- (iii) Foreign currency term loan of non-current Nil and current Nil (March 31, 2025: non-current Nil and current ₹ 1,345.67 lakh) is secured by a mortgage on the land and buildings of the step-down subsidiary, as well as a pledge of its plant and machinery. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in Nil instalments (March 31, 2025: Repayable in 1 quarterly instalments) and carries an interest rate of SOFR plus a spread adjustment and a margin of Nil (March 31, 2025: SOFR + spread adjustment + 1.40% to 2.80%).
- (iv) Foreign currency term loan of non-current Nil and current Nil (March 31, 2025: non-current ₹18,516.02 lakh and current ₹ 2,136.46 lakh) is secured by a first and prior lien and security interest over certain assets related to the new project (Line-14) of the step-down subsidiary. The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in Nil instalments (March 31, 2025: Repayable in 116 monthly instalments) and carries an interest rate of SOFR plus a spread adjustment and a margin of Nil (March 31, 2025: SOFR + spread adjustment + 1.40% to 2.80%). The above loan was fully repaid on March 18, 2026. Hence, there is no outstanding balance as at March 31, 2026.
- (v) Foreign currency term loan of non-current ₹ 1,207.97 lakh and current ₹ 2,676.18 lakh (March 31, 2025: non-current ₹ 3,462.06 lakh and current ₹ 2,476.88 lakh) is secured by a mortgage on the land and buildings of the step-down subsidiary as well as pledge of its plant and machinery. Additionally it is secured by corporate guarantee of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited, immediate parent company and carries an interest rate of SOFR plus a spread adjustment and a margin of Nil (March 31, 2025: SOFR + spread adjustment + 1.40% to 2.80%). The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 6 quarterly instalments (March 31, 2025: Repayable in 10 quarterly instalments).
- (vi) Foreign currency term loan of non-current ₹ 4,724.91 lakh and current ₹ 2,683.77 lakh (March 31, 2025: non-current ₹ 6,646.39 lakh and current ₹ 2,484.02 lakh) is secured by a mortgage on the land and buildings of the step-down subsidiary as well as pledge of its plant and machinery. Additionally it is secured by corporate guarantee of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited, immediate parent company and carries an interest rate of SOFR plus a spread adjustment and a margin of Nil (March 31, 2025: SOFR + spread adjustment + 1.40% to 2.80%). The outstanding amount (including current maturities) is repayable in 11 quarterly instalments (March 31, 2025: Repayable in 15 quarterly instalments).
- (vii) Amounts disclosed in note (i) to (vi) above are stated before considering prepaid processing fees of ₹54.49 lakh as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹80.85 lakh).



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

- (viii) Borrowings contains certain debt covenants relating to total liabilities to total net worth, current ratio, debt service coverage ratio (DSCR), debt to equity ratio, net interest bearing debt to equity ratio and fixed coverage charge ratio. The holding company and all its subsidiaries including step down subsidiaries has satisfied all the debt covenants stipulated under their respective term loan agreements, except as stated below:
- (i) one of the step down subsidiary was unable to maintain DSCR as per the terms of loan agreement. The step down subsidiary has received a waiver letter from the bank on February 26, 2026. Accordingly as at March 31, 2026, the related borrowings continued to be classified in accordance with the normal repayment terms specified in the respective loan agreements.
- (ix) The Group has not made any default in the repayment of loans to banks including interest thereon.

22 Lease liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities [refer note 42]	1,265.95	1,091.67
	1,265.95	1,091.67

23 Provisions (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee retirement pension [refer note 45]	2,442.93	1,838.23
Provision for other employees benefit [refer note 45]	987.87	652.96
	3,430.80	2,491.19

24 Other liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred government grant [refer note (i) below]	222.02	9.81
Others	18.71	15.89
	240.73	25.70

Note:

- (i) Deferred government grant represents to cash incentive received from government for setting up industries in specified area. During the year, an amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh (FY 2024-25: ₹ 5.00 lakh) was released from deferred income to the statement of profit and loss.
- (ii) During the current year, holding company has received a capital subsidy of ₹ 500.00 lakh from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India under Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC) under Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 on account of capital investment made in Khatima during the financial year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

25 Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Working capital demand loan from bank in foreign currency [refer note (i) and (ii) below]	23,589.76	8,207.47
Working capital demand loan from bank in Indian Rupee [refer note (iii) below]	4,200.00	-
Promissory notes in foreign currency [refer note (iv) below]	-	3,731.95
Current maturities of loan term borrowing [refer note 21]	7,479.18	8,967.19
	35,268.94	20,906.61
Unsecured		
Working capital demand loan from bank in rupees [refer note (v) below]	7,700.00	4,100.00
Promissory notes in foreign currency [refer note (vi) below]	32,881.17	26,980.98
	40,581.17	31,080.98
	75,850.11	51,987.59

Note:

- (i) Working capital demand loan in foreign currency of Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2,225.38 lakh) is secured against entire current assets of the holding company both present and future. The tenure of these facility is for a maximum period of 180 days. Interest rate range from SOFR + spread of 50-150 bps (March 31, 2025: SOFR+ spread of 50-150 bps).
- (ii) Working capital demand loan in foreign currency amounting to ₹ 23,589.76 (March 31, 2025: 5,982.09 Lakh) is secured against all account receivable, bank balances and inventories of step-down subsidiary company. The tenure of these facility is for a maximum period of one year. Interest rate range from SOFR + 1.50% - 2.50% (March 31, 2025: SOFR + 1.50% - 2.50%).
- (iii) Working capital demand loan in Indian Rupee of ₹ 4,200.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil) is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of entire current assets of the holding company, both present and future. The tenure of the facility is for a maximum period of 90 days. Interest rate ranges from 6.35% to 6.55% (March 31, 2025: Nil)
- (iv) Promissory notes denominated in foreign currency amounting to Nil (March 31, 2025: 3,731.95 lakh) are secured by mortgages on land and buildings, as well as by pledges of machinery and equipment, held by a step-down subsidiary. The interest rate ranging from 2.04% - 2.90% (March 31, 2025: 2.04% - 2.90%).
- (v) Working capital demand loan in Indian Rupee of ₹ 7,700.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4,100.00 lakh) is unsecured, and repayable on demand by the holding company. The tenure of the facility is for a maximum period of 180 days. Interest rate ranges from 6.21% to 7.68% (March 31, 2025: 7.50% to 9.75%).
- (vi) Promissory notes in foreign currency is unsecured. Interest rate range from 1.20% - 1.25% (March 31, 2025: 2.04% - 2.90%).
- (vii) For compliance of covenant refer note no. 21(viii)
- (viii) The Group has not made any default in the repayment of loans to banks including interest thereon.

26 Lease liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities [refer note 42]	555.72	607.19
	555.72	607.19



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

27 Trade payables (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	45.49	83.44
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	62,524.99	50,707.17
	62,570.48	50,790.61

Notes:

(i) Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2026	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.85	36.55	7.09	-	-	45.49
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	54,087.42	8,427.43	1.03	7.93	1.18	62,524.99
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	54,089.27	8,463.98	8.12	7.93	1.18	62,570.48

(ii) Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.18	81.53	1.73	-	-	83.44
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	47,085.09	3,592.78	28.10	1.20	-	50,707.17
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	47,085.27	3,674.31	29.83	1.20	-	50,790.61

(iii) The trade payables are unsecured and non interest-bearing and are usually on varying trade term with ranges from 0 to 120 days.

(iv) Trade Payables include due to related parties amounting to ₹ 177.58 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 29.70 lakh) [refer to note 47].

(v) For terms and conditions with related parties [refer to note 47].

(vi) Trade payable includes unbilled dues amounting to ₹ 6,280.52 lakh as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 954.40 lakh) included under "Not due" category.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(vii) Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended March 31, 2026 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the holding company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act		
- Principal amount (including capital creditors of ₹ 237.43 lakh (March 31, 2025 of ₹ 38.40 lakh))	282.92	121.84
- Interest thereon	-	-
	282.92	121.84
- the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
- 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.	-	-
- the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
- the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

28 Other financial liabilities

(A) Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other financial liabilities	2,003.45	-
	2,003.45	-

(B) Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivative financial instruments [refer note 48]	2,014.42	440.11
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost [refer note 48]		
Interest accrued but not due borrowings	102.10	157.27
Security deposits received	83.60	61.97
Unclaimed dividend [refer note (i) below]	467.73	595.15
Capital creditors [refer note (ii) below]	2,940.69	8,486.22
Book overdraft	-	136.18
Other liabilities [refer note (iii) below]	7,930.86	10,716.40
	13,539.40	20,593.30

Notes:

- Unpaid dividend account does not include any amount payable to investor education and protection fund which is due and unpaid.
- Capital creditors include due to micro enterprises and small enterprises amounting to ₹ 237.43 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 38.40 lakh). Also refer note 27.
- Other liabilities includes payable to employees amounting to ₹ 7,930.86 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 5,883.80 lakh)



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

29 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable	1,802.54	1,014.64
Contract liabilities	4,510.49	3,017.82
Deferred government grant [refer note 44]	38.20	5.00
	6,351.23	4,037.46

30 Provision (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	1,015.35	1,019.18
Others		
Provision for contingencies [refer note (i) below]	-	348.43
	1,015.35	1,367.61

Note:

- (i) The Provision for contingencies is recognised with respect to estimated cost for meeting unascertained liabilities against Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (as amended) -"PWMR-2016". The table below given information about the movement in provision for contingencies:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	348.43	-
Add: Provision made during the year	-	768.22
Less: Utilized during the year	(348.43)	(419.79)
Balance as at the end of the year	-	348.43

31 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax liabilities (net of advance tax and tax deducted at source)	621.81	1,082.82
	621.81	1,082.82

32 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of Products		
Plastic Film	6,41,601.43	6,17,342.26
Resins	50,755.08	55,876.07
Others	15,223.49	13,711.72
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	7,07,580.00	6,86,930.05
Other operating revenues		
Export incentive [refer note 44]	1,006.02	1,588.43
	1,006.02	1,588.43
	7,08,586.02	6,88,518.48

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Notes:		
(i) Timing of revenue recognition		
Revenue recognition at a point of time	7,07,580.00	6,86,930.05
Total revenue from contract with customers	7,07,580.00	6,86,930.05
Add: Other operating revenue	1,006.02	1,588.43
Total revenue from operations	7,08,586.02	6,88,518.48
(ii) Revenue by location of customers		
Within India	1,33,114.97	1,00,462.47
Outside India	5,75,471.05	5,88,056.01
Total revenue from operations	7,08,586.02	6,88,518.48
(iii) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price		
Revenue as per contracted price	7,15,336.15	6,93,156.10
Discounts and sales incentive schemes	(7,756.15)	(6,226.05)
Revenue from contract with customers	7,07,580.00	6,86,930.05
(iv) Contract Balances		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade receivables [refer note (a) below and note 13]	1,12,495.62	1,01,618.66
Contract liability [refer note (b) and note 29]	4,510.49	3,017.82

