



STANPACKS (INDIA) LTD.



WE SHARE OUR JOY

AN ISO 9001 : 2015 COMPANY

CIN : L36991TN1991PLC021888

SSE/AGM-3/2022-23/

19.07.2022

To
BSE Ltd.,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai 400 001

Dear Sirs,

Ref: SCRIP CODE NO.530931

Sub: Submission of Notice of 31st Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Annual Report for the FY2021-22 of the Company under Regulation 34 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Pursuant to Regulation 34 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed the Notice of 31st AGM and Annual Report of the Company for the FY 2021-22.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
for STANPACKS (INDIA) LTD.

G S Sridhar
Joint Managing Director and CFO



Encl.: As above

"IF YOU ARE SATISFIED TELL OTHERS, IF NOT TELL US"

Regd. Off : No. 4, Nowroji Road, Chetpet, Chennai - 600 031.
Phone : 91-44-2645 2325, 2645 1722, 2646 1415 Fax : 91-44-2645 1720
E-mail : sl@blissgroup.com Website : <http://www.blissgroup.com> www.stanpacks.in



STANPACKS (INDIA) LTD

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2021-22

**ANNUAL
REPORT**



WE SHARE OUR JOY

ANNUAL REPORT 2021 - 22

SL. NO.	TABLE OF CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Corporate Information	2
2	Notice of Annual General Meeting	3
3	Directors' Report	10
Annexure to the Directors' Report		
4	Management Discussion and Analysis	18
5	Secretarial Auditor Report	24
6	Conservation of Energy, Research Development, Technological Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo	27
Standalone Financial Statements		
7	Independent Auditor's Report	28
8	Balance Sheet	37
9	Statement of Profit and Loss	38
10	Cash Flow Statement	39
11	Statement of Changes in Equity	40
12	Notes to the Financial Statements	43

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (as on 31st May 2022)	SRI G.V GOPINATH	Managing Director
	SRI G.S. SRIDHAR	Joint Managing Director & Chief Financial Officer
	SRI G.S. RAJASEKAR	Non-Executive Director
	SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAN	Non-Executive Independent Director
	SMT SHOBHA GUPTA	Non-Executive Independent Director
	SRI R. SUKUMAR	Non-Executive Independent Director
REGISTERED OFFICE	<p>“S.K. ENCLAVE” New No.4, (Old No.47), Nowroji Road, Chetpet, Chennai – 600 031, Phone: 044-26451722, 044-26461415, 044-26452325 Fax: 91-44-26451720 E-Mail: info@blissgroup.com Website: http://www.stanpacks.in CIN – L36991TN1991PLC021888</p>	
WORKS	<p>Sholipalayam Village, Sholavaram, Ponneri Taluk, Chennai 600 067, Tamil Nadu</p>	
REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT	<p>Cameo Corporate Services Ltd. Subramaniam Building, No.1, Club House Road, Mount Road, Chennai-600 002 Phone: 044–28460390 Fax: 044-28460129</p>	
LISTING	BSE Ltd.	
BANKERS	Karnataka Bank Limited	
COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER	Mr. Anup Hegde P	
STATUTORY AUDITORS	<p>M/s. J.V. Ramanujam & Co, Chartered Accountants F-1, Lakshmi, Old No.28, New No.56, Third Main Road, Raja Annamalaipuram, Chennai 600028</p>	
SECRETARIAL AUDITORS	<p>M/s. Lakshmmi Subramanian & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Chennai</p>	
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	Date & Time	11 th August 2022, Thursday @ 10.30 a.m. Through Video Conference (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)
	Deemed Venue	“S.K. ENCLAVE” New No.4, (Old No.47) Nowroji Road, Chetpet, Chennai – 600 031

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a **“Green Initiative in the Corporate Governance”** by allowing paperless compliances by the companies and has issued circulars, stating that service of notice/ documents including Annual Report can be sent by e – mail to its members. To support this green initiative of the Government in full measure, members who have not registered their e – mail addresses, so far, are requested to register their e – mail addresses in respect of electronic holdings with the depository through their concerned Depository Participants. Members who hold shares in physical form are requested to register their mail address with the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent viz. Cameo corporate Services Ltd, Chennai.

NOTICE OF 31st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty First Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Stanpacks (India) Limited is scheduled to be held at 10.30 A.M on Thursday, the 11th August 2022 through Video Conference (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) with the Registered Office of the Company, "S.K. ENCLAVE", New No.4, (Old No.47), Nowroji Road, Chetpet, Chennai – 600 031 as deemed venue to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

Item No. 01: Adoption of Annual Accounts:

To receive, consider and adopt the audited Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st March, 2022 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the Financial Year ended on that date and the report of the Board of Directors' and Auditor's thereon.

Item No. 02: Reappointment of Director:

To appoint a director in place of Sri G.S. Rajasekar (DIN: 00086002) who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Item No. 03: Reappointment of Statutory Auditors of the Company:

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 Sections 139, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), M/s. J.V. Ramanujam & Co, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration Number. 0029475), be and is hereby re-appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company and to hold office for a term of five years from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of Thirty Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company on such remuneration as may be mutually agreed between the Board of Directors of the Company and the Statutory Auditors.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company (including any committee thereof) be and is hereby authorised to fix the remuneration payable to the statutory auditors of the Company, from time to time including the actual travelling and out of pocket expenses incurred in connection with the audit, in addition to taxes as applicable.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things and to take all such steps as may be required in this connection including seeking all necessary approvals to give effect to this resolution and to settle any questions, difficulties or doubts that may arise in this regard."

