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Date: January 31, 2026

To,

Listing Department BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400001	Listing & Compliance Department National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor Plot No. C/1, “G” Block Bandra- Kurla Complex Bandra(E), Mumbai- 400051
BSE Scrip Code: 544020	NSE Symbol: ESAFSFB

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Intimation about Newspaper Publication of Unaudited Standalone Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended December 31, 2025

We hereby inform you that pursuant to Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Unaudited Standalone Financial Results of the Bank for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2025 were published and appeared today, January 31, 2026, in all editions of "Business Line", an English Newspaper and all editions of "Deepika", a Malayalam Newspaper. Requesting you to take the same into your records.

A copy of the same is enclosed herewith.

Requesting you to take the same into your records.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,

For ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited

Ranjith Raj. P
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

QUICKLY.

Forex reserves rise to all-time high of \$709 b



Mumbai: The country's foreign reserves jumped by \$8.053 billion to an all-time high of \$709.413 billion during the week ended January 23, the RBI said on Friday. In the previous reporting week, the forex kitty had jumped by \$14.167 billion to \$701.36 billion. The reserves had touched an all-time high of \$704.89 billion in September 2024. During the week ended January 23, foreign currency assets jumped by \$2.367 billion to \$562.885 billion. Value of the gold reserves jumped by \$5.635 billion to \$123.088 billion. PTI

Coromandel Q3 profit falls to ₹488 crore



Hyderabad: Coromandel International, a Murugappa Group company, reported a lower net profit of ₹488 crore in the third quarter ended December 31, 2024, against ₹508 crore in the comparable quarter of the previous year. Total income stood at ₹8,863 crore (₹7,049 crore). The board has approved an interim dividend of ₹9 a share, representing nine times the face value of ₹1. OUR BUREAU

Engineering exports dip 1.28% in Dec, but US shipments defy trend

Our Bureau
New Delhi

Engineering export growth in December slowed to 1.28 per cent (year-on-year) at \$10.98 billion, but shipments to the US stayed on the positive track despite the punitive tariffs, according to EEPIC India.

Exports to the EU posted a robust growth of 7.5 per cent during the month at \$1.99 billion, despite the growing protectionism in the region. The India-EU free trade agreement will result in higher gains, said Pankaj Chadha, Chairman, EEPIC India.

Although engineering exports in December were the second highest during fiscal 2025-26, behind the November high of \$11.01 billion, the growth was marginal due to the high base of the previous year, an analysis by EEPIC highlighted.

"While the high engineering export growth of November resulted from a lower statistical base, the slower year-on-year growth in December was due to a higher base," it explained.

In December, engineering exports to the US grew by a marginal 1 per cent to \$1.66 billion from \$1.64 billion in

'It may be overstating the case that private sector investment is static'

GROWTH CATALYST. Gross fixed capital formation ratio of GDP at 30-31% shows rise in private capex: CEA

bl.interview

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Shishir Sinha
New Delhi

Chief Economic Advisor V Anantha Nageswaran said that gross fixed capital formation ratio of GDP at 30-31 per cent shows private sector investment is growing. A day after tabling the Economic Survey in Parliament, the CEA spelt out the larger message behind the various observations contained in it.

Edited excerpts:

Can you elaborate on your suggestion in the Economic Survey to turn global headwinds into tailwinds?

Global challenges are a given. They will continue to exert their downward pressure. But we use this as a spur, as a motivator, for instance, for striking free trade agreements with many other regions and nations.

The private sector invests in quality, R&D, innovation and, in return for protection from external competition, gets its act together and does not demand protection for more than X number of years.

We scale up our competitiveness to global standards. At the household level, there is an equally important role. Treating public goods with the same care as private property, investing in physical, mental and emotional well-being, and acquiring



skills relevant both to an AI-driven economy and sectors where human capabilities will continue to matter, are all critical.

If global uncertainty pushes us to act in a more concerted, decisive and accelerated manner on these fronts, many of the challenges posed by external headwinds begin to lose their relevance. The environment does not change, but our preparedness does.