Notes:

- (a) Trade receivable represents the amount of consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customers that is unconditional.
- (b) The group has entered into the agreement with customers for sales of goods. Contract liabilities arises in respect of contracts where the group has obligation to deliver the goods for which the group has received consideration in advance. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the group performs obligation under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods to the customer). There is increase in contract liabilities during the year mainly due to the amount collected in the current year for which performance obligation is yet to be satisfied.
- (c) **Performance obligations:**
Performance obligation in respect of sale of goods is satisfied when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods (i.e. Inco terms) and payment is generally due as per the terms of contract with customers.
- (d) **Set-out below is the amount of revenue recognised from contract liability:**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Movement of contract liability		
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	3,017.82	3,291.66
Amount received/adjusted during the year	4,098.69	2,759.55
Performance obligations satisfied in current year **	(2,984.53)	(3,110.49)
Foreign currency translation impact	378.51	77.10
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year	4,510.49	3,017.82

**Includes ₹ 2,984.53 lakh (March 31, 2025 ₹ 3,110.49 lakh) recognised out of opening contract liabilities



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

33 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income from:		
Deposit with banks and others	2,904.40	2,810.29
Debt instruments	1,050.00	1,148.99
Income tax refund	34.56	18.50
Rental income from investment properties	377.04	314.84
Net gain on sale of investments measured at fair value through profit and loss	291.00	68.41
Net gain on sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	97.21	177.57
Net gain on foreign currency transaction	-	2,244.50
Fair value gain on financial assets/(liabilities) measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	1,016.27
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	529.56	70.14
Income from government grants [refer note 44]	254.59	62.50
Allowance of expected credit loss reversal	476.17	-
Miscellaneous income	2,742.15	1,605.95
	8,756.68	9,537.96

34 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Raw material consumed	4,04,591.21	4,06,525.67
Packing material consumed	28,636.85	26,410.33
	4,33,228.06	4,32,936.00

(i) Movement of raw material

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Raw materials at the beginning of the year	36,905.30	30,206.37
Add: Purchases during the year	4,10,982.46	4,13,224.60
Less: Raw materials at the end of the year	(43,296.55)	(36,905.30)
	4,04,591.21	4,06,525.67

(ii) Movement of packing material

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Packing materials at the beginning of the year	3,374.99	2,608.07
Add: Purchases during the year	28,975.90	27,177.25
Less: Packing materials at the end of the year	(3,714.04)	(3,374.99)
	28,636.85	26,410.33

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

35 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Closing Inventories (A)		
Finished goods	68,724.37	66,044.56
Work-in-progress	24,622.92	24,733.87
	93,347.29	90,778.43
Opening Inventories (B)		
Finished goods	66,044.56	56,200.78
Work-in-progress	24,733.87	24,598.03
	90,778.43	80,798.81
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories (B)-(A)		
Finished goods	(2,679.81)	(9,843.78)
Work-in-progress	110.95	(135.84)
	(2,568.86)	(9,979.62)

36 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	66,604.14	53,233.33
Contribution to provident and other funds [refer note 45]	2,982.31	2,654.26
Net defined benefit plan expense [refer note 45]	915.80	828.61
Staff welfare expense	5,797.00	4,849.81
	76,299.25	61,566.01
Less: Transferred to capital work in progress	(35.41)	-
	76,263.84	61,566.01

37 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on borrowings	4,960.43	5,477.77
Interest expense on lease liabilities	146.71	105.02
Other borrowing costs	335.92	281.47
	5,443.06	5,864.26
Less: Transferred to capital work in progress	(112.27)	(1,256.08)
	5,330.79	4,608.18

38 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment [refer note 3(A)]	35,867.21	29,061.17
Depreciation on right-of-use assets [refer note 42]	442.99	924.63
Depreciation on investment properties [refer note 4]	9.66	9.66
Depreciation on intangibles [refer note 5]	2.06	2.92
	36,321.92	29,998.38



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

39 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Power and fuel	47,778.49	44,331.85
Consumption of stores and spare parts	21,534.76	19,180.43
Repairs and Maintenance		
Buildings	1,764.92	1,425.31
Plant and machinery	8,931.74	6,953.94
Others	517.00	692.21
Rent	4,522.60	3,134.30
Insurance	6,571.11	5,541.06
Rates and taxes	1,311.89	655.66
Freight and forwarding	24,043.63	23,282.69
Advertisement and sales promotion expense	5,810.43	4,604.51
Legal and professional expenses	2,927.12	2,305.59
Auditor's remuneration [refer note (i) below]	254.32	207.12
Travelling and conveyance expense	3,297.67	2,881.21
Director's commission	165.00	156.65
Director's sitting fee	67.00	73.50
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	1,623.51
Bad debts written off	143.01	55.71
Provision for Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 [refer note 30]	-	768.22
Donation	23.64	29.16
Contribution towards corporate social responsibility expense (CSR)	263.00	564.00
Property, plant and equipment written off	157.98	11.15
Net loss on foreign currency transaction	13,898.94	-
Fair value loss on financial assets/(liabilities) measured at fair value through profit and loss	1,303.50	-
Miscellaneous expenses	6,662.96	4,734.13
	1,51,950.71	1,23,211.91

Note:

(i) Details of payments to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
As auditor:		
Audit fee	171.07	93.20
Limited review fee	66.00	66.00
Tax audit fee	4.00	4.00
Other services	-	29.60
In other capacities:		
Certification fee and others	2.00	1.80
Reimbursement of expenses	11.25	12.52
Total	254.32	207.12

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Corporate Social Responsibility

As per provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the holding company has to incur at least 2% of average net profits of the preceding three financial years towards Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR"). Accordingly, a CSR committee has been formed for carrying out CSR activities as per the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Details are as below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(a) CSR Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the Act	263.00	564.00
(b) Amount approved by board to be spent during the year	263.00	564.00
(c) Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of assets	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than above	289.23	510.80
Total amount spent	289.23	510.80
(d) Details of related party transactions Rekhta foundation [refer note 47]	238.00	450.00
(e) Amount spent during the year from opening balance of separate bank account	(85.24)	(21.45)
(f) Amount yet to be spent		
(i) Ongoing project [refer note (g) below]	59.01	81.99
(ii) Other than ongoing project [refer note (h) below]	-	3.25

(g) Details of ongoing CSR projects under Section 135(6) of the Act

Year	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
	With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank account	From Separate CSR Unspent account	With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
FY 2025-26	71.40	10.59	263.00	275.39	10.59	59.01	-
FY 2024-25	27.33	4.72	539.00	467.61	21.45	71.40	10.59

(h) Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of unspent amount other than ongoing projects

Year	Balance unspent at the beginning of the year	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Balance unspent at the end of the year
FY 2025-26	3.25	-	-	3.25	-
FY 2024-25	-	-	25.00	21.75	3.25

- (i) CSR amount has been incurred for promoting education, art and culture, promoting health care including preventive health care and other diversified projects as approved in schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (j) Subsequent to the year end, pursuant to Companies (CSR Policy) amendment rules, the unspent CSR amount ₹ 59.01 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 71.40 lakh) has been deposited in separate bank account.
- (k) During the current year, the holding company has contributed ₹ 238.00 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 450.00 lakh) to Rekhta Foundation ("the Trust") towards ongoing projects undertaken by the Trust. Out of the current year's contribution, ₹ 238.00 lakh has been utilized for the specified project-related activities. As of the reporting date, there is no unspent CSR amount (March 31, 2025: ₹ Nil) with the trust.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

40 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the holding company by the weighted average number of equity share outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the holding company by the weighted average number of equity share outstanding during the year plus weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. However, there are no dilutive potential equity shares.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Basic Earnings per share		
Profit after taxation attributable to owners of the holding company	4,495.13	20,920.83
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Absolute No.)	3,13,92,462	3,13,92,462
Basis earnings per share (one equity share of ₹ 10/- each)	14.32	66.64
Diluted Earnings per share		
Profit after taxation attributable to owners of the holding company	4,495.13	20,920.83
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic earning per share (Absolute No.)	3,13,92,462	3,13,92,462
Diluted earnings per share (one equity share of ₹ 10/- each)	14.32	66.64

41 Commitments and Contingencies

(A) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax matters [refer note (i) below]	145.16	135.96
GST matters [refer note (ii) below]	2.30	2.30
Sales tax matters [refer note (ii) below]	7.82	7.82
Others [refer note (iii) and (iv) below]	6.72	31.94
	162.00	178.02

Notes:

(i) (a) ₹ 21.65 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 21.65 lakh) represent demand for AY 2013-14 by the assessing officer. The holding company has contested the demand and has paid a deposit under protect of ₹ 5.50 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 5.50 lakh).

(b) ₹ 123.51 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 114.31 lakh) represents, demand raised by Tax Office of Indonesia for underpayment of WHT and VAT by the step down subsidiary. The step down subsidiary has submitted the tax appeal letter to the court and matter is still pending.

Based on management assessment and discussion with legal consultant the management is confident that the demand is not sustainable and accordingly no provision is required to be made in this regard.

(ii) There are various disputes pending with GST and sales tax authorities. The holding company is contesting the demand raised by the authorities. Based on management's assessment and grounds of appeal, the management believes that there is strong likelihood of succeeding before the various authorities. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made in the consolidated financial statements, pending the final resolution of these matters.

(iii) There are few labour law and other related matters amounting to ₹ 6.72 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6.72 lakh) which are pending in various forums. The holding company has contested these matters and believes no material liability demanding against the group.

(iv) There are other civil law related matters amounting to Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 25.22 lakh) which are pending in various forums. During the current year, the step-down subsidiary company has settled this matter through mediation facilitated by honourable court. Refer note 13(i).

(v) Refer note 54 for other matters.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(B) Capital and other commitments (net of advance)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on account of capital and other commitments [net of advance of ₹ 17,254.58 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 8,952.13 lakh) and not provided for	34,974.24	29,564.27
	34,974.24	29,564.27
(b) Liability of customs duty towards export obligation undertaken by the holding company under "Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG)" amounts to ₹ 459.27 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 190.18 lakh). As per the EPCG terms and conditions, holding company needs to export ₹ 9,263.95 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3,836.02 lakh) i.e. 6 times of duty saved on import of capital goods on FOB basis within a period of 6 years. The holding company expect to fulfil the export obligation in due course of time.		
(c) Liability of customs duty towards export obligation undertaken by the holding company under "Advance Authorisation (AA)" amounting to ₹ 32.95 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 51.02 lakh). As per the AA terms and conditions, the holding company needs to export of ₹ 345.66 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1,462.08 lakh) duty saved on import of raw material on FOB basis within a period as specified in licence. The holding company expect to fulfil the export obligation in due course of time.		
(d) The group had commitments aggregating to ₹ 601.24 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 289.98 lakh) under various service agreements. These agreements are maturing between May 2025 to January 2030.		
(e) The Group had entered into several lease agreements which were leases of low-value assets in respect of equipment. The term of the agreements are generally between 1 and 5 years.		

