PATANKAR
& ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Office No. 19 to 23, 4th floor, 'Gold Wings',
S.No. 118/A, Plot No.543, Sinhgad Road,
Parvati Nagar, Pune - 411030
Telefax: 020 - 24252118 / 020 - 79630645
email : sanjay@patankarassociates.in

Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Directors of GFCL EV Products Limited

Report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements of GFCL EV Products GmbH

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose Ind AS financial statements of **GFCL EV Products GmbH** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements"). The financial information has been prepared by the management as described in Note 2.1 to these Financial Statements.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with Note 2.1 to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding 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

PATANKAR & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★ 19, Gold Wings, Parvati Nagar, Sinhgad Road, PUNE-30 and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 management is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Directors of GFCL EV Products Limited on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements of GFCL EV Products GmbH for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(continued)*

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2.1 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the holding Company, GFCL EV Products Limited, to comply with the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Act. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report must not be copied, disclosed, quoted or circulated, or referred to, in correspondence or discussion, in whole or in part or distributed to anyone other than the purpose for which it has been issued without our prior written consent.

For Patankar & Associates,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107628W

Sanjay S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place: Pune
Date: 23 May 2026
UDIN: 26049051JMMLXY8891

GFCL EV Products GmbH
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	52.13	22.87
(ii) Other financial assets	6	379.16	49.71
(b) Other current assets	7	40.59	-
Sub-total		**471.88**	**72.58**
Total Assets		**471.88**	**72.58**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Share capital	8	22.94	22.94
(b) Other equity	9	(182.02)	(11.35)
Sub-total		**(159.08)**	**11.59**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	390.43	-
(ii) Trade payables	11	48.49	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	192.04	60.99
Sub-total		**630.96**	**60.99**
Total Equity & Liabilities		**471.88**	**72.58**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached
For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 107628W

Sanjay S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place: Pune
Date: 23 May 2026

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For GFCL EV Products GmbH

Manoj Agrawal
Authorised Signatory
Chief Financial Officer
GFCL EV Products Limited (Holding Company)
Place: Vadodara
Date: 23 May 2026

GFCL EV Products GmbH

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	13	33.35	-
Total Income		**33.35**	**-**
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	14	31.14	-
Employee benefits expense	15	93.46	-
Finance costs	16	8.51	-
Other expenses	17	62.73	11.27
Total expenses		**195.84**	**11.27**
Loss before tax		**(162.49)**	**(11.27)**
Tax expense	18	-	-
Loss for the year/period		**(162.49)**	**(11.27)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(8.18)	(0.08)
Total other comprehensive income		**(8.18)**	**(0.08)**
Total comprehensive income for the year/period (comprising loss and other comprehensive income for the year/period)		**(170.67)**	**(11.35)**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration No. 107628W

Sanjay S Agrawal

Partner

Membership No. 049051

Place: Pune

Date: 23 May 2026

PATANKAR & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★ 19,Gold Wings, Parvati Nagar, Sinhgad Road, PUNE-30

For GFCL EV Products GmbH

Manoj Agrawal

Authorised Signatory

Chief Financial Officer

GFCL EV Products Limited (Holding Company)

Place: Vadodara

Date: 23 May 2026

GFCL EV Products GmbH
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

A. Share Capital	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Balance at 1 April 2024	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	22.94
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**22.94**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**22.94**

B. Other Equity			(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance at 1 April 2024	-	-	-
Loss for the period	(11.27)	-	(11.27)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	(0.08)	(0.08)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**(11.27)**	**(0.08)**	**(11.35)**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**(11.27)**	**(0.08)**	**(11.35)**
Loss for the year	(162.49)	-	(162.49)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(8.18)	(8.18)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(162.49)**	**(8.18)**	**(170.67)**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**(173.76)**	**(8.26)**	**(182.02)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 107628W

Sanjay S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place: Pune
Date: 23 May 2026

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For GFCL EV Products GmbH

Manoj Agrawal
Authorised Signatory
Chief Financial Officer
GFCL EV Products Limited (Holding Company)
Place: Vadodara
Date: 23 May 2026

GFCL EV Products GmbH

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the period	(162.49)	(11.27)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	8.51	-
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities (net)	9.58	(0.08)
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(144.40)**	**(11.35)**
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(329.45)	(49.71)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(40.59)	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	48.49	-
Increase /(decrease) in other financial liabilities	131.05	60.99
Cash used in operations	**(334.90)**	**(0.07)**
Income-tax paid (net)	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	**(334.90)**	**(0.07)**
B Cash flow from investing activities	-	-
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Inter-corporate deposits from holding company	364.16	-
Capital contribution received during the period	-	22.94
Net cash generated from financing activities	**364.16**	**22.94**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**29.26**	**22.87**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	22.87	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**52.13**	**22.87**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities during the year ended: **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Current Borrowings	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Cash flows	364.16	-
Interest expense	8.51	-
Net Foreign exchange loss	17.76	-
Closing balance	**390.43**	-

Notes:

1) The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method.