**By Order of the Board
For Stanpacks (India) Limited**

**Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2022**

**G.V. Gopinath
Managing Director**

NOTES:

1. As you are aware, in view of the situation arising due to COVID-19 global pandemic, the general meetings of the companies shall be conducted as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 and Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020. The forthcoming AGM/EGM will thus be held through through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM). Hence, Members can attend and participate in the ensuing AGM/EGM through VC/OAVM.
2. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and MCA Circulars dated April 08, 2020, April 13, 2020 and May 05, 2020 the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM/EGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized e-Voting's agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as the e-voting system on the date of the EGM/AGM will be provided by CDSL.
3. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars and SEBI Circular dated January 15, 2021 and SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2022/62 dated 13.05.2022 read with Circular dated May12, 2020, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2021-22 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2021-22 will also be available on the Company's website www.stanpacks.in and website of the Stock Exchange i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com.
4. The Members can join the EGM/AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the EGM/AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to atleast 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include 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. who are allowed to attend the EGM/AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.
5. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of ascertaining the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013. The attendance slip, proxy form and route map have not been annexed to the Notice/Annual Report since the AGM is being held through VC/OAVM.
6. Pursuant to MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. However, in pursuance of Section 112 and Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, representatives of the members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting.
7. In line with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.stanpacks.in. The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com. The AGM Notice is also disseminated on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility and e-voting system during the AGM) i.e. www.evotingindia.com.
8. The AGM has been convened through VC/OAVM in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020 and MCA Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 and MCA Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020, General Circular No.21/2021 dated 14.12.2021 and General Circular No.2/2022 dated 05.05.2022.
9. In continuation of this Ministry's **General Circular No. 2/2022**, dated 05th May, 2022 and after due examination, it has been decided to allow companies whose AGMs were due to be held in the year 2022, or become due in the year 2022, to conduct their AGMs on or before 31.12.2022, in accordance with the requirements provided in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the General Circular No. 20/2020 as per MCA circular no. 02/2021 dated January,13,2021 and General Circular No.21/2021 dated 14.12.2021.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS FOR E-VOTING AND JOINING VIRTUAL MEETINGS ARE AS UNDER:

Step 1 : Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

Step 2 : Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

- (i) The voting period begins on 08th August 2022, Monday at 09.00a.m. and ends on 10th August 2022, Wednesday at 05.00p.m. During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) of 04th August 2022 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.
- (ii) Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.
- (iii) Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. **SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated 09.12.2020**, under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facility to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to **all the demat account holders, by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants**. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

Step 1 : Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

- (iv) In terms of **SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020** on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to above said SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for **Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL** is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or visit www.cdslindia.com and click on Login icon and select New System Myeasi. 2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers i.e. CDSL/NSDL/KARVY/LINKINTIME, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3) If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration. 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page or click on https://evoting.cdslindia.com/Evoting/EvotingLogin The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.

<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsd.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2) If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsd.com. Select “Register Online for IDeAS “Portal or click at https://eservices.nsd.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp 3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsd.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, 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 hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.
<p>Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants</p>	<p>You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, 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. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p>

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL

Login type	Helpdesk details
<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL</p>	<p>Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022- 23058738 and 22-23058542-43.</p>
<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL</p>	<p>Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30</p>

Step 2 : Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

- (v) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for **Physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding in Demat form.**
- 1) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.
 - 2) Click on “Shareholders” module.
 - 3) Now enter your User ID

- a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
 - b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
 - c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
- 4) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.
 - 5) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier e-voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.
 - 6) If you are a first-time user follow the steps given below:

For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.	
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by Company/RTA or contact Company/RTA.
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field.

- (vi) After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.
- (vii) Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
- (viii) For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.
- (ix) Click on the EVSN for the relevant "STANPACKS (INDIA) LIMITED" on which you choose to vote.
- (x) On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.
- (xi) Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.
- (xii) After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.
- (xiii) Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
- (xiv) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.
- (xv) If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.
- (xvi) **Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians –For Remote Voting only.**
 - Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the "Corporates" module.
 - A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
 - After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
 - The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.

- A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz; customerservices@lsa-india.com or cs-sl@blissgroup.com, if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM & E-VOTING DURING MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
3. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.
4. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops /iPads for better experience.
5. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
6. 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.
7. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance at least **10 days prior to meeting** mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at (company email id). The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance **10 days prior to meeting** mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at (company email id). These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.
8. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.
9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.
10. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL/MOBILE NO ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY/DEPOSITORIES.

1. For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to cs-sl@blissgroup.com/murali@cameoindia.com.
2. For Demat shareholders - Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP).
3. For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022- 23058738 and 022-23058542/43.

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, (CDSL,) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call on 022-23058542/43.

DETAILS OF THE DIRECTOR SEEKING APPOINTMENT / RE-APPOINTMENT AT THE 31st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

{In pursuance of Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2)}

Item No.	2
Name of Director	Sri G.S. Rajasekar
Age	52 Years
Qualification	B.Com, ASM, AICWA, MBA (University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA.), CISA (Information Systems Audit and Control Association, USA)
Brief profile including expertise	Sri G.S. Rajasekar has over 27 years of rich and exhaustive experience in the areas of Accounting, BPO, Finance, Taxation, Audit, Consulting, Information Technology, Operations, Banking, Corporate Planning Investment Advisory and has held senior management positions during his career. He started his career in year 1994 with Hello World Inc., in New York, USA as Accounting and System Analyst. During the year 1995, he joined Council on International Educational Exchange, New York., USA as Manager & Senior Cost Accountant, Flown Revenue. He joined BLISS Group of Companies, Chennai, India in 1997 as Vice President - Corporate Planning, Projects & IT and later on appointed as Group CFO & Head IT. He was then appointed as a Chief Executive Officer ACTIVEPOINT Business Consultants (P) Ltd., Chennai in March 2005.
Date of Appointment	30/05/2017
Directorships in other companies	1. Activepoint Business Consultant Private Limited 2. Jumbo Bag Limited
Chairman/Member of the Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company	1. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee – Member 2. Share Transfer Committee – Member
List of Directorship / Membership / Chairmanship of Committees of other Board.	Jumbo Bag Limited 1. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee – Chairman 2. Share Transfer Committee – Chairman
Relationship with other Directors	Relative of Sri. G.S. Sridhar, Joint Managing Director & CFO
Terms and Conditions of appointment or re-appointment	Sri. G.S. Rajasekar is a Non-Executive Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.
Shareholding in Stanpacks India Limited	49,000 (0.80%)
No. of Board meetings attended during the year	6
Details of Remuneration sought to be paid	-
Last Remuneration drawn	-

**By Order of the Board
For Stanpacks (India) Limited**

**Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2022**

**G.V. Gopinath
Managing Director**

To
The Members
Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Thirty First Annual Report, together with the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022.