Future minimum rentals payable under these leases are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Payable within one year	60.41	73.13
Payable between one to five years	14.38	20.17
	74.79	93.30

(f) Refer note 42 for lease commitments.

(C) Letter of credit

The Group has availed letter of credit facilities amounting to ₹42,799.22 lakh as of the reporting date (March 31, 2025: ₹18,821.01 lakh).

42 Right of use assets and leases liabilities

(A) Group as a lessee

(i) **Right of use assets:** The Group's lease assets primarily comprise as:

- Leasehold land taken on lease for its corporate office and plant facilities. These leases have terms ranging from 13 to 90 years.
- Leasehold building represents the properties taken on lease for offices and warehouse having lease terms between 3 to 5 years.
- Leasehold plant and equipment representing the leases for various equipment used in its operations having lease terms between 3 to 5 years.
- Leasehold vehicles represent vehicle taken on lease having period between 3 to 5 years.

The Group records lease liability at the present value of remaining lease payments discounted at incremental rate of borrowing and has recognised right of use assets equal to lease liability adjusted for any prepayments.

In addition, the Group has entered into certain lease agreements with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group has elected to apply the short-term lease recognition exemption for these leases and, accordingly, does not recognize lease liabilities or right-of-use assets for such leases. Lease payments associated with these short-term leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) The following is carrying value of right of use assets and movement thereof:

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Leasehold Building	Leasehold plant and machinery	Leasehold Vehicles	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	656.51	1903.38	44.96	31.22	2,636.07
Additions during the year	-	181.63	331.72	9.24	522.59
Depreciation charged for the year	(11.68)	(828.90)	(70.84)	(13.21)	(924.63)
Foreign currency translation impact	-	50.31	3.91	3.01	57.23
Balance as at March 31, 2025	644.83	1,306.42	309.75	30.26	2,291.26
Additions during the year	65.37	469.18	-	36.57	571.12
Depreciation charged for the year	(13.26)	(335.91)	(78.89)	(14.93)	(442.99)
Foreign currency translation impact	-	227.13	26.89	5.38	259.40
Balance as at March 31, 2026	696.94	1,666.82	257.75	57.28	2,678.79

(iii) The movement in lease liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning	1,698.86	1,973.55
Additions during the year	567.65	522.59
Deletion during the year	-	(557.69)
Finance cost accrued during the year	146.71	105.02
Payment of principal lease liabilities	(694.79)	(298.24)
Payment of interest on borrowings and others	(149.47)	(105.02)
Foreign currency translation impact	252.71	58.65
Balance at the end	1,821.67	1,698.86
Current maturities of lease liabilities	555.72	607.19
Non-current lease liabilities	1,265.95	1,091.67

(iv) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation charge on right of use assets	442.99	924.63
Finance cost incurred during the year	146.71	105.02
Expense related to short term leases (included in other expenses)	4,522.60	3,134.30
Total	5,112.30	4,163.95

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(v) Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Payable within one year	566.55	641.54
Payable between one to five years	1,429.68	1,133.84
Payable after five years	87.94	27.22
Total	2,084.17	1,802.60

(vi) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 2% - 9% (March 31, 2025: 2% - 9%)

(vii) The Group does not face significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligation related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

(viii) Non-cash investing activities during the year

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Acquisition of right of use assets	571.12	522.59
	571.12	522.59

(ix) The Group's total cash outflow for leases during the year is ₹ 5,366.86 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3,537.56 lakh).

(x) The Group does not have any outstanding lease restrictions and commitment towards variable rent as per the contract. Also, the Group does not have lease term extension options which not reflect in measurement of lease liabilities.

(B) Group as a lessor

(i) The Group has leased out office space. These leases are for a period of one year or less. The total lease rental recognised during the year is ₹ 377.04 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 314.84 lakh).

(ii) The group has managed risk associated with the right in leased assets given by incorporating covenants in agreement like indemnification of occurrence of losses due to action of the lessee.

(iii) Since assets given under the lease agreement to the lessee are short term, accordingly disclosure of maturity profile is not applicable.

43 Segment information

As per Ind AS - 108, operating segment have been defined based on review by chief operating decision maker (CODM) to assess the performance and make decision about allocation of resources to each segment. The Group business activities falls within single primary business segment viz, manufacturing of "Polymeric films". Accordingly, disclosure under Ind AS 108, operating segments are not required in these consolidated financial statements.

Particulars	Within India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from operation by location of customers			
Year ended March 31, 2026	1,33,114.97	5,75,471.05	7,08,586.02
Year ended March 31, 2025	1,00,462.47	5,88,056.01	6,88,518.48
Capital expenditure - Property plant and equipment's, Investment properties and Capital work in progress by geographical location			
Year ended March 31, 2026	10,967.56	16,194.95	27,162.51
Year ended March 31, 2025	3,543.21	52,002.35	55,545.56
Non-current operating assets by geographical location			
Year ended March 31, 2026	35,426.88	4,20,594.44	4,56,021.32
Year ended March 31, 2025	30,073.60	3,78,682.03	4,08,755.63
Total assets by geographical location			
Year ended March 31, 2026	86,778.31	8,04,599.06	8,91,377.37
Year ended March 31, 2025	72,109.29	7,27,712.44	7,99,821.73



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

- (i) Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment, investment property and capital work in progress net of capitalisation from previous year.
- (ii) There is no customer having revenue amounting to 10% or more of group's total revenue.
- (iii) Non-current operating assets consist of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, investment property, right of use assets, goodwill, non-current financial assets and other non-current assets.

44 Government Grants

- (a) Government grant receivables includes assistance in the form of export incentives in "Export Incentive Capital Goods Scheme" under Foreign Trade Policy and budgetary support in respect of GST paid by holding company and export incentive received by one of subsidiary company including its step down subsidiary incorporated in Thailand under "Export tax rebate scheme". The table below gives information about movement in grant receivable:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	557.01	505.50
Add: Grant income accrued and recognised as other operating revenue during the year [refer note 32]	1,006.02	1,588.43
Less: Government grant received during the year	(1,104.55)	(1,536.92)
Closing balance	458.48	557.01
Non Current portion [refer note 10]	78.30	65.19
Current portion [refer note 18]	380.18	491.82

- (b) Deferred government grant includes assistance in form of duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on import of property, plant and equipment and Advance Authorisation (AA) scheme. Both are accounted as government grant at fair value by setting up the grant received as deferred income which are being amortised on systematic basis over the period of contractual obligation. The table below gives information about movement in deferred grant.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	165.71
Less: Government grant capitalised during the year	-	(108.21)
Add: Grant income accrued and recognised as other income during the year [refer note 33]	-	(57.50)
Closing balance	-	-
Non Current portion	-	-
Current portion	-	-

- (c) Deferred government grant represents to cash incentive received from government for setting up industries in specified area.

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	14.81	19.81
Add: Government grant received during the year *	500.00	-
Less: Grant income accrued and recognised as other income during the year [refer note 33]	(254.59)	(5.00)
Closing balance	260.22	14.81
Non Current portion [refer note 24]	222.02	9.81
Current portion [refer note 29]	38.20	5.00

*During the current year, holding company has received a capital subsidy of ₹ 500.00 lakh from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India under Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC) under Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) 2017 on account of Capital Investment made in Khatima during the financial year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account as under:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Other operating revenue [refer note 32]	1,006.02	1,588.43
Other income [refer note 33]	254.59	62.50

45 Employee benefit obligations

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS - 19 "Employee Benefits" (notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provision of the Act) are given below:

(A) Defined benefit plan

(I) The holding company operates following defined benefit obligations:

- (a) **Gratuity:** The employees' gratuity fund scheme, which is a defined benefit plan, maintains its investments with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The holding company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the new labour code (Code of Social Security, 2020). Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn wages computed proportionately for 15 days wages multiplied for the number of years of service. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

(i) Defined benefit (asset)/liability as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,367.85	3,311.32
Fair value of plan assets	(3,632.10)	(3,314.97)
Net asset recognized in consolidated balance sheet	(264.25)	(3.65)
Balance of gratuity fund (net) [refer note 18]	264.25	3.65

(ii) Net defined benefit expense (recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	242.54	243.71
Interest cost (net)	(2.85)	(9.74)
Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	239.69	233.97

(iii) The reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as below-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	3,311.32	2,814.80
Current service cost	242.54	243.71
Interest cost	240.07	190.00
Re-measurement of (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(117.15)	78.66
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(99.71)	99.08
Benefits paid	(209.22)	(114.93)
Closing defined benefit obligation	3,367.85	3,311.32
Current portion of defined benefit obligation	1,174.06	1,062.31
Non-Current portion of defined benefit obligation	2,193.79	2,249.01



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	3,314.97	2,812.35
Expected return on plan assets	242.92	199.74
Employer contribution	280.46	404.61
Actuarial gain for the year	2.97	9.34
Benefits paid	(209.22)	(111.07)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	3,632.10	3,314.97

(v) Re-measurements (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI):

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Re-measurement of Gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(117.15)	78.66
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(99.71)	99.08
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(2.97)	(9.34)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(219.83)	168.40

(vi) Broad categories of plan assets as a percentage of total assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%

(vii) Principal actuarial used in recognition of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.25%	6.75%
Future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Expected return on plan assets	7.25%	6.75%
Retirement age (in years)	58	58
Mortality rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Attrition rate	1% to 3%	1% to 3%

These assumption were developed by the management with the assistance of an independent actuarial appraisers.

(viii) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Increase/(decrease) in present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of year		
1% increase in discount rate	(208.75)	(213.87)
1% decrease in discount rate	244.02	250.59
1% increase in salary escalation rate	239.78	244.99
1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(209.20)	(213.40)
1% increase in withdrawal rate	(11.43)	(19.13)
1% decrease in withdrawal rate	12.90	21.63

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(ix) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1,174.06	1,062.31
Between 2 to 5 years	763.49	715.56
Between 6 to 10 years	563.76	788.97

- (x) The plan assets are maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).
- (xi) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.
- (xii) Enterprise best estimate of contribution during the next year is Nil (March 31, 2025: ₹ 200.00 lakh).
- (xiii) The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constraint. In practice it is unlikely to occur and change in some of the assumption may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.
- (xiv) The weighted average duration of defined benefit plan obligation at the end of each reporting period is 7.48 years (March 31, 2025: 7.59 years).
- (xv) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the Actuary.
- (xvi) The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.
- (xvii) Risks associated with plan provisions

The holding company is exposed to number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefit plans and management's estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Interest rate risk

A decrease in interest rate in future years will increase the plan liability.