Private investments have not scaled up in consonance with public capital expenditure. To what extent can growth depend solely on public investment?

FY25 numbers will come only in February 2026, but whatever numbers I am seeing from corporate data, in FY25, investment did grow significantly. I think we are probably overstating the situation with regard to

private capex. But I would concede geopolitical uncertainties, trade-related uncertainties, the presence of a large manufacturing company with excess capacity operating and exporting its products elsewhere.

All these issues need to be viewed with the need to now locate your production in countries which have high tariff imposed on India. You have to manufacture there to be able to sell there. All this naturally exerts some pressure on domestic investment or domestic capital spending.

But overall, if I look at the gross fixed capital formation ratio of GDP at 30-31 per cent, under the current circumstances, I think these are very respectable numbers.

The Survey has highlighted an interesting aspect of swadeshi by suggesting it should not mean

building import walls but focus on developing export capacities. What are the prerequisites for such a model?

I think *swadeshi* is necessary. We need to indigenise because the world is not going to supply everything that we need and supply chains are being weaponised. All I'm saying is we should do it in a manner which builds resilience, so that becomes a springboard to become strategically indispensable. We use protection to enhance our capabilities, but not to dump inferior goods in domestic markets.

As pointed out in the Survey, there are just a handful of PLI sectors performing well on the export front. What should be done to improve the performance of the laggard sectors? Will you also advocate including more sectors in the PLI basket?

I don't want to. It's a question that will be answered by DPIIT.

The government is addressing the export issue through multiple FTAs. Whether it is PLI or not, the government has been taking measures to improve the export prospects of our businesses.

And therefore, export performance will improve automatically when these future agreements become operational.

Simultaneously, we con-

tinue to work for the medium-term areas of export competitiveness. And that is why we write about the importance of reducing inversion, removing inversion or cross-subsidisation of electricity and fleet, et cetera.

All these things add to domestic manufacturing cost. They basically allow the cost of capital to go down. Once we build manufacturing and exports and start achieving lower deficits or, at some point in time, they become external surpluses and that's the lower cost of capital.

We also help businesses manage their overall input costs, and this is how we boost exports. PLI is one of the mechanisms, it's not the only mechanism.

What more can be done to support the falling rupee?

It's very difficult to speculate on what needs to be done because we have talked about the important drivers of currency strength and stability over the medium term. And those things are not achieved overnight.

We need to build that currency strength and stability over time with competitive manufacturing and exports. In the short run, sometimes we just have to make sure that it doesn't grow into a macro-stability concern, which is not the case right now. It is an area that the central bank deals with, therefore it is not appropriate on my part to speculate on the actions to be taken.

At ₹8.55 lakh crore, fiscal deficit during April-Dec nears 54.5% of FY26 target

Fiscal health (Amount in ₹ crore/April-December)

Head	2025-26	2024-25	Change in %
Revenue receipts	24,79,109	22,90,710	8.22
Tax revenue (Net)	19,39,254	18,43,053	5.22
Non-tax revenue	5,39,855	4,47,657	20.6
Non-Debt capital receipts	46,047	27,295	68.7
Total receipts	25,25,156	23,18,005	8.94
Revenue expenditure	25,93,063	25,46,757	1.82
Capital expenditure	7,87,935	6,85,337	14.97
Total expenditure	33,80,998	32,32,094	4.61
Fiscal deficit	8,55,842	9,14,089	-6.37

Source: CGA

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi

Ahead of the presentation of the Union Budget, the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) on Friday reported that the Centre's fiscal deficit at the end of December stood at ₹8.55 lakh crore, or 54.5 per cent of the Budget Estimate. "The main shortfall would be the low nominal GDP growth of 8 per cent against the budgeted growth of 10.1 per cent," said Srivastava.

in gross tax revenues implies that the fiscal deficit target can be met without any substantial cuts in revenue expenditure. This would also be helped by the fact that non-tax revenues are already at 92.6 per cent of the Budget Estimates. "The main shortfall would be the low nominal GDP growth of 8 per cent against the budgeted growth of 10.1 per cent," said Srivastava.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure incurred by the Centre was ₹33.8 lakh crore (66.7 per cent of the corresponding BE 2025-26), of which ₹25.93 lakh crore was on the revenue account and ₹7.87 lakh crore on the capital account. Of the total revenue expenditure, ₹9.11 lakh crore was on account of interest payments and ₹3.17 lakh crore on subsidies.