FINANCIAL RESULTS:

The Company's financial results for the period under review are as follows:-

(Rs. In lakhs)

PARTICULARS	2021-22	2020-21
GROSS REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	4019.85	3038.02
NET REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS & OTHER INCOME	4022.34	3042.54
PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST & DEPRECIATION	147.89	134.05
INTEREST	186.23	188.43
DEPRECIATION	38.61	56.58
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM	(76.95)	(110.96)
EXCEPTIONAL ITEM	902.55	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	825.60	(110.96)
CURRENT TAX	148.53	-
DEFERRED TAX	6.76	23.82
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX	670.31	(134.78)
PROFIT/ (LOSS) OF EARLIER YEARS	(452.26)	(317.48)
PROFIT / (LOSS)	218.98	(452.26)

DIVIDEND:

Considering the current financial position, the Board of Directors have not recommended any dividend for the financial year 2021-22.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS:

During the year under review, your Company has reported Gross Revenue from Operations of Rs.4,019.85 lakhs compared to Rs.3,038.02 lakhs during the previous year. During the year, there was increase in Gross Revenue from Operations of the Company by 32.32%. There is reasonable increase in Sales of the Company during the Financial Year 2021-22 resulting in increase in the total Revenue. The Net Profit after depreciation, interest and tax stood at Rs.670.31 lakhs as against Net Loss of Rs. 134.78 lakhs in the previous year. Company is taking necessary steps to increase profitability. The Retained earnings of the Company has increased to Rs.218.98lakhs from an Accumulated loss of Rs.452.26lakhs in the previous year.

The Company had no export sales for the past two financial years because of outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic. Hence, your Company has stated no exports during Financial Year 2021-22 as well as 2020-21.

During the year, The Company by the Board in its meeting held on 28th May 2021 has decided to initiate with the sale of the property of the Company situated at Nellore. During March 2022, the Company has disposed-off its property situated in Nellore for a total consideration of Rs.1359.75 lakhs. This property being situated in the Industrial Estate, the Company had to pay an amount of Rs.414.75 lakhs for converting the use of land for Industrial purpose to Commercial purpose to Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited for affecting the sale. This amount has been capitalized and has not been treated as expense since it formed part of the total consideration received for the sale of property. The Company has also incurred commission/brokerage expenses of Rs.22.66lakhs against the sales of the said property.

Your Company has also availed Rs.78.00lakhs as MSME loan from the Karnataka Bank under GECL 1.0 Extension Scheme whose guarantee is also covered by NCGTC to mitigate the economic distress faced by MSME enterprise due to covid-19.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES:

The Company has made no transfers to reserves during the financial year 2021-22.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS:

The Company has sold the Company's property situated at Nellore for a net profit of Rs.902.56lakhs in the month of March 2022. The Company has released the documents of Nellore property mortgaged with the Karnataka Bank during the year to affect the sale. The Company has changed its website from www.blissgroup.com to www.stanpacks.in with effect from 28th May 2021.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT:

As required under Regulation 34(2) of the SEBI Listing (Obligations and Disclosures) Requirements Regulations, the Management Discussion and Analysis Report is enclosed as *Annexure 1*.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN:

The details forming part of the extract of Annual Return in form MGT-9 as required under Section 92 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been published in the website of the Company which can be accessed through the following link – <https://stanpacks.in/annual-return>.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP):

Sri G.S. Rajasekar (DIN: 00086002), Director retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. The subject forms part of the ordinary business in the Notice of the 31st Annual General Meeting. Your Board of Directors has recommended his re-appointment.

The Company has re-appointed Sri G V Gopinath (DIN: 02352806) as Managing Director and Sri G S Sridhar (DIN:01966264) as Joint Managing Director with effect from 01st April 2022 for a period of three years as approved by the shareholders in the last Annual General Meeting.

Sri G.P.N. Gupta (DIN: 00086174) has resigned as Director of the Company from the business closing hours of 24th May 2022.

The notice convening the AGM includes the proposal for re-appointment of Directors.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND BOARDS' COMMITTEE:

The Board meets at regular intervals to discuss and decide on business strategies / policies and review the financial performances of the Company. The Board Meetings are pre-scheduled and a tentative annual calendar of the Board is circulated to the Directors well in advance to facilitate the Directors to plan their schedules.

Meeting	No. of Meeting during the Financial Year 2021-22	Date of the Meeting
Board Meeting	6	28 th May 2021, 16 th July 2021, 11 th August 2021, 12 th November 2021, 07 th January 2022 & 11 th February 2022.
Audit Committee	4	28 th May 2021, 11 th August 2021, 12 th November 2021 & 11 th February 2022
Nomination & Remuneration Committee	1	28 th May 2021
Share transfer Committee	-	No meeting held during the year
Stakeholders' Grievances Committee	-	No meeting held during the year

The interval between two Board Meetings was well within the maximum period mentioned under section 173 of the Companies Act, 2013, and SEBI Listing (Disclosures and Obligations Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

As required under Section 134(3)(C) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Directors hereby state and confirm that they have:

- a) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March 2022, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- b) They 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 at the end of the Financial Year and of the profit and loss of the Company for the year ended on that date;
- c) They have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) They have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- e) They have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and operating effectively.
- f) They have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

During the year under review, there were no frauds reported by the Auditors on the employees or officers of the Company under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

The Company is managed and controlled by professional Board of Directors with an optimum combination of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors including one Woman Director. The Non – Executive Independent Directors fulfill the conditions of independence specified in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has received necessary declaration from each Independent Director of the Company under Section 149(7) of the Act, that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down in Section 149(6) of the Act.