Life expectancy risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Withdrawals risk

Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact the plan liability."

(II) The subsidiary and stepdown subsidiaries having following defined benefit obligations:

The Group has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law enacted in their respective countries and other employee benefit plans. The Group treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan. In addition, the Group provides other long-term employee benefit plan, namely long service awards.

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represented compensation payable to employees after they retire and other employee benefits, were as follows:



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Net defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025		Total	
	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	2,442.93	987.87	1,838.23	652.96	3,430.80	2,491.19
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net liability recognized in consolidated balance sheet	2,442.93	987.87	1,838.23	652.96	3,430.80	2,491.19
Non-Current portion of provisions [refer note 23]	2,442.93	987.87	1,838.23	652.96	3,430.80	2,491.19

(ii) Net defined benefit expense (recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year)

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025		Total	
	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current service cost	309.78	63.12	268.57	57.62	372.90	326.19
Interest cost (net)	66.78	8.73	58.11	7.01	75.51	65.12
Actuarial losses	-	227.70	-	203.33	227.70	203.33
Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	376.56	299.55	326.68	267.96	676.11	594.64

(iii) The reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as below-

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025		Total	
	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	1,838.23	652.96	2020.8	387.74	2,491.19	2,408.54
Current service cost	309.78	63.12	268.57	57.62	372.90	326.19
Interest cost	66.78	8.73	58.11	7.01	75.51	65.12
Actuarial losses	-	227.70	-	203.33	227.70	203.33
Re-measurement of loss/(gain) recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:						-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(53.69)	-	-	-	(53.69)	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	412.53	-	(202.02)	-	412.53	(202.02)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(146.75)	-	(21.56)	-	(146.75)	(21.56)
Benefits paid	(249.12)	(68.48)	(398.07)	(50.81)	(317.60)	(448.88)
Foreign currency translation impact	265.17	103.84	112.40	48.07	369.01	160.47
Closing defined benefit obligation	2,442.93	987.87	1,838.23	652.96	3,430.80	2,491.19

(iv) The Re-measurements (loss)/gain recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) are as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025		Total	
	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	53.69	-	-	-	53.69	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(412.53)	-	202.02	-	(412.53)	202.02
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	146.75	-	21.56	-	146.75	21.56
Recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss)	(212.09)	-	223.58	-	(212.09)	223.58

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(v) Principal actuarial used in recognition of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate (per annum)	1.22% - 7.00%	1.80% - 7.25%
Future salary increase (per annum)	2.80% - 6.00%	2.40% - 6.00%
Turnover rates (per annum)	3.00% - 21.00%	6.00% - 18.00%
Gold price/10 grams	₹ 2,07,125.46 - ₹ 2,23,091.39	₹ 1,26,205.41

These assumption were developed by the management with the assistance of an independent actuarial appraisers.

(vi) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits	Employee retirement pension	Other employee benefits
Increase/(decrease) in present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of year				
1% - 10% increase in discount rate	(262.27)	(46.72)	(55.27)	(18.63)
1% - 10% decrease in discount rate	241.24	51.44	9.20	20.63
1% - 10% increase in salary escalation rate	301.22	-	82.56	-
1% - 10% decrease in salary escalation rate	(196.25)	-	(20.65)	-
10% - 20% increase in turnover rate	(205.57)	(87.02)	(33.16)	(43.60)
10% - 20% decrease in turnover rate	242.71	105.49	44.61	52.70
20% increase in gold price rate	-	192.57	-	70.78
20% decrease in gold price rate	-	(192.57)	-	(70.78)

(vii) Enterprise best estimate of contribution during the next year is ₹ 325.07 lakh (March 31, 2025: ₹ 216.86 lakh)

(viii) The weighted average duration of defined benefit plan obligation at the end of each reporting period is 13 - 23 years (March 31, 2025: 12 - 23 years).

(ix) The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constraint. In practice it is unlikely to occur and change in some of the assumption may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(x) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the actuary.

(xi) The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

(B) Total employee benefit expense for all the employee benefit schemes of holding company and its subsidiaries (recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	615.44	569.90
Interest cost (net)	72.66	55.38
Actuarial losses	227.70	203.33
Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	915.80	828.61



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(C) Total actuarial gain or loss employee benefit expense for all the employee benefit schemes of holding company and its subsidiaries (recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income for the year)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Re-measurement of gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	53.69	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(295.38)	123.36
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	246.46	(77.52)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	2.97	9.34
Net defined benefit expense debited to other comprehensive income	7.74	55.18

(D) Defined contribution plan

Following are the contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expense for the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Provident fund [refer note (i),(ii) and (iii) below]	931.83	854.37
(ii) Social security fund	1,843.40	1,610.23
(iii) Superannuation fund	52.25	54.14
(iv) Other funds	154.83	135.52
Total	2,982.31	2,654.26

Note

- (i) The subsidiary company and its step-down subsidiary in Thailand, together with their employees, have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both the companies and their employees contribute to the fund on a monthly basis at rates ranging from 4% to 7% of basic salary (March 31, 2025: 4% to 7%). The fund is managed by Kasikorn Asset Management Company Limited and is payable to employees upon termination of employment in accordance with the fund's rules. During the year, the subsidiary company and its step-down subsidiary contributed ₹ 304.14 lakh to the fund (March 31, 2025: ₹ 253.46 lakh).
- (ii) During the year, Holding Company has contributed ₹ 613.11 lakh to the provident fund (March 31, 2025: ₹ 588.41 lakh).
- (iii) During the year, one of subsidiary company has contributed ₹ 14.58 lakh to the provident fund (March 31, 2025: ₹ 12.50 lakh).

46 (A) Group information

The consolidated financial statements of the group includes following subsidiaries:

Details of subsidiary companies are as follows:

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Reporting date used for consolidation	Ownership interest held by Group		Non Controlling Interest	
			As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Subsidiaries						
Polyplex (Asia) PTE. Limited	Singapore	March 31, 2026	100.00%	100.00%	-	-
Downstream subsidiary of Polyplex (Asia) PTE. Limited						
PAR LLC [#]	USA	March 27, 2026	-	100.00%	-	-
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Thailand	March 31, 2026	51.00%	51.00%	49.00%	49.00%
Downstream partly owned subsidiary of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited						
EcoBlue Limited (66.50% as at March 31, 2026) [(66.50% as at March 31, 2025)]	Thailand	March 31, 2026				

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Reporting date used for consolidation	Ownership interest held by Group		Non Controlling Interest	
			As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Downstream wholly owned subsidiary of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited						
Polyplex (Singapore) PTE Limited	Singapore	March 31, 2026				
Polyplex Europe B.V.	Netherland	March 31, 2026				
Polyplex Europa Polyster Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	Turkey	March 31, 2026				
Polyplex Paketleme Cozumleri Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	Turkey	March 31, 2026				
PT. Polyplex Films Indonesia	Indonesia	March 31, 2026				
Polyplex America Holding Inc	USA	March 31, 2026				
Downstream wholly owned subsidiary of Polyplex America Holding Inc						
Polyplex USA LLC	USA	March 31, 2026				

*During the year, the Board of Directors of PAR LLC approved the voluntary dissolution of the entity. All requisite filings and regulatory formalities in connection with the dissolution have been completed and approved by the relevant authorities in Texas, USA. Accordingly, all costs directly attributable to the dissolution process, including legal and professional fees, have been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. Further, the remaining cash and bank balances of PAR LLC have been remitted to its holding company.

As of March 31, 2026, there is no assets, liabilities, obligations, or commitments remain outstanding in respect of PAR LLC, and management does not expect any further financial impact arising from the dissolution.

(B) Additional information as required by paragraph II of the general instructions for preparation of consolidated financial statements to schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 March 31, 2026

Particulars	Net assets (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of net assets	Amount	As % of profit or loss	Amount	As % of other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company								
Polyplex Corporation Limited	17.78%	75,380.97	131.72%	5,921.20	0.36%	164.50	12.24%	6,085.70
Foreign entity								
Polyplex (Asia) PTE. Limited	19.82%	84,033.76	87.13%	3,916.63	0.42%	188.33	8.26%	4,104.96
PAR LLC [§]	-	-	8.65%	388.83	-	-	0.78%	388.83
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries*	133.12%	5,64,407.63	(63.99%)	(2,876.93)	11.04%	4,992.10	4.25%	2,115.17
Non-controlling interest in Foreign entity								
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries*	(65.96%)	(2,79,671.75)	8.95%	402.29	(81.16%)	(36,697.35)	(73.00%)	(36,295.06)
Total elimination arising out of consolidation	(4.76%)	(20,159.13)	(72.45%)	(3,256.89)	169.34%	76,569.19	147.47%	73,312.30
Total	100.00%	4,23,991.48	100.00%	4,495.13	100.00%	45,216.77	100.00%	49,711.90

*Based on consolidated financial statement of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

[§]PAR LLC being voluntarily liquidated as on March 27, 2026



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Net assets (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of net assets	Amount	As % of profit or loss	Amount	As % of other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company								
Polyplex Corporation Limited	18.96%	71,335.78	36.85%	7,709.28	(1.70%)	(125.90)	26.75%	7,583.38
Foreign entity								
Polyplex (Asia) PTE. Limited	19.49%	73,333.04	24.40%	5,105.20	8.70%	645.96	20.29%	5,751.16
PAR LLC	0.41%	1,555.78	(0.48%)	(100.15)	-	-	(0.35%)	(100.15)
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries*	132.15%	4,97,316.48	139.27%	29,136.67	(483.33%)	(35,890.84)	(23.83%)	(6,754.17)
Non-controlling interest in Foreign entity								
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries*	(65.32%)	(2,45,789.68)	(70.98%)	(14,850.71)	(71.81%)	(5,332.41)	(71.20%)	(20,183.12)
Total elimination arising out of consolidation	(5.69%)	(21,431.31)	(29.06%)	(6,079.46)	648.14%	48,128.97	148.34%	42,049.51
Total	100.00%	3,76,320.09	100.00%	20,920.83	100.00%	7,425.78	100.00%	28,346.61

* Based on consolidated financial statement of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