2) Components of cash and cash equivalents are as per Note 5.

3) The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 107628W

Sanjay S Agrawal

Partner

Membership No. 049051

Place: Pune

Date: 23 May 2026

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For GFCL EV Products GmbH

Manoj Agrawal

Authorised Signatory

Chief Financial Officer

GFCL EV Products Limited (Holding Company)

Place: Vadodara

Date: 23 May 2026

GFCL EV Products GmbH
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Company information

GFCL EV Products GmbH ("the Company") is incorporated on 9 July 2024 in Germany and is a wholly owned subsidiary of GFCL EV Products Limited, India ("the Holding Company") which is a subsidiary of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited, India.

The Company is yet to commence its commercial operations and is proposed to be engaged in the business of import and export, processing, distribution, marketing and storage of polymers and organic and inorganic compounds for catering to the needs of EV and ESS battery chemical segment/s. The area of operations of the Company will be mainly in the Germany.

The Company's registered office is located at Esplanade 40, 9. Stock, 20354 Hamburg, Germany.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These special purpose financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and are prepared for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements of the holding company, GFCL EV Products Limited, India. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standards initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use (see Note 2.3) and the disclosures in respect of material accounting policies are made accordingly.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue on 23 May 2026.

2.2 Basis of preparation, presentation and measurement

The functional currency of the Company is Euro. However, for purposes of preparation of consolidated financial statements of the holding company, as aforesaid, these financial statements have been translated into Indian Rupees, being presentation currency, in accordance with the methodology prescribed for conversion of financial statements in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 21: Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, up to two decimal places, unless otherwise indicated.

For the purpose of presenting these financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company are translated into Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost basis except, certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value or amortised cost (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

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Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of products or services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards.

a) Following changes are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 vide notification dated 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 issued by MCA:

   - Amendments to Ind AS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - These amendments provide guidance regarding estimating the spot exchange rate when the currency is not exchangeable. The amendments also require disclosure of information by entities that enables users of its financial

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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.

- Amendments to Ind AS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance.

- Amendments to Ind AS 7: Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107: Financial Instruments - This amendment in Ind AS 7 requires entities to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk.

- Amendments to Ind AS 12: Income Taxes - Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and require companies to disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The amendments also require companies to provide new disclosures to compensate for potential loss of information resulting from the relief.

  The above amendments did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

b) Following changes are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 April 2026

- Amendments to Ind AS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements and Ind AS 10: Events after the Reporting Period - Ind AS 10 has been amended to remove the previous treatment under which a lender's post reporting date waiver, granted before the financial statements were approved for issue, of a breach of a material covenant in a long term loan arrangement that occurred on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand at the reporting date, was regarded as an adjusting event.

  For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, any breach of a covenant, whether material or immaterial, occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event.

  The above amendments will not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3. Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation by transfer of control of promised product or service to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers.

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GFCL EV Products GmbH
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Sale of products: Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the control of the goods has been transferred to the customer. The performance obligation in case of sale of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e. when the material is shipped to the customer or on delivery to the customer, as per the terms of the contract.

No element of financing is deemed present as the payment of transaction price is either made in advance / due immediately at the point of sale or the sales are made with a credit term upto 90 days, which is consistent with the market practice. There are no contracts where the period between the transfer of promised goods or services to the customers and payment by the customers exceed one year. Consequently, no adjustment is required to the transaction price for the time value of money.

Contract balances:

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as trade receivable. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. 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. Contract liabilities are presented as 'Advances from customer'.

3.2 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.3 Foreign currency transactions and translation

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rates. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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3.4 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. All short-term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees and recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. These benefits include wages and salaries etc.

Long-term employee benefits:

The Company has only has only defined contribution plan under long term employee benefits.

Defined contribution plans:
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plan viz. employer's contribution to social security tax, are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Payments to defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The Company presents the component of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'.

3.5 Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of 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 recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would 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. Contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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3.6 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease viz. whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value on initial recognition except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A] Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. In case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

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b) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

c) Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and
ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

ii. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in equity instruments, classified under financial assets, are initially measured at fair value. The Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVTOCI.

The Company does not have any financial assets in this category.

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iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company does not have any financial assets in this category.

d) Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

e) Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs:

i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;
ii. The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;
iii. The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);
iv. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability.