Whenever new Non-executive and Independent Directors are inducted in the Board they are introduced to our Company's culture through appropriate orientation session and they are also introduced to our organization structure, our business, constitution, board procedures, our major risks and management strategy. The draft appointment letter of Independent Directors has been placed on the Company's website at www.stanpacks.in.

Further, the Independent Directors have included their names in the data bank of Independent Directors maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs in terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and have obtained the certificate, either by clearing the self-proficiency test or by claiming exemption.

SEPARATE MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

As required under Clause VII of Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, the Independent Directors held a Meeting on 11th February 2022, without the attendance of Non-Independent Directors and members of Management.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY:

Pursuant to Section 178(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors has framed a policy which lays down a framework in relation to remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the company. The policy also lays down the criteria for selection and appointment of Board Members.

Nomination & remuneration Policy:

In accordance with the Nomination and Remuneration Policy, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has, inter alia, the following responsibilities:

1. The Committee shall formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director.
2. The Committee shall identify persons who are qualified to become Director and persons who may be appointed in Key Managerial and Senior Management positions in accordance with the criteria laid down in this policy.

3. Recommend to the Board, appointment and removal of Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel.
4. The Board shall carry out evaluation of performance of every Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel at regular interval (yearly).
5. The remuneration/ compensation/ commission etc. to the Managerial Personnel, KMP and Senior Management Personnel will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration/ compensation/ commission etc. shall be subject to the prior/ post approval of the shareholders of the Company and Central Government, wherever required.
6. Increments to the existing remuneration/ compensation structure may be recommended by the Committee to the Board which should be within the slabs approved by the Shareholders in the case of Managerial Personnel.
7. Where any insurance is taken by the Company on behalf of its Managerial Personnel, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, the Company Secretary and any other employees for indemnifying them against any liability, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel. Provided that if such person is proved to be guilty, the premium paid on such insurance shall be treated as part of the remuneration.
8. The Non- Executive/ Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed Rs. One lakh per meeting of the Board or Committee or such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.
9. Commission to Non-Executive/ Independent Directors may be paid within the monetary limit approved by shareholders, subject to the limit not exceeding 1% of the net profits of the Company computed as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

BOARD EVALUATION:

Pursuant to the provision of the Companies Act, 2013, a structured questionnaire was prepared after taking into consideration of the various aspects of the Boards' functioning, composition of the Board and its committees, culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance.

The performance evaluation of the Independent Directors was completed. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors. The Board of Director expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

AUDIT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

During the year all the recommendations of the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board. Pursuant to Section 177(8) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Composition of Audit Committee is given as under:

Composition of Audit Committee:

The Composition of the Audit Committee as on 31st March 2022 is as follows:

- Sri R Sukumar – Chairman cum Member
- Sri S Ramakrishnan – Member
- Sri G P N Gupta – Member
- Smt Shobha Gupta - Member
- The Company Secretary shall act as the Secretary of the Committee

INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE:

The Company has in place an Anti Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Internal Complaints Committee ("ICC") has been set up to redress the complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees are covered under this policy. No Complaints were received and disposed off during the year under review. The Committee in place is for both factory as well as head office of the Company.

VIGIL MECHANISM:

Pursuant to Section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Company has established a Vigil Mechanism policy for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behaviors, actual or suspected fraud, violations of Code of

Conduct of the Company etc. The mechanism also provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of employees who avail of the mechanism and also provides for direct access by the Whistle Blower to the Audit Committee. It is affirmed that during the Financial Year 2019-20, no employee has been denied access to the Audit Committee. The vigil mechanism policy is also available in the Company's website.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has a risk management policy in place for identification of key risks to its business objectives, impact assessment, risk analysis, risk evaluation, risk reporting and disclosures, risk mitigation and monitoring, and integration with strategy and business planning.

The Management identifies and controls risks through a properly defined framework in terms of the aforesaid policy.

STATUTORY AUDITORS:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the appointment of M/s. J.V. Ramanujam & Co, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 002947S) as Statutory Auditors of the Company have been approved in the 26th Annual General Meeting of the Company. They shall hold office until the conclusion of the 31st Annual General Meeting of the Company. As the tenure of the Statutory Auditors expires in the ensuing Annual General Meeting and are eligible for re-appointment. The Board has decided to re-appoint M/s. J.V. Ramanujam & Co, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 002947S) as Statutory Auditors for the second term subject to the approval of the shareholders. The matter of their re-appointment forms part of the notice for the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

REPORTING OF FRAUDS BY AUDITORS:

There is no fraud reported in the Company during the F.Y. ended 31st March, 2022. This is also being supported by the report of the Auditors of the Company as no fraud has been reported in their audit report for the F.Y. ended 31st March, 2022.

COST AUDIT:

Pursuant to notification of Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) amendment rules, 2014, the Company's product does not fall under the purview of Cost Audit from the Financial Year 2014-15. The Company has also intimated the non-applicability of Cost Audit to the Registrar of Companies.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, the Company has appointed M/s. Lakshmmi Subramanian & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report for the year 2021-22 is included as **Annexure 2** and forms an integral part of this Report.

The Secretarial Audit Report provided by the Secretarial Auditor, M/s. Lakshmmi Subramanian & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries does not contain any observations/qualifications/adverse remarks.

LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS:

The Company has not granted loan or guarantee in respect of a loan to any person or body corporate or acquisition of shares in other body corporate under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

During the Financial Year 2021-22, the Company has invested in equity shares of M/s. Chennai Plastic Print Lam Association as part of MSME Cluster Scheme.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year were on an arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Thus, disclosure in Form AOC-2 is not required.