(C) Material partly-owned subsidiary

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests		Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest		Profit/(loss) allocated to material non-controlling interest		Other comprehensive income allocated to material non-controlling interest	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries*	Thailand	49.00%	49.00%	2,79,671.75	2,45,789.68	(402.29)	14,850.71	36,697.35	5,332.41

* Based on consolidated financial statement of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

(D) The summarised financial information of the material subsidiaries is provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Material wholly owned subsidiary		Material partly owned subsidiary	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Total income	17,269.52	16,909.71	5,60,317.32	5,47,222.66
Cost of goods sold	(12,536.78)	(11,244.11)	(3,41,970.43)	(3,37,398.59)
Finance costs	-	-	(4,391.28)	(3,600.62)
Other expenses	(239.06)	(275.72)	(2,21,171.85)	(1,70,979.53)
Profit before tax	4,493.68	5,389.88	(7,216.24)	35,243.92
Income tax	(577.05)	(284.68)	4,339.31	(6,107.25)
Profit for the year	3,916.63	5,105.20	(2,876.93)	29,136.67
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	188.33	645.96	4,992.10	(35,890.84)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	4,104.96	5,751.16	2,115.17	(6,754.17)
Dividend paid/payable to non controlling interest (NCI)	-	-	(2,412.99)	(4,438.55)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Material wholly owned subsidiary		Material partly owned subsidiary	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests	-	-	49.00%	49.00%
Profit/(Loss) for the year				
Owners of the holding company	3,916.63	5,105.20	(2,474.64)	14,285.96
Attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	(402.29)	14,850.71
Other comprehensive income / (loss)				
Owners of the holding company	188.33	645.96	(31,705.25)	(41,223.25)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	36,697.35	5,332.41
Total comprehensive income / (loss)				
Owners of the holding company	4,104.96	5,751.16	(34,179.89)	(26,937.29)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	36,295.06	20,183.12

Summarised balance sheet

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current assets	30,528.80	33,471.36	4,11,722.76	3,80,793.13
Current assets	57,374.45	42,261.06	3,06,749.93	2,74,545.68
Non-current liabilities	-	-	(16,363.76)	(41,367.96)
Current liabilities	(3,869.49)	(2,399.38)	(1,37,701.30)	(1,16,654.37)
Total equity	84,033.76	73,333.04	5,64,407.63	4,97,316.48
Attributable to:				
Owners of the holding company	84,033.76	73,333.04	2,84,735.88	2,51,526.80
Non-controlling interest	-	-	2,79,671.75	2,45,789.68

Summarised cash flow

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Operating activities	297.38	(242.52)	44,594.66	42,832.50
Investing activities	(1,898.66)	(124.78)	(27,701.86)	(29,347.80)
Financing activities	(1,236.93)	(1,691.18)	(23,297.94)	(5,031.01)
(Decrease) in translation adjustment	-	-	(1,980.23)	(12,674.47)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) during the year	(2,838.21)	(2,058.48)	(8,385.37)	(4,220.78)

47 Related Party Disclosures

The related parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24, "Related Party Disclosures", notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (as amended from time to time), as disclosed below:

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

(i) Key management personnel

Name	Relationship
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	Chairman
Mr. Pranay Kothari	Executive Director
Ms. Pooja Haldea	Independent Director (upto March 29, 2025)
Mr. Ranjit Singh	Independent Director
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Suresh Inderchand Surana	Independent Director (upto July 09, 2024)
Mr. Iyad Malas	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	Independent Director (w.e.f April 01, 2024)
Mr. Sandip Das	Independent Director (w.e.f July 10, 2024)
Mr. Hemant Sahai	Independent Director (w.e.f August 27, 2024)



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Name	Relationship
Ms. Shalini Sarin	Independent Director (w.e.f March 30, 2025)
Mr. Manish Gupta	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani	Company Secretary
Relatives of key management personnel	Relationship
Ms. Amla Saraf	Daughter of Chairman
Mrs. Urmiladevi Narayandas Saraf	Mother of Chairman
Mr. Narayandas Durgaprasadji Saraf	Father of Chairman
Ms. Sakhi Saraf	Daughter of Chairman
Mr. Swatantra Singh Kothari	Father of Executive Director
Mrs. Deepika Gurnani	Spouse of Company Secretary
Mrs. Huma Khalil	Spouse of Chairman
Mrs. Ritu Kothari	Spouse of Executive Director

(ii) Other entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

Entity Name	Relationship
Beehive Systems Private Limited	Entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	
Kotla Hydro Power Private Limited	
Punjab Hydro Power Private Limited	
Abohar Power Generation Private Limited	
Kanchanjunga Power Company Private Limited	
Suresh Surana and Associates LLP (upto July 09, 2024)	
RSM Astute Consulting Private Limited (upto July 09, 2024)	
Rekhata Foundation	
Praxis Consulting and Information Services Private Limited (upto March 29, 2025)	
Aspire Labs Accelerator Private Limited	
Sanjiv Sarita Consulting Private Limited	
Hemant Sahai Associates	
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	

(iii) Entities which exercises a significant influence and control over the group

Entity Name	Relationship
AGP Holdco Limited	Enterprises able to exercise significant influence and control over the Group
Mahalaxmi Trading and Investment Company Limited	
Secure Investments Limited	
Taghleeft Industries S.L (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	
Taghleeft Industries S.A.E. (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	
Taghleeft Industries Pty Ltd (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	
Taghleeft Industries S.A.O.C. (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	
Taghleeft Industries LLC (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	
Taghleeft Industries Inc (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	
Derprosa Speciality Films USA LLC (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	
Taghleeft Latin America S.A (fellow subsidiaries of AGP Holdco Limited)	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(B) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Enterprises able to exercise significant influence over the Group		Entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence		Key management personnel and relatives		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sale of products	1,250.55	1,903.56	-	-	-	-	1,250.55	1,903.56
Sales return of products	27.69	-	-	-	-	-	27.69	-
Purchase of raw material	385.39	81.65	-	-	-	-	385.39	81.65
Rental income from investment properties	-	-	235.22	241.85	-	-	235.22	241.85
Services received	79.94	-	22.11	20.62	24.75	29.70	126.80	50.32
Expenses recovered from related party	-	-	160.13	161.36	-	-	160.13	161.36
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expense	-	-	238.00	450.00	-	-	238.00	450.00
Dividend Paid	946.43	1,456.03	39.53	60.80	55.16	84.84	1,041.12	1,601.67

(C) Balances with related parties at the year end

Particulars	Enterprises able to exercise significant influence over the Group		Entities over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence		Key management personnel and relatives		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade Payables	172.51	29.70	-	-	5.07	-	177.58	29.70
Trade Receivables	258.01	240.87	-	-	-	-	258.01	240.87
Rent and maintenance receivables	-	-	34.77	14.74	-	-	34.77	14.74
Other Receivables	-	-	-	1.09	-	20.25	-	21.34
Contract liabilities	29.54	-	-	-	-	-	29.54	-

(D) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products		
Taghleef Industries S.L	180.48	154.93
Taghleef Industries Pty Ltd	480.52	77.40
Taghleef Industries LLC	29.63	173.61
Taghleef Industries Inc	88.69	269.15
Derprosa Speciality Films USA LLC	471.23	682.74
Taghleef Industries S.A.O.C.	-	454.18
Taghleef Industries S.A.E.	-	91.55
	1,250.55	1,903.56
Sales return of products		
Taghleef Industries S.A.O.C.	27.69	-
	27.69	-
Purchase of raw material		
Taghleef Industries S.L	191.34	12.96
Taghleef Industries LLC	194.05	51.71
Taghleef Industries Pty Ltd	-	1.70
Taghleef Industries Inc	-	15.28
	385.39	81.65



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For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Rental income from investment properties		
Beehive Systems Private Limited	48.60	39.60
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	62.81	57.63
RSM Astute Consulting Private Limited	-	10.21
Suresh Surana and Associates LLP	-	10.21
Rekhta Foundation	81.35	81.35
Aspire Labs Accelerator Private Limited	9.73	12.69
Kotla Hydro Power Private Limited	4.26	3.92
Punjab Hydro Power Private Limited	4.26	3.92
Abohar Power Generation Private Limited	4.73	4.36
Kanchanjunga Power Company Private Limited	9.50	8.74
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	9.98	9.22
	235.22	241.85
Services received		
Mrs. Ritu Kothari	24.75	29.70
Taghleef Latin America S.A	79.94	-
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	0.93	-
Hemant Sahai Associates	21.18	-
Praxis Consulting and Information Services Private Limited	-	4.77
RSM Astute Consulting Private Limited	-	3.72
Suresh Surana and Associates LLP	-	12.13
	126.80	50.32
Expenses recovered from related party		
Beehive Systems Private Limited	49.98	39.43
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	56.72	50.61
Rekhta Foundation	32.23	28.47
Kotla Hydro Power Private Limited	2.79	3.17
Punjab Hydro Power Private Limited	2.79	3.17
Abohar Power Generation Private Limited	3.10	3.52
Kanchanjunga Power Company Private Limited	6.22	7.06
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	6.30	7.15
RSM Astute Consulting Private Limited	-	9.39
Suresh Surana and Associates LLP	-	9.39
	160.13	161.36
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expense		
Rekhta Foundation	238.00	450.00
	238.00	450.00
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Dividend paid during the year		
Mahalaxmi Trading And Investment Company Limited	0.07	0.10
Secure Investments Limited	450.97	693.79
Sanjiv Sarita Consulting Private Limited	0.07	0.10
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	39.46	60.70
AGP Holdco Limited	495.39	762.14
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	0.26	0.40
Mr. Sanjiv Saraf	0.01	0.01
Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani	0.22	0.34

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Ms. Amla Saraf	16.84	25.90
Mrs. Urmiladevi Narayandas Saraf*	-	-
Mr. Narayandas Durgaprasadji Saraf*	-	-
Ms. Sakhi Saraf	37.05	57.00
Mr. Swatantra Singh Kothari	0.07	0.10
Mrs. Deepika Gurnani*	-	-
Ms. Huma Khalil	0.71	1.09
	1,041.12	1,601.67

(E) Balances with related parties		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables		
Taghleef Industries S.L	130.66	-
Hemant Sahai Associates	5.07	-
Taghleef Latin America S.A	41.85	-
Taghleef Industries LLC	-	29.70
	177.58	29.70
Trade Receivables		
Taghleef Industries S.L	122.11	97.15
Derprosa Speciality Films USA LLC	135.90	76.00
Taghleef Industries Pty Ltd	-	64.25
Taghleef Industries Inc	-	3.47
	258.01	240.87
Rent and maintenance receivables		
Beehive Systems Private Limited	32.99	12.54
Abohar Power Generation Private Limited	-	0.75
Aspire labs Accelerator Private Limited	0.43	-
Bhilangana Hydro Power Limited	0.11	0.04
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	1.24	-
Kanchanjunga Power Company Private Limited	-	1.41
	34.77	14.74
Other Receivables		
Mrs. Ritu Kothari	-	20.25
Manupatra Information Solutions Private Limited	-	1.09
	-	21.34
Contract liabilities		
Taghleef Industries S.A.O.C.	29.54	-
	29.54	-

Notes:

- (a) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured. The settlement for these balances occurs through payment. The Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(b) Terms and conditions related to material transactions are as below:

(i) Revenue from sale / purchase of products and services

Transactions of sales /purchase of products and services with related parties are entered into on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Group mutually negotiates and agrees consideration and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties, who purchase/sale product and services of the group in similar terms.