The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

f) Impairment of financial assets:

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In case of assets measured at amortized cost assets, the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses'/ 'Other income'.

B] Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

i. Equity instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

ii. Financial Liabilities:

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the fair value.

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b) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

c) Foreign exchange gains and losses:

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

d) Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognized 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 between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.8 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognized in Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises of amount of tax payable on taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the German Tax laws and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and

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liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Presentation of current and deferred tax:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

4. Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management 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. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.
Following are the critical judgements, assumptions and use of estimates that have most significant effects on the amounts recognized in these financial statements:

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a) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigations and other claims against the Company. Judgment is required to determine the probability of such potential liabilities actually crystallising. In case the probability is low, the same is treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

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

5: Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks - in current accounts	52.13	22.87
	52.13	**22.87**

6: Other financial assets (at amortised cost)

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Other receivables		
Receivables from holding company (see note 23)	379.16	49.71
	379.16	**49.71**

7: Other assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Advances to employees	39.39	-
VAT refund receivable	1.20	-
	40.59	**-**

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

8: Share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Capital contribution at par value	22.94	22.94
	22.94	**22.94**

a) Reconciliation of capital contribution at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	No. of units	(Rs. in Lakhs)
As at 1 April 2024	-	-
Capital contribution during the period	25,000	22.94
As at 31 March 2025	**25,000**	**22.94**
As at 31 March 2026	**25,000**	**22.94**

b) Capital contribution held by Holding Company

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	% shareholding
As at 31 March 2026		
GFCL EV Products Limited, India	22.94	100%
As at 31 March 2025		
GFCL EV Products Limited, India	22.94	100%

9: Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings	(173.76)	(11.27)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(8.26)	(0.08)
	(182.02)	**(11.35)**

a) Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(11.27)	-
Loss for the year/period	(162.49)	(11.27)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(173.76)**	**(11.27)**
b) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(0.08)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year/period	(8.18)	(0.08)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(8.26)**	**(0.08)**

Foreign currency translation reserve is on account of translation of assets and liabilities from functional to presentation currency - see Note 2.2

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GFCL EV Products GmbH

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

10: Borrowings

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Unsecured		
Inter-corporate deposits from holding company	390.43	-
Total	**390.43**	-

Terms of unsecured borrowings:

a) The inter-corporate deposits received from the holding company are unsecured and repayable in future subject to stabilisation of cash flows of the Company or upon demand by the holding company, whichever is earlier and carry interest @ 6.00 % p.a.

b) There is no default in repayment of principal and payment of interest on borrowings.

11: Trade payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade payables	48.49	-
	48.49	-

For trade payables ageing - see Note 22

12: Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Other payables	192.04	60.99
	192.04	**60.99**

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

13: Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Sale of products	33.35	-
	33.35	**-**

Disaggregated revenue information:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
On the basis of type of goods		
Fluoropolymers (PVDF)	33.35	-
	33.35	**-**

Performance obligation

The performance obligation in case of sale of products is satisfied at a point in time i.e., when the material is shipped to the customer or on delivery to the customer, in terms of the contract.

There are no remaining performance obligations as at the end of the year. For this purpose, as permitted under Ind AS 115, the transaction price allocated to contracts for original expected duration of one year or less are not considered.

Reconciliation of gross revenue with revenue from contracts with customers

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Gross revenue	33.35	-
Less: Discounts, rebates etc.	-	
Net revenue recognised from contracts with customers	**33.35**	**-**

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

14: Purchases of stock-in-trade

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Purchases of stock-in-trade	31.14	-
	31.14	**-**

15: Employee benefits expense

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Salaries	283.31	41.02
Contribution to employee benefits plan	52.52	8.75
	335.83	49.77
Less: Reimbursement from holding company	(242.37)	(49.77)
	93.46	**-**

16: Finance Costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Interest on inter company deposit	8.51	-
	8.51	**-**

17: Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Travelling and conveyance expense	75.12	-
Less: Reimbursement from holding company	(52.67)	-
	22.45	-
Rent	7.35	-
Legal and professional fees and expenses	15.18	1.64
Office expenses	12.34	0.50
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	0.37	-
Miscellaneous expenses	5.04	9.13
	62.73	**11.27**

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

18. Tax expense recognised in profit or loss

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the profit or loss	-	-

18.1 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Loss before tax	(162.49)	(11.27)
Income tax expense calculated at applicable tax rates	(52.44)	(3.64)
Tax losses for which no deferred tax assets is recognized	52.44	3.64
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	-	-

The corporate tax rates used in the above reconciliations is 32.275% as per the German Tax Laws.