The related party transactions as required under Section 134 (3) (h) of the Companies Act 2013, r/w Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are detailed under Note 12 – Notes annexed to and forming part of the Balance Sheet of the company.

REMUNERATION RATIO OF THE DIRECTORS / KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP) / EMPLOYEES:

The information required pursuant to Section 197 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the Company and Directors is furnished hereunder:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	Name	Designation	Remuneration paid FY 2021-22	Remuneration paid FY 2020-21	Increase /Decrease in remuneration from previous year	Ratio / times per median of employee remuneration
1	G.V. Gopinath	Managing Director	17.60	18.40	-4.35%	7.68
2	G.S. Sridhar	Joint Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer	19.20	18.40	4.35%	7.73
3	Anup Hegde P	Company Secretary	4.42	3.15	4.97%	1.68

Note:

1. The remuneration payable to the KMP / Whole time directors are in accordance with the Industry and Geographical standards and as per the Remuneration policy of the Company.
2. The percentage decrease in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year is 0.08%.
3. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company as on 31st March 2022 is 52.
4. The average increase in salaries of employees other than managerial personnel in 2021-22 was 7.32%.
5. No remuneration is paid to the Independent Directors of the Company other than the sitting fees of Rs.10,000/- for attending Board / Committee Meetings. The details of sitting fees paid to the Directors are set out in Extract of Annual Return which is available in the website of the Company www.stanpacks.in.
6. The Ratio of salary of Company Secretary with the median has been calculated proportionately for whole year.

PERSONNEL:

None of the employees of the Company drew remuneration which in the aggregate exceeded the limits fixed under Section 134(3)(q) read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

The Particulars relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo as required under Sec.134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are enclosed as part of the Report as **Annexure – 3**.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

As prescribed under the provisions of Regulation 15(2) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations 2015, your Company does not fall under the purview of complying with the provisions of Corporate Governance. During the year, with the approval of Board of Directors, your Company has informed the non-applicability provision to the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Since, the provision of Corporate Governance is not applicable for the entire Financial Year 2021-22, a separate report of Corporate Governance is not disclosed in the Annual Report 2021-22.

DETAILS OF ONE TIME SETTLEMENT WITH ANY BANK OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ALONG WITH THE REASONS THEREOF:

During the year under review there was no instance of one-time settlement with any Bank or Financial Institution.

DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 (31 OF 2016) DURING THE YEAR ALONGWITH THEIR STATUS AS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR:

There is no proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS OF ICSI:

The Company herewith confirms that during the year under review, the Company has complied with all the applicable Secretarial Standards as issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

As per the provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, all companies having a net worth of Rs.500crore or more, or a turnover of Rs.1,000crore or more or a net profit of Rs.5crore or more during any financial year are required to constitute a CSR committee and our Company does not meet the criteria as mentioned above, hence the Company has not constituted any Corporate Social Responsibility Committee; and has not developed and implemented any Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives and the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:

There are no employees falling within the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

COMMISSION RECEIVED BY DIRECTOR FROM HOLDING OR SUBSIDIARY COMPANY:

The Company neither has any holding nor is any subsidiary company, therefore, disclosure under Section 197 (14) of the Companies Act, 2013 not applicable.

LISTING FEES:

The Company confirms that it has paid the annual listing fees for the year 2022-23 to the Bombay Stock Exchange.

CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS AND SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS:

The Register of Members and Share Transfer books of the company will be closed with effect from 05th August 2022 to 11th August 2022. (both days inclusive).

DEPOSITS:

During the financial year 2021-22, your Company has not accepted any deposit under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. Your company has repaid all the deposits accepted under Companies Act, 1956 with interest and as such no amount of principal or interest was outstanding as on the Balance Sheet date.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE COURTS OR REGULATORS OR TRIBUNALS:

During the year, the Company has not received any significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or courts or tribunals which would affect the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS:

The company has in place Internal Financial Control system, commensurate with size & complexity of its operations to ensure proper recording of financial and operational information & compliance of various internal controls & other regulatory & statutory compliances. During the year under review, no material or serious observation has been received from the Internal Auditors of the Company for inefficiency or inadequacy of such controls.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:

Your Directors are happy to report that as a commitment in meeting global quality standards, your company continues to have ISO 9001:2015 quality management systems a certificate from Intertek Certification Limited.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS:

Statements in this management discussion and analysis describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates and expectations may be 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Actual results

may differ substantially or materially from those expressed or implied. Important factors that could make a difference to the Company's operations include economic conditions affecting demand/supply and price conditions in the domestic and overseas markets in which the company operates, changes in the Government regulations, tax laws and other statutes and other incidental factors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Your Directors take this opportunity to express their sincere gratitude to the encouragement, assistance, co-operation and support given by the Central Government, the Government of Tamil Nadu, and The Karnataka Bank Ltd. during the year. They also wish to convey their gratitude to all the customers, Auditors, suppliers, dealers and all those associated with the company for their continued patronage during the year.

Your Directors also wish to place on record their appreciation for the hard work and unstinting efforts put in by the employees at all levels. The directors are thankful to the esteemed stakeholders for their continued support and the confidence reposed in the Company and its management.