(ii) Rental income from investment property

The group has leased its investment property to a related party in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis. The rental and other terms of the arrangement are consistent with prevailing market conditions for comparable properties. The management was also obtained a benchmarking study during the current year from an independent valuer and hence ensured that lease rentals are inline with such valuation.

(iii) Outstanding balance from / to related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free. The settlement for these balances occurs through payment. The Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(F) Key managerial personnel compensation

Remuneration to Mr. Pranay Kothari

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short term benefit	296.96	507.62	-	209.98
Total	296.96	507.62	-	209.98

Remuneration to Mr. Manish Gupta

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short Term Benefit	180.84	179.96	4.87	4.87
Total	180.84	179.96	4.87	4.87

Remuneration to Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Short Term Benefit	78.95	78.61	4.61	4.61
Total	78.95	78.61	4.61	4.61

Sitting fees to Independent Directors

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Mr. Hemant Sahai	12.00	6.50	-	-
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	13.00	16.00	-	-
Dr. Suresh Inderchand Surana	-	3.50	-	-
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	5.00	6.00	-	-
Ms. Pooja Haldea	-	17.50	-	-
Ms. Shalini Sarin	11.00	-	-	-
Mr. Ranjit Singh	12.50	14.50	-	-
Mr. Sandip Das	13.50	9.50	-	-
Total	67.00	73.50	-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Directors Commission

Particulars	Transaction for the year ended		Balances at the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Mr. Sanjiv Chadha	27.50	28.00	27.50	28.00
Mr. Hemant Sahai	27.50	16.65	27.50	16.65
Mr. Yogesh Kapur	27.50	28.00	27.50	28.00
Dr. Suresh Inderchand Surana	-	7.67	-	-
Ms. Pooja Haldea	-	27.85	-	-
Mr. Ranjit Singh	27.50	28.00	27.50	28.00
Mr. Sandip Das	27.50	20.33	27.50	20.33
Ms. Shalini Sarin	27.50	0.15	27.50	0.15
Total	165.00	156.65	165.00	121.13

Notes:

- (a) As at March 31, 2026, the Group has not granted any loans to the promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person (March 31, 2025: Nil).
- (b) All the liabilities for post retirement benefits being 'Gratuity and compensated absence' are provided on actuarial basis for the Group as a whole, accordingly the amount pertaining to Key management personnel are not included above.

48 Fair value measurements

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments.

Category	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Financial instruments by category				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)*	92.57	92.57	179.00	179.00
Investments in mutual funds	3,802.78	3,802.78	3,504.85	3,504.85
Investments in other funds	255.03	255.03	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*				
Investments in bonds	30,704.73	30,704.73	30,523.42	30,523.42
Financial assets measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed[#]				
Trade receivables (current and non current)	1,12,495.62	1,12,495.62	1,01,618.66	1,01,618.66
Cash and cash equivalents	32,321.87	32,321.87	40,078.44	40,078.44
Other bank balances (current and non current)	50,170.26	50,170.26	32,933.82	32,933.82
Other financial assets (current and non current)	10,343.46	10,343.46	3,904.72	3,904.72
Total	2,40,186.32	2,40,186.32	2,12,742.91	2,12,742.91
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)*	2,014.42	2,014.42	440.11	440.11
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed [#]				



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Category	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Borrowings (current and non current)	91,709.27	91,709.27	86,507.05	86,507.05
Lease liabilities (current and non current)	1,821.67	1,821.67	1,698.86	1,698.86
Trade payables (current and non current)	62,570.48	62,570.48	50,790.61	50,790.61
Other financial liabilities (current and non current)	13,528.43	13,528.43	20,153.19	20,153.19
Total	1,71,644.27	1,71,644.27	1,59,589.82	1,59,589.82

*These financial instruments are mandatorily measured at fair value

#For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

Valuation Techniques

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

- (i) The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings are determined by using effective interest rate (EIR) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2026 was assessed to be insignificant.
- (ii) Long-term receivables/payables are evaluated by the group based on parameters such as interest rates, risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the counterparty and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- (iii) The carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in financial statement are a reasonable approximation of their fair value since the group does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would be entitled to received or settled.
- (iv) The fair values of the investment in mutual fund and other funds has been determined based on net assets value (NAV) available in open market and is measured at level 1.
- (v) The group has entered into derivative financial instruments with banks comprising of forward exchange contract, valued at mark to market using valuation techniques which employs the use of market observable inputs. As at year end, the mark-to-market value of these forward contract is based on confirmation from bank and is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the financial instruments recognised at fair value.
- (vi) The fair values of the investment in bond is generally derived from quoted market prices.
- (vi) **Fair value hierarchy**

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period for identical assets or liabilities. The mutual funds are valued using the net assets value (NAV) available in open market. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

There are no transfers among levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments as at March 31, 2026, which are measured at fair value on recurring basis:

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair Value		
	As at March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)	92.57	-	92.57	-
Investments in mutual funds	3,802.78	3,802.78	-	-
Investments in other funds	255.03	255.03	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in bonds	30,704.73	21,635.42	9,069.31	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)	2,014.42	-	2,014.42	-

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments as at March 31, 2025, which are measured at fair value on recurring basis:

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair Value		
	As at March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)	179.00	-	179.00	-
Investments in mutual funds	3,504.85	3,504.85	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in bonds	30,523.42	25,017.52	5,505.90	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)	440.11	-	440.11	-



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

49 Foreign exchange forward contracts

The Group has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk of foreign currency receivables and payables and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions. These contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Nature of contracts	Contract sell/ buy	Currency Hedged	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
			Outstanding foreign currency amount	₹ in lakh	Outstanding foreign currency amount	₹ in lakh
Forward exchange contracts	Baht/USD	USD	4.90	462.36	11.70	999.86
Forward exchange contracts	Baht/Euro	EURO	-	-	27	2,498.20
Forward exchange contracts	USD/Baht	USD	468.40	44,197.77	482.10	41,199.52
Forward exchange contracts	Euro/Baht	EURO	19.90	2,152.37	32.20	2,979.34
Forward exchange contracts	Euro/USD	USD	96.00	9,058.47	175.00	14,955.23
Forward exchange contracts	USD/IDR	IDR	135.50	0.74	-	-
Forward exchange contracts	IDR/USD	IDR	-	-	54.00	0.27
Forward exchange contracts	JPY/Baht	JPY	2,493.30	1,471.76	-	-
Forward exchange contracts	Baht/JPY	JPY	-	-	1,112.10	633.90
Forward exchange contracts	USD/INR	USD	50.06	4,723.87	56.92	4,871.29
Forward exchange contracts	USD/Euro	EURO	-	-	19.12	1,765.25
Forward exchange contracts	Euro/TRY	TRY	1,845.00	3,762.08	-	-
Forward exchange contracts	Euro/INR	EURO	17.53	1,910.91	-	-
Currency swaps	USD/INR	USD	-	-	-	-
Currency swaps	USD/Euro	EURO	-	-	-	-

Fair value income / (loss) on financial instruments measured at fair value amounting to ₹ (1,303.50) lakh as expenses (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1016.27 lakh as income) has been recognised in statement of profit and loss account.

50 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group, being a manufacturer of polymeric films, is exposed to various market risks, credit risks, and liquidity risks. The respective entity management supervises financial risk arising from business operations and financing activities. Financial risk management within the group is governed by policies and guidelines approved by the senior management/ Risk Management Committee (RMC) and Board of Directors of respective entities.

They periodically reviews operational, financial, and strategic risks and their mitigating factors. The senior management/ Risk Management Committee (RMC) has formulated a comprehensive risk management policy that outlines the framework designed to minimize the impact of uncertainty on the business. The primary objective of this policy is to ensure sustainable business growth with stability and to promote a proactive approach toward identifying, evaluating, reporting, and resolving risks associated with the group's operations. This process provides assurance that the group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures, and that financial risks are identified, measured, and managed in accordance with group policies and risk objectives. Through regular training, management standards, and procedures, the group aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment where all employees understand their roles and obligations related to risk management.

The Risk Management Committee is supported in its oversight role by the chief risk officer and the risk management team of respective entities. The RMC undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures. The results of these reviews are reported to the Board of Directors of respective entities.

Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the group is exposed to and how it manages the risks.

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(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits, investments, and foreign currency receivables, payables and derivative financial instruments. The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at reporting date. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions and the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item and equity is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates also relates to the group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency). The group manages its foreign currency risk partly by taking forward exchange contract for transactions of sales and purchases and partly balanced by purchasing of goods/services from the respective countries. The group evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

The group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting periods are as follows:

Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency exposure

Currency	As at March 31, 2026*			As at March 31, 2025*		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (in ₹)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (in ₹)	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Financial Assets						
US Dollar	243.28	94.36	22,956.76	223.21	85.47	19,078.72
Euro	26.18	108.17	2,832.28	38.50	92.53	3,562.70
Japanese Yen	670.80	0.59	395.79	1,123.90	0.57	642.75
Pound Sterling	3.70	124.58	460.93	1.10	110.65	121.72
South Korean Won	174.60	0.06	10.85	72.20	0.06	4.21
Polish Zloty	0.50	25.24	12.62	0.10	22.20	2.22
Turkish Lira	71.00	2.04	144.77	10.00	2.24	22.44
Singapore Dollar	0.22	73.00	16.08	0.49	64.16	31.44
Financial Liabilities						
US Dollar	287.47	94.36	27,126.02	394.83	85.47	33,745.63
Euro	1.96	108.98	213.37	1.11	92.70	102.90
Japanese Yen	519.90	0.59	306.75	586.90	0.57	335.65
Polish Zloty	-	-	-	0.10	22.20	2.22
Turkish Lira	338.00	2.04	689.21	266.80	2.24	598.76
Singapore Dollar	0.14	73.02	10.38	0.31	64.29	19.93

* The numbers as reported above is based on consolidated financial statement of Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited and separate financial statement of Polyplex Corporation Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary company.