18.2 As at 31 March 2026, un-used tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized are as under:

Nature of tax losses	Financial Year	Gross amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Expiry date
Business losses	2025-2026	162.49	No Expiry
Business losses	2024-2025	11.27	No Expiry

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19 Financial Instruments:

19.1 Capital Management

The capital structure of the Company consists of total equity and debt from holding company. The Company is wholly owned by its holding company and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

19.2 Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
a) Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	52.13	22.87
(b) Other financial assets	379.16	49.71
Total financial assets	**431.29**	**72.58**
b) Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Borrowings	390.43	-
(b) Trade payables	48.49	-
(c) Other financial liabilities	192.04	60.99
Total financial liabilities	**630.96**	**60.99**

The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

19.3 Financial risk management

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of inter corporate deposits from holding company, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's present activities. The Company's financial assets comprises of bank balances and other receivables.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk management activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and the financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

a) Market Risk Management

Market risk comprises of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Company does not have any exposure to foreign currency risk and other price risk. Further, the Company does not have exposure to interest rate risk since the borrowing is only from the holding company which is at fixed rate of interest.

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

19 Financial Instruments - continued

b) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from bank balances and other receivables. Credit risk arising from bank balances is limited since the counterparty is a reputed bank. Further, other receivable is only from holding company and hence there is no credit risk.

c) Liquidity Risk Management

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2026			
Borrowings	390.43	-	**390.43**
Trade payables	48.49	-	**48.49**
Other financial liabilities	192.04	-	**192.04**
Total	**630.96**	**-**	**630.96**
As at 31 March 2025			
Other financial liabilities	60.99	-	60.99
Total	**60.99**	**-**	**60.99**

Liabilities of the Company will be repaid with the support of the holding company and bank balances.

19.4 Financial instrument measured at amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statement are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different than the values that be eventually received or paid.

20 Employee benefits:

Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the related service is rendered.

Contribution to Social Security Tax and Workmen's Compensation Insurance of Rs. 52.52 lakhs (previous year Rs. 8.75 lakhs) is recognised as an expense and included in "Contribution to employee benefit plans" in Statement of Profit and Loss. Out of above amount, the amount of Rs. 38.35 lakhs (previous year Rs. 8.75 lakhs) is reimbursed by the holding company.

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

21 Additional regulatory information as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 which needs to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the holding company:

a) Details of benami property held:

No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the Rules made thereunder.

b) Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

c) Loans and advances granted to related party

The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties.

d) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

e) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) 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, 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.

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026

22. Trade Payables ageing schedule

Ageing for trade payables - outstanding as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year *	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed dues - Others	48.49	-	-	-	**48.49**
(ii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**48.49**	-	-	-	**48.49**

(*) includes unbilled dues of Rs. 42.32 lakhs

There were no trade payables outstanding as at 31 March 2025.

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GFCL EV Products GmbH
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

23 Related party disclosures

A. Names of related parties:

Where control exists:
(i) GFCL EV Products India Limited, India - holding company
(ii) Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited, India - holding company of GFCL EV Products India Limited, India
(iii) Inox Leasing and Finance Limited, India - holding company of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited, India
(iv) Mr. Vivek Jain - ultimate controlling party

Other related party with whom there are transactions during the year
(i) Gujarat Fluorochemicals GmbH - fellow subsidiary

B. Transactions during the year: **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	From 9 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
a)	**GFCL EV Products Limited**		
i	Inter-corporate deposits taken	364.16	-
ii	Interest paid on Inter-corporate deposits	8.51	-
iii	Capital contribution during the year	-	22.94
iv	Reimbursement of expenses (received)/payments made on behalf by the Company.	295.04	49.83
b)	**Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited**		
	Purchase of goods	28.11	-
c)	**Gujarat Fluorochemicals GmbH**		
	Reimbursement of expenses (paid)/payments made on behalf of the Company.	119.86	60.12

C. Amount outstanding as at the end of the year : **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Amounts payable		
	Gujarat Fluorochemicals GmbH		
	Other payables	192.04	60.99
	GFCL EV Products Limited		
i.	Inter-corporate deposits taken	381.38	-
ii.	Interest accrued on inter-corporate deposit	9.05	-
	Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd		
	Trade Payable	0.31	-
	Amounts receivable		
	GFCL EV Products Limited		
	Other receivables	379.16	49.71

As per our report of even date attached
For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No. 107628W

Sanjay S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place: Pune
Date: 23 May 2026

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Chartered Accountants

For GFCL EV Products GmbH

Manoj Agrawal
Authorised Signatory
Chief Financial Officer
GFCL EV Products Limited (Holding Company)
Place: Vadodara
Date: 23 May 2026