For and on behalf of the Board

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th June 2022

G V Gopinath
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

G S Sridhar
Joint Managing Director and CFO
DIN: 01966264

ANNEXURE - 1

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW:

GLOBAL:

As per the reports of World Bank, just over two years after COVID-19 caused the deepest global recession since World War II, the world economy is again in jeopardy. This time it is facing high inflation and slow growth at the same time. Even if a global recession is averted, the pain of stagflation could persist for several years— unless major supply increases are set in motion. Amid the war in Ukraine, surging inflation, and rising interest rates, global economic growth is expected to slump in 2022. Several years of above-average inflation and below-average growth are now likely, with potentially destabilizing consequences for low- and middle-income economies. It's a phenomenon—stagflation—that the world has not seen since the 1970s. The global economy entered the fiscal year on a weaker note due to labour market challenges, lingering supply chain constraints, rising inflationary pressures and higher food and energy prices. Repeated waves of Covid-19 and spiralling inflation, compounded by geopolitical tensions, are some of the external shocks that the world economy had to deal with in the reporting year. 2021 was the year when most of the countries across the globe successfully undertook the vaccination campaigns, business sentiment began to improve and economies re-entered the demand path. As per the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook of January 2022, the global economic growth rebounded to 5.9% in 2021 and is expected to grow moderately to 4.4% in 2022, reflecting continued Covid-19 flare-ups, diminished fiscal support, and persistent supply bottlenecks. Global inflation in the near term is projected to be higher than earlier envisioned mainly due to the pandemic resurgence, Ukraine war, and Russia sanctions. Global growth is estimated to slow down to 3.8% in 2023 as pent-up demand diminishes and supportive macroeconomic policies continue to be unwound. Several downside risks such as Omicron-driven economic disruptions, more supply bottlenecks, a de-anchoring of inflation expectations, financial stress, geopolitical tensions, climate-related disasters, and a weakening of long-term growth drivers, all cast a cloud over the given outlook. Even prior to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, inflation had started surging in many economies due to soaring commodity prices and pandemic-induced supply-demand imbalances. This led central banks such as the US Federal Reserve, European Central Bank and the Bank of England to bring forward the timing of tightening monetary conditions in their respective countries.

The global economy was affected by prohibitive shipping freight rates, a shortage of shipping containers and semiconductor chips in 2021, affecting the global economic recovery. Inflation was at its highest since 2011, especially in the advanced economies, catalyzed by a run up in commodity prices. Some emerging and developing economies were positioned to withdraw policy support to contain inflation even as the economic recovery was still incomplete. After a strong rebound in 2021, the global economy growth is expected to moderate to 4.4% in 2022 as central banks across the world start unwinding fiscal and monetary policy support enacted to combat the pandemic-driven downturn on the back of rising concerns over potential inflationary pressures. The world economy is caught between the pandemic, geopolitical conflict, rising inflation and policy tightening. The growth in the US economy is expected to moderate to 4.0% in 2022 on the back of policy tightening amid rise in inflation while growth in China is likely to ease to 4.8% in 2022 due to the lingering effects of the pandemic as well as additional regulatory tightening. Though resurgence in COVID infections could disrupt economic activity and derail growth prospects, however widespread deployment of vaccines is likely to prevent such outcome. Concerns due to new variants of COVID-19, ongoing geopolitical conflict between Russia and Ukraine, supply-chain bottlenecks, rising inflationary pressures and elevated levels of debt could act as major headwinds to growth.

INDIA:

The Indian economy is projected to grow at 8.7% in FY2022. The capital expenditure-led Budget, Reserve Bank of India's accommodative policy, and less damage to the Indian economy from the omicron wave are key growth drivers for the current fiscal year. The Indian economy reported an attractive recovery in FY 2021-22, its GDP rebounding from a de-growth of 7.3% in FY 2020-21 to a growth of 8.7% in FY 2021-22. By the close of FY 2021- 22, India was among the six largest global economies; its economic growth rate was the fastest among major economies (save China); its market size at around 1.40 Bn making India the second most populous in the world and its rural under-consumed population arguably the largest in the world. The Indian economy was affected by the second wave of the pandemic that affected economic growth towards February-end of the previous financial year and across the first quarter of the financial year under review. The result is that after a growth of 1.6% in the last quarter of FY 2020-21, the Indian economy grew 20.1% in the first quarter of FY 2021-22 due to the relatively small economic base during the corresponding period of the previous

year. In India, the government has extended a food scheme to support poor households, reduced taxes on fuels, and reduced import duties on several products.

Several transformative economic reforms have been undertaken in recent years to enhance competitiveness and foster inclusive growth. These include the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST), Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, direct tax reforms and revision in Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) norms. The National Infrastructure Pipeline, PM Gati Shakti, National Industrial Corridors, Smart Cities Mission and PM Awas Yojana are some of the key interventions that are transforming the country's infrastructure landscape. A favourable business environment, rapid vaccine coverage and strong industrial output have all contributed to India's economic growth which, according to National Statistics Office (NSO), estimated at 8.9% for FY22. However, despite the growth prospects, rising global tensions cloud the economic outlook. Despite India's low direct trade exposure to conflict-affected countries, the war may halt economic recovery through higher commodity prices and global spill-over channels. India's underlying economic fundamentals are strong, and despite the short-term turbulence, the impact on the long-term outlook is expected to remain marginal. Together, the growth-enhancing policies and schemes (such as Production-Linked Incentive and the Government's push towards self-reliance) and increased infrastructure spending are gradually leading to a stronger multiplier effect on jobs and income, higher productivity, and more efficiency. Thereby, leading to accelerated economic growth. Furthermore, the emphasis on manufacturing in India, various Government incentives such as lower taxes, and rising services exports on the back of stronger digitisation and technology transformation drive across the world are anticipated to aid the economy's growth. Moreover, several spillover effects of geopolitical conflicts between Russia and Ukraine are likely to enhance India's status as a preferred alternate investment destination. A growing number of global in-house centres and multinationals are preferring India over Eastern European markets (especially those that are on the borders of Ukraine) to shift their current operations or open new facilities. On the health front, a large vaccinated population is anticipated to help contain the impact of subsequent infection waves, if any. In India, growth is forecast to edge down to 7.5 percent in fiscal year 2022/23, with headwinds from rising inflation, supply chain disruptions, and geopolitical tensions offsetting buoyancy in the recovery of services consumption from the pandemic. Growth will also be supported by fixed investment undertaken by the private sector and by the government, which has introduced incentives and reforms to improve the business climate. This forecast reflects a 1.2 percentage point downward revision of growth from the January projection. Growth is expected to slow further to 7.1 percent in 2023/24 back towards its longer-run potential.