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For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of change in currency exchange rates considering other variables held constant. The impact on the same on the statement of profit and loss before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities as given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gain/ (loss) Impact on profit before tax and equity		Gain/ (loss) Impact on profit before tax and equity	
	Change +5%	Change -5%	Change +5%	Change -5%
Financial Assets				
US Dollar	1,147.84	(1,147.84)	953.94	(953.94)
Euro	141.61	(141.61)	178.14	(178.14)
Japanese Yen	19.79	(19.79)	32.14	(32.14)
Pound Sterling	23.05	(23.05)	6.09	(6.09)
South Korean Won	0.54	(0.54)	0.21	(0.21)
Polish Zloty	0.63	(0.63)	0.11	(0.11)
Turkish Lira	7.24	(7.24)	1.12	(1.12)
Singapore Dollar	0.80	(0.80)	1.57	(1.57)
Financial Liabilities				
US Dollar	(1,356.30)	1,356.30	(1,687.28)	1,687.28
Euro	(10.67)	10.67	(5.15)	5.15
Japanese Yen	(15.34)	15.34	(16.78)	16.78
Polish Zloty	-	-	(0.11)	0.11
Turkish Lira	(34.46)	34.46	(29.94)	29.94
Singapore Dollar	(0.52)	0.52	(1.00)	1.00

(ii) Interest rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings and working capital. The risk is managed by the group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. The group optimises the interest rate risk by regularly monitoring the interest rate in the best interest of the group. The group has following fixed rate and floating interest rate on long term borrowing:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Floating rate borrowings	12,100.00	6,500.00
Fixed rate borrowings	11,238.34	36,986.65
Total	23,338.34	43,486.65

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax and equity	
	for the year ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
Increase by 50 basis points	(60.50)	(32.50)
Decrease by 50 basis points	60.50	32.50

The assumed movement in basis points and interest rate sensitivity is based on currently observable market environment.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Commodity price risks

The main raw materials which group procures are PTA, MEG and homopolymer and their prices are to a great extent linked to the movement of crude prices directly or indirectly and any adverse fluctuation in the raw material cost can impact the group's operating margins depending upon the ability of the group to pass on the increase in costs to its customers. As selling prices are regular negotiated / adjustment of sale prices on the basis of changes in commodity prices. The group is not significantly impacted by commodity price risk.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The group's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The group closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. The group manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents or adequate sources of financing through the use of short term loans and cash credit facility. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the group's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to its debt and concluded it to be low.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

As at March 31, 2026	Less than 1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	75,850.11	14,786.08	1,073.08	91,709.27
Lease liabilities*	566.55	1,429.68	87.94	2,084.17
Trade payable	62,570.48	-	-	62,570.48
Other financial liabilities	13,539.40	2,003.45	-	15,542.85
As at March 31, 2025	Less than 1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	51,987.59	33,869.46	650.00	86,507.05
Lease liabilities*	641.54	1,133.84	27.22	1,802.60
Trade payable	50,790.61	-	-	50,790.61
Other financial liabilities	20,593.30	-	-	20,593.30

*Represents undiscounting values

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations towards the group. The group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities including foreign exchange transaction and other financial instrument. The maximum amount of the credit exposure is equal to the carrying amounts of these receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The group only deals with parties which has good credit rating/worthiness given by external rating agencies or based on group's past assessment.

The Group assesses and manages credit risk based on following categories carried based on assumptions inputs and other factors specific to class of financial assets.

Type of credit risk	Balance sheet category	Category of ECL	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, trade receivables, investment in mutual funds and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss/Life time expected credit loss	2,40,186.32	2,12,742.91
Moderate credit risk	Trade receivable	Life time expected credit loss	1,540.24	1,788.12

Based on business environment in which group operates, a default on financial assets is considered when counter party fails to make payments within agreed timeliness. Loss rate reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering difference between current and historical economic conditions.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk exposure

The group provides for expected credit loss based on 12 months and life time expected loss basis for following financial assets

March 31, 2026

	Gross carrying	Expected credit loss	Net carrying amount
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	10,436.03	-	10,436.03
Cash and cash equivalents	32,321.87	-	32,321.87
Other bank balances (current and non current)	50,170.26	-	50,170.26
Trade receivables	1,14,035.86	(1,540.24)	1,12,495.62
Quoted investments in mutual funds and bonds	34,507.51	-	34,507.51
	2,41,471.53	(1,540.24)	2,39,931.29

March 31, 2025

	Gross carrying	Expected credit loss	Net carrying amount
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	4,083.72	-	4,083.72
Cash and cash equivalents	40,078.44	-	40,078.44
Other bank balances (current and non current)	32,933.82	-	32,933.82
Trade receivables	1,03,406.78	(1,788.12)	1,01,618.66
Quoted investments in mutual funds and bonds	34,028.27	-	34,028.27
	2,14,531.03	(1,788.12)	2,12,742.91

(i) Trade receivables

The group extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The group considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. The group has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. All customer are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all customers to collection due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default.

For certain customers, the group has obtained credit guarantee insurance, which covers up to 95% of the credit risk on outstanding balances, subject to the limits specified in the insurance policy. As a result, the group's exposure to credit risk on these receivables is significantly mitigated. Additionally, the group's trade receivables are diversified across a wide base of customers operating in various industries and geographies, thereby eliminating any significant concentration of credit risk.

The Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on trade receivables by lifetime expected credit loss method based on provision matrix. The provision rates are based on days past due for grouping at customers with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability weightage outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supporting information that is available at the reporting date about the past events, current condition and future forecast. The group does not hold collateral as security. The group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Financial instruments and deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the respective company's treasury department in accordance with the group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made in bank deposits and mutual funds. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is the carrying amounts.

The group has deposited liquid funds at various banking institutions. No impairment loss is considered necessary in respect of these fixed deposits that are with recognised commercial banks and are not past due over past years. Trade receivables and other financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as debtor failing to engage in the repayment plan with the group. The Group's maximum exposure relating to financial instrument is noted in table below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets for which allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)		
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	10,343.46	3,904.72
Cash and cash equivalents	32,321.87	40,078.44
Other bank balances (current and non current)	50,170.26	32,933.82
	92,835.59	76,916.98
Financial assets for which allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	1,12,495.62	1,01,618.66
	1,12,495.62	1,01,618.66
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Derivatives financial instruments (forward exchange contract)	92.57	179.00
Quoted investments in mutual funds	3,802.78	3,504.85
Quoted investments in other funds	255.03	-
	4,150.38	3,683.85
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted investments in bonds	30,704.73	30,523.42
	30,704.73	30,523.42

Balances with banks is subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to these banks

The ageing analysis of trade receivables considered from the date the invoice falls due (net off provision for

ECL)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables		
Neither past due nor impaired	99,868.82	89,077.46
0 to 180 days due past due date	11,870.81	12,391.15
More than 180 days past due date	755.99	150.05
Total Trade receivables	1,12,495.62	1,01,618.66

The following table summarises the reconciliation of impairment allowance measured using the life time expected credit loss model:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at the beginning of year	1,788.12	93.79
Addition during the year	-	1,623.51
Reversal of provision during the year	(476.17)	-
Foreign currency translation impact	228.29	70.82
As at the end of year	1,540.24	1,788.12



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

51 Capital management

For the purposes of Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the owners of the holding company. The primary objective of the group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The group monitors capital using net debt to equity. The group aims to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Debt-Equity ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loan and borrowing	91,709.27	86,507.05
Less: Cash and cash equivalent (net off book overdraft)	(32,321.87)	(39,942.26)
Net debts	59,387.40	46,564.79
Equity share capital	3,197.11	3,197.11
Other equity	4,20,794.37	3,73,122.98
Total Equity	4,23,991.48	3,76,320.09
Net debt to Equity (%)	14.01%	12.37%

Note:

In order to achieve the overall objective, the group's capital management, amongst the other things, aim is to ensure that it meets the financial covenant attached to interest bearing loan and borrowing that define the capital structure requirement.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

52 Other statutory information

- The Group does not have any Benami Property where any proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against any of the group companies for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- None of the group companies has been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- The Group has no balances or transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956, except for the following balances with struck-off entities:

Name of struck of Company	CIN Number	Share held as at March 31, 2026		Share held as at March 31, 2025	
		Transaction during the year	Balance at year end	Transaction during the year	Balance at year end
Unicon Fincap Private Limited	U74899DL1994PTC061342	Nil	900 of Face value ₹ 10 each	Nil	900 of Face value ₹ 10 each
Voyager 2 Infotech Private Limited	U72100MH1999PTC123108	Nil	100 of Face value ₹ 10 each	Nil	100 of Face value ₹ 10 each
SRK Enterprises Private Limited	U45203TZ2008PTC014372	Nil	400 of Face value ₹ 10 each	400 of Face value ₹ 10 each	400 of Face value ₹ 10 each
Gateway Financial Services Limited	U00804KA1994PTC016860	Nil	2,550 of Face value ₹ 10 each	2,550 of Face value ₹ 10 each	2,550 of Face value ₹ 10 each
Pravasi Enterprises Limited	U51109WB1982PLC035538	Nil	200 of Face value ₹ 10 each	200 of Face value ₹ 10 each	200 of Face value ₹ 10 each

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

- (iv) Each entity in the group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- (v) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- (vi) The Group has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
 - a. 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
 - b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- (vii) The Group does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (viii) The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- (ix) The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- (x) The borrowings obtained by the group from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken and the group has not used funds raised on short term basis for long term purpose.

53 During the current year, one of the step down subsidiary, namely EcoBlue Limited ("EcoBlue"), identified an incident involving the misappropriation of certain pass-through amount received from one of the customer, to be given to certain vendor in accordance with the terms of the underlying arrangement. The matter was investigated and necessary action has been taken against the employees involved. Management has assessed the matter and noted that the amount was a pass through amount and accordingly, there is no impact of the same on the consolidated financial statement of the Group. Further, no claims or demands have been received from the customer in relation to the incident and the business with the customer is as usual. Further, the step down subsidiary is under process of implementing the necessary controls along with the customer.

54 Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited ("PTL"), a subsidiary of the Company, holds 66.5% of the equity shares of EcoBlue Limited ("EcoBlue"), while the remaining 33.5% is held by a minority shareholder. During the year, PTL received a notice of arbitration from the minority shareholder seeking to require PTL to purchase its shareholding in EcoBlue for an approximate consideration of THB 1,312 million (approximately ₹ 37,742.86 lakh). The claim has been filed before the Thai Arbitration Institute ("TAI").