"We expect the potential miss on the taxes side to be offset by higher-than-budgeted non-tax revenues and sizeable expenditure savings in revenue spending... We do not anticipate the FY2026 RE to indicate a higher fiscal deficit than the FY2026 BE," said Aditi Naik, Chief Economist, ICRA.

Non-food bank credit grows 14.4% in Dec; spike in lending to MSMEs

Our Bureau
Mumbai

Non-food bank credit grew at a robust clip of 14.4 per cent year-on-year (y-o-y) as of December 31, 2025, on the back of increased demand from industry, services and personal loan segments, as per the RBI's data on sectoral deployment of bank credit for December.

Non-food bank credit grew at 11.1 per cent as of December 27, 2024. Scheduled commercial

banks' (SCBs) credit to industry recorded a 13.3 per cent y-o-y growth, compared with 7.5 per cent in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year.

While credit to 'micro and small' industries showed sharp acceleration in growth, 'medium' industries continued to exhibit robust expansion. Credit to large industries also picked up, as per the RBI's statement.

POSITIVE SIGN
Referring to the pick-up in credit to large industries,

per cent in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year), supported by higher growth in segments such as 'non-banking financial companies', 'trade' and 'commercial real estate'.

Credit to the personal loans segment recorded a 14.4 per cent y-o-y growth, as compared with 12 per cent a year ago.

The RBI said that while segments such as 'vehicle loans' and 'loans against gold jewellery' sustained robust credit growth, 'housing' witnessed steady growth while

'credit card outstanding' growth decreased.

Sabnavis said vehicle loan growth had virtually doubled, thus contributing to overall demand in the personal loans segment.

Unsecured loan growth was also higher compared to the previous year, indicating higher borrowing for consumption backed by the GST cut too also contributing to the same.

NBCF credit has been higher this year, due to the reversal of the higher capital norms imposed in 2024.

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EXTRACT OF THE DETAILED FORMAT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			Nine months ended		Year ended
		31 st December 2025	30 th September 2025	31 st December 2024	31 st December 2025	31 st December 2024	31 st March 2025
1	Total Income from Operations	1,16,344	96,498	1,06,178	3,15,179	3,29,253	4,32,930
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period/ year before Tax	913	(15,542)	(28,239)	(25,549)	(45,213)	(69,297)
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period/ year after Tax	712	(11,581)	(21,090)	(18,991)	(33,820)	(52,139)
4	Total Comprehensive Income for the period/ year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Paid up Equity Share Capital	51,557	51,551	51,508	51,557	51,508	51,543
6	Reserves Excluding (Revaluation Reserves)	-	-	-	-	-	1,42,958
7	Share Premium	77,982	77,952	77,683	77,982	77,683	77,908
8	Net Worth	1,75,599	1,74,850	2,12,366	1,75,599	2,12,366	1,94,501
9	Outstanding Debt	2,61,543	2,11,280	1,69,343	2,61,543	1,69,343	1,40,573
10	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Debt Equity Ratio	0.46	0.66	0.64	0.46	0.64	0.56
12	Earnings Per Share (EPS) (Face Value of ₹ 10/- each)*	0.14	(2.25)	(4.10)	(3.68)	(6.57)	(10.13)
	- Diluted (₹)	0.14	(2.24)	(4.09)	(3.67)	(6.56)	(10.12)
13	Total Debts ** to Total Assets	8.98%	7.79%	6.33%	8.98%	6.33%	5.17%
14	Capital Adequacy Ratio - Basel II	22.68%	22.43%	22.70%	22.68%	22.70%	21.84%