Economic damage caused by the second wave was short-lived with output reaching pre-pandemic levels on the back of buoyant government spending and pick up in investments post lifting of restrictions. Key indicators such as power consumption, railway freight, GST collections, e-way bills, etc., continued to point towards pickup in economic activity. Moreover, trade growth rebounded strongly reflecting robust economic recovery. Growth was driven by strong exports and domestic private investment. However, the lingering impact of the pandemic continued to weigh on consumer confidence and led to muted consumption demand. Healthy tax collections have provided the much-needed fiscal space for government to ramp up spending and boost economic growth. The rapid vaccination drive across the country has ensured that the risk of future wave is minimised. Consumer confidence is expected to improve as the impact of the pandemic fades and businesses will accordingly ramp up spending to meet the demand thus fuelling economic growth. However, surge in infections due to new variants, geopolitical tension, rising inflation, high crude oil prices, etc., could dampen growth prospects. As per the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of RBI, the risks to the near-term inflation outlook are rapidly materialising, as reflected in the inflation print for March 2022 and the developments thereafter. The MPC expects inflation to rule at elevated levels, warranting resolute and calibrated steps to anchor inflation expectations and contain second round effects. Accordingly, in 2022, MPC increased the policy repo rate by 40 bps to 4.4%. Consequently, the standing deposit facility ("SDF") rate stands adjusted to 4.2% and the marginal standing facility ("MSF") rate and the Bank Rate to 4.7%. The MPC also decided to remain accommodative while focusing on withdrawal of accommodation to ensure that inflation remains within the target going forward, while supporting growth. India's multi-dimensional reforms framework has the potential to unleash a quantum leap in the country's growth agenda

INDUSTRY STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENTS:

The packaging industry in India is expected to register a CAGR of approximately 26.7% during the period (2022-2027). The demand for packaging is growing due to the rising population, increasing income levels, changing lifestyles, increased media penetration through the internet, television, and growing economy. Moreover, it is one of the strongest growing sectors in the country. According to Care Ratings, a prominent credit rating company in India, more than 49% of the paper produced in the country is used for packaging purposes. The rapid growth of the market is primarily driven by

the pharmaceuticals and foods and beverages industries. Huge investments in the food processing, personal care, and pharmaceutical end-user industries are creating scope for expansion of the packaging market. The rise of the Indian middle class, the rapid expansion of organized retail, the growth of exports, and India's rising e-commerce sector is further facilitating growth. According to the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), the packaging consumption in India has increased by 200% in the past decade, rising from 4.3 kg per person per annum (pppa) to 8.6 kg pppa. In order to further maximize the potential of the packaging sector in India, the government has been continuously consulting the industry experts. For instance, PIAI (Packaging Industry Association of India) has been asked to formulate policies and guidelines that are expected to augment India's export potential in the international market. Packaging plays a pivotal role in consumers' experience with respect to the brand and the overall purchasing experience. There are four major functions of packaging-containment, protection, communication and utility-that are intended to maximize sales and profits while reducing losses and wastage; and all of them are critical for enhancing consumer experience.

With steady growth over the past years even after COVID-19 challenge, the Industry is showing firm potential for expansion including in the export market. The rapid growth of the market is primarily driven by the pharmaceuticals and food and beverage industries. Huge investments in the food processing, personal care, and pharmaceuticals end-user industries are creating rapid scope for expansion of the packaging market. This has open possibilities of new entrants which would enhance competition. New jobs are being created in this fast growing sector. In order to further maximize the potential of the packaging sector in India, the Government has been very proactive. According to the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), packaging consumption in India increased 200% in the past decade, from 4.3 kgs per person per annum (PPPA) to 8.6 kgs PPPA. Owing to the rising population, increasing income levels, changing lifestyles, increased media penetration and growing economy, the demand for packaging materials is growing. The rise of the Indian middle class, rapid expansion of organized retail, growth of exports, and India's rising e-commerce sector are further facilitating growth. India has been witnessing a surge in its ecommerce sector over the last 5-6 years. Keeping in mind the uncertainties of COVID-19, we are continuously tracking and evaluating the direct as well as the indirect influence of the pandemic on different end use industries.

Food packaging plays a vital role in preserving and transporting food items to their desired location without affecting the taste or quality. It protects the contents from moisture and toxins, prevents the food products from spillage and tampering, and helps retain their shape and quality. Food packaging has also gained traction as a means of information transmission, such as the nutritional content, expiry date, price and origin of the packaged products. It also acts as a modern marketing medium for sellers to attract consumers worldwide. A rapid change in the food preferences of consumers, coupled with the expanding food retail sector across the globe, is one of the major factors catalyzing the growth of the market. In addition, the surging working population, rising disposable incomes and hectic lifestyles have led to the rising consumption of fast food and ready-to-eat products. Owing to this, the leading companies are investing in research and development (R&D) operations to enhance product shelf-life and develop anti-microbial packaging materials. They are also introducing lightweight solutions to reduce transportation costs and related emissions. Moreover, with the rising environmental concerns, manufacturers are adopting eco-friendly food packaging made using materials that are biodegradable or can be easily recycled, reused and renewed.

SCOT ANALYSIS:

OPPORTUNITIES AND STRENGTH:

Company is planning to focus on the reduction in overall cost and improve operational efficiency by augmenting and consolidating the resources. The Indian Packaging industry with its present market at US\$ 72.6 billion (2020) is becoming a preferred hub for global packaging solutions and it is the 5th largest sector in India's economy. Cost of processing and packaging in India are much less compared to other parts of Asia and Europe which combined with India's skilled human resources make it an attractive destination for investment. With a growth rate of 18% CAGR during 2016-21 this sector is showing expansion even after facing COVID 19 challenge with rapid growth in the export market. Increasing global trade and India's commitment in WTO by rationalizing tariff and lowering trade barriers have given rise to higher international trade in packaging sector. The share of export packaging was US\$ 843.80 million in 2018- 19 witnessing a growth of 14.12 % from the estimated value of US\$ 737.40 million previous year. The growth in export is augmented in the sectors like plastic film laminates, craft paper and paper board. Indigenously the fastest growing packaging segments are laminates and packaging. Consumer preference for the use of convenient packaging and packaged in affordable quantities in laminates is also the main reason that have contributed to the growth of packaging in India. Further ease of printing has

made packaging a tool for branding and display of retail goods. Rising demand for cost-effective packaging solution which provides the ease of preserving and easy distribution of food, beverages, pharmaceuticals and other products which require extended shelf life is accelerating the demand for packaging. Customized solutions provided by leading packaging companies are bringing pool of opportunities for the strengthening the growth of packaging Industry. Moreover, growing demand for processed meat & sea food, ready to eat meals, soups, dairy products and baby foods are expected to create new scope for the development of packaging industry in near future.

Over the last few years Indian Packaging industry has transformed itself as an important sector driving technology and innovation growth in the Country and adding value to the various manufacturing sectors including agriculture and FMCG. The onset of COVID-19 led to strict social distancing and sanitization norms that increased costs for the Company. This led to significant work done on cost-cutting and curtailing expenditure on all fronts. As the macro-economic situation improves, these measures should benefit the Company in the long run. The overall long term macro-economic conditions in India are expected to improve considering the continuing stable Government at the Centre. Also, considering a sizeable quantity of unutilized capacity, an improvement in the market scenario will translate into high growth prospects for the coming year without much additional investment. Advancements in packaging technology and global demand of packaging material are exhibiting a strong growth of the Sector. Moreover, the popularity of packaging among consumers has also increased, as it is a cost-effective alternative for storage, minimizes product wastage along with keeping the food safe and healthy. The pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals industry have also been driving the demand of packaging as it provides such industries with a sustainable and recyclable alternative that are based on polymers. Other factors that are currently driving the market include customizing ability, safety assurance, reusability, transparency, reliability, etc. The growth of the Indian packaging market is a result of increased use in food service outlets, along with higher demand for packaged beverages. Consumers prefer packaging over rigid packaging since they are lighter and easily disposable. Being the fourth-largest sector in the Indian economy, the fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector represents the largest opportunities for packaging. Sub-segments like food and beverages, and personal care are the major end users of packaging in India. With the growth of this market, demand for packaging is expected to increase.

CHALLENGES AND THREATS:

The packaging sector faces rapid technological changes to cater the need of consumer goods companies who are constantly lookout for ways to improve and address the demands of its consumers. There will be demand for 3S packaging which mainly covers safety, security and sustainability of packaging. The packaging sector need to focus on developing active packaging specially antivirus packaging in future, no touch packaging, intelligent packaging to track and trace product during the supply chain. All these technological improvements would demand huge capital investments. Paper, plastic, resins, films, paperboard, and adhesives are some of the common raw materials used by packaging companies. In recent times, these commodities have witnessed a steep rise in their prices both in indigenous market as well as import front. After the outbreak of Pandemic due to Novel Coronavirus the most developed countries are either burning waste paper or using it for landfill to avoid virus spread. This has resulted in huge shortage of raw material for Indian paper mills. Further, China being persistently the top import source (25.5% of gross imports) for packaging material for India followed by USA, Germany and Italy, the Indian packaging sector is much dependent on import specially in the paper based high quality packaging. Finally with upward demand in the market viable growth could be achieved by deploying trained packaging professionals by creating sustainable job opportunities at entry level. The COVID-19 pandemic remains a threat to the Company's operations. The pace of vaccination as well as the effectiveness of hygiene practices will play a part in determining the future impact of this pandemic. Additionally, in the past few months, there are significant and unprecedented increases in costs of not only raw materials but also operating expenses, putting pressure on margins.

Globally, prices for the main raw materials of the paper and plastics industries have increased notably. Key chemicals and metal prices have also increased substantially. Whilst the Company tries to pass this on to customers and absorb some of it by improving productivity, there is still a threat of lag that may impact margins. The increase of raw material costs is felt in both, the mono-carton as well as packaging businesses. One of the risks for the Company includes growth of the underlying end-user industries such as FMCG, Food & Beverage, Tobacco, Liquor, among others. The FMCG sector is the largest contributor to TCPL's revenues and any adverse headwinds in the sector could also impact the Company's performance. Some of the threats in the industry include substitution, competition, bargaining power of buyers and suppliers. Due to the nature of the some businesses, that are mostly on-site in stores, sales were dramatically cut during the pandemic, though they did recover in the second half of the preceding year. In recent times, the packaging industry has witnessed a steep rise in the prices of raw materials. This situation has affected the competitiveness of companies in the packaging industry. Some of the common raw materials used by packaging companies include paper, plastic, resins,

films, paperboard, and adhesives. In recent times, the packaging industry has witnessed a steep rise in the prices of these raw materials. Also, the prices for polypropylene, used in resins, bottles, and packaging films have been on a rise.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Revenue from Operations	4019.85	3038.02
Total Income	4022.34	3042.54
Profit before Tax	825.60	(110.96)
Profit After Tax	671.24	(134.78)
Earnings per share	11.00	(2.21)

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS:

In accordance with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements 2018) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, the Company is required to give details of significant changes (change of 25% or more as compared to the immediately previous financial year in key sector specific financial ratios.

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021	Change in % (decrease/ increase)	Reason for Change
Debtors Turnover	11.30	7.91	42.87	Significant increase in turnover has resulted in higher Debtor Turnover ratio.
Inventory Turnover	2.06	1.54	33.77	Sales in the current year has increased which has resulted in increase in cost of goods in turn a higher inventory turnover ratio
Interest Coverage Ratio	5.64	0.71	694.37	The impact of increase in Profit before Tax due to sale of property has increased the interest coverage ratio
Current Ratio	2.31	1.47	57.14	The significant decline in current liabilities upon decrease in secured short term borrowings has resulted in higher current ratio