PTL has filed its statement of defence before the TAI, contesting the claim. PTL had also initiated proceedings before the Provincial Court alleging that the owner of the minority shareholder had exercised rights under the Shareholders' Agreement ("SHA") dated September 20, 2012 in bad faith and had breached certain provisions of the SHA. PTL sought damages amounting to THB 49 million (approximately ₹ 1,409.60 lakh). The Provincial Court dismissed the claim on jurisdictional grounds, holding that the dispute falls within the scope of the arbitration Tribunal (TAI). PTL has filed an appeal against the said order.

Based on its assessment of the terms of the SHA and legal advice received, management believes that PTL has no contractual obligation to acquire the minority shareholder's stake in EcoBlue and has a strong basis to defend the arbitration proceedings. Accordingly, group's management does not anticipate that arbitration proceedings have material adverse effect on Group's financial statement.

55 The holding company has maintained its books of accounts in accounting software (SAP), which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit logs) facility which was enabled through out the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in such software. However, audit logs with respect to privileged/ administrative access rights and also at database level were not enabled due to various system limitations and performance issues. Consequently, the holding company was not able to maintain and preserve audit trail in compliance with the requirement of proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in INR lakh, unless otherwise stated)

- 56** On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four new Labour Codes (the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020) consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour and employment published draft central rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has assessed that there is no material impact due to changes in these regulations to the consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Group continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the labour codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are notified.
- 57** During the current year, the holding company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) dated March 25, 2026, for the acquisition of 51% of the equity share capital of TechNova Printrite Products Private Limited (“TechNova Printrite”). Pursuant to the terms of the SPA, the holding company, subsequent to March 31, 2026, subscribed to equity shares of TechNova Printrite for an aggregate consideration of approximately ₹ 6,209.75 lakh, subject to customary closing and purchase price adjustment mechanisms as stipulated in the agreement. As the acquisition was completed after the reporting date, TechNova Printrite was not a subsidiary of the Group as at March 31, 2026. Accordingly, the transaction constitutes a non-adjusting event as per Ind AS 10, Events after reporting period and accordingly no adjustment is required to be made in these consolidated financial statements.
- 58** The group has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under section 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the group is in the process of updating the documentation for the transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence latest by due date as required under the law. The management is of the opinion that its transactions with the associated enterprises are at arm’s length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for income tax.
- 59** During the current year, Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Limited (PTL), one of the subsidiaries of the Polyplex Corporation Limited (“the Company” or “PCL”) has changed its accounting policy in relation to the recording of investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements from the cost method to the equity method w.e.f. April 01, 2025. Accordingly, PTL adjusted the transaction retrospectively as if recording investments in subsidiaries by using the equity method had always been applied. However, the change in accounting policy of PTL, does not have any impact on the Consolidated financial statement of PTL and PCL as these investments are eliminated in consolidated financial statements.
- 60** The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever considered necessary, to make them comparable with current year classification.

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 301003E/E300005

per Vikas Mehra

Partner

Membership No. 094421

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No: 000756N/N500441

per Jalaj Soni

Partner

Membership No. 528799

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Polyplex Corporation Limited

Pranay Kothari

Executive Director

DIN: 00004003

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Yogesh Kapur

Director

DIN: 00070038

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Manish Gupta

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Company Secretary

FCS: 2210

Place: Noida

Date: May 23, 2026

Form AOC-I

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures

Part “A”: Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs in Lakh)

1	S.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11											
2	Name of the Subsidiary	Polyplex (Asia) Pte. Ltd.	Polyplex (Thailand) Public Company Ltd.	Polyplex (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Polyplex Europa Polyester Film Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S	PAR LLC	Polyplex America Holdings Inc.	Polyplex USA LLC	Ecoblu Limited	PT Polyplex Films Indonesia (PT PFI)	Polyplex Europe B.V. (PEBV)	Polyplex Paketleme Cozumleri Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi (PP)											
3	Country of Incorporation	Singapore	Thailand	Singapore	Turkey	USA	USA	USA	Thailand	Indonesia	Netherlands	Turkey											
4	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 27' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026	April 01' 2025 - March 31' 2026											
5	Reporting currency as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	US \$ (in Lakh)	THB (in Lakh)	INR (in Lakh)	Euro (in Lakh)	INR (in Lakh)	US \$ (in Lakh)	INR (in Lakh)	US \$ (in Lakh)	INR (in Lakh)	THB (in Lakh)	IDR (in Lakh)	INR (in Lakh)	Euro (in Lakh)	INR (in Lakh)	TRY (in Lakh)	INR (in Lakh)						
6	Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	94.36	2.88	108.16	108.16	94.36	94.36	94.36	2.88	0.0055	108.16	2.04											
6	Share Capital	1130	1,066.26	9,000.00	25,890.68	91.45	9,890.88	40.36	4,365.19	-	466.16	43,986.40	477.09	45,017.75	1,376.50	3,959.84	54,000,000.00	29,632.66	2.00	216.32	1.00	2.04	
7	Reserve & Surplus / (Deficit)	879.27	82,967.50	1,83,902.30	5,29,039.56	50.76	5,490.07	4,041.40	4,371,115.27	-	11.31	1,067.20	319.79	30,175.07	8,457.95	24,331.33	7,76,240.29	4,259.64	10.93	1,181.96	10.93	2,108.40	
8	Total Assets	931.58	87,903.24	2,52,790.14	7,27,212.16	142.27	15,387.46	4,241.98	4,58,810.40	-	477.47	45,053.60	2,892.96	2,72,976.89	10,611.98	30,527.94	2,63,20,854.44	1,44,436.49	19.70	2,130.45	19.70	5,147.00	10,495.11
9	Total Liabilities	41.01	3,869.49	59,887.85	1,72,281.92	0.06	6.50	160.23	17,329.94	-	-	-	2,096.08	1,97,784.07	777.53	2,236.77	2,01,44,634.15	1,10,544.18	6.77	732.16	6.77	4,112.00	8,384.67
10	Investment (other than in subsidiaries)	229.29	21,635.43	2.12	6.10	-	-	86.21	9,324.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Turnover/Income	144.57	13,641.29	57,409.78	1,65,153.15	0.00	0.36	1,227.07	1,32,719.77	5.64	531.74	-	2,190.72	2,06,714.21	12,384.38	35,626.67	2,15,68,509.53	1,18,357.85	28.70	3,104.59	28.70	14,103.00	28,757.05
12	Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation	50.86	4,799.19	(2,247.36)	(6,465.08)	(0.24)	(26.42)	165.74	17,926.07	4.99	471.16	-	(227.83)	(21,497.82)	2,179.53	6,269.94	(44,66,903.03)	(8,049.67)	0.75	80.70	0.75	497.00	1,013.42
13	Provision for Taxation	6.53	616.28	(473.77)	(1,362.91)	0.00	0.05	30.08	3,253.96	0.59	55.89	-	(59.87)	(5,649.27)	24.26	69.79	(3,30,577.53)	(1,814.05)	0.16	16.95	0.16	121.00	246.73
14	Profit/ (Loss) After Taxation	44.33	4,182.91	(1,773.59)	(5,102.17)	(0.24)	(26.47)	135.65	14,672.11	4.40	415.27	-	(167.96)	(15,848.54)	2,155.27	6,200.15	(11,36,325.51)	(6,235.62)	0.59	63.75	0.59	376.00	766.69
15	Proposed Dividend	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
16	% of shareholding (Directly and/or through other Subsidiary/ies)	100.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	0.00%	51.00%	51.00%	33.92%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%



Part “B”: Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Polyplex Corporation Limited holds a 26% equity stake in its associate company, BECIS Solar 1 Private Limited (a Captive Power Company). Investment in captive power companies are held by the company as a consumer in accordance with the requirements of the Electricity Act, 2005. However, Company does not exercise significant influence over BECIS Solar 1 Private Limited as defined under Ind AS, and therefore, the financial statements of the associate are not consolidated with the financial statement of the Company.

NOTE: Company has no Joint Ventures as at 31.03.2026

For and behalf of Board of Directors of Polyplex Corporation Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Pranay Kothari	Manish Gupta	Ashok Kumar Gurnani
Executive Director	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
DIN: 00004003		FCS: 2210
Place: Noida	Place: Noida	Place: Noida
Date: May 23, 2026	Date: May 23, 2026	Date: May 23, 2026

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Sanjiv Saraf

Chairman

Mr. Pranay Kothari

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Sanjiv Chadha

Non-Executive Director (upto May 23, 2026)

Mr. Iyad Malas

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Yogesh Kapur

Independent Director

Mr. Sandip Das

Independent Director

Mr. Ranjit Singh

Independent Director (upto May 11, 2026)

Non-Independent Director (w.e.f. May 25, 2026)

Mr. Rakesh Bhartia

Independent Director (w.e.f. May 12, 2026)

Mr. Hemant Sahai

Independent Director

Mrs. Shalini Sarin

Independent Director

Company Secretary

Mr. Ashok Kumar Gurnani

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Manish Gupta

Registered Office

Lohia Head Road, Khatima - 262 308
Dist. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand
Phone: 05943-250136
Fax: 05943-250281

Corporate Office

B-37, Sector 1, Noida
Dist. Gautam Budh Nagar
Uttar Pradesh - 201 301
Board: +91.120.2443716-19
Fax: +91.120.2443724

Works

Lohia Head Road
Village Amau Khatima - 262 308
Dist. Udham Singh Nagar,
Uttarakhand

Plot No. 227 MI - 228 MI
Banna Khera Road
Village Vikrampur
Tehsil Bazpur-262 401
Dist. Udham Singh Nagar,
Uttarakhand

Statutory Auditors

S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Secretarial Auditors

RSM & Co.,
Company Secretaries

Cost Auditors

Sanjay Gupta & Associates,
Cost Accountants

Internal Auditors

Protiviti India Member Private Limited

Bankers

Axis Bank Limited	YES Bank Limited
DBS Bank India Limited	ICICI Bank Limited
HDFC Bank Limited	CTBC Bank Co., Ltd
IDBI Bank Limited	

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA)

KFin Technologies Limited
Selenium Building, Tower B, Plot No 31 & 32,
Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,
Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Telangana - 500 032, India
Tel: +91 40 6716 2222
Toll Free No. 1800-3094-001
Website: www.kfintech.com
E-mail ID: einward.ris@kfintech.com



Polyplex Corporation Limited

CIN: L25209UR1984PLC011596

Registered Office: Lohia Head Road, Khatima - 262 308,
Dist. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand

Corporate Office: B-37, Sector-1, Noida,
Dist. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - 201301

E-mail: investorrelations@polyplex.com

Website: www.polyplex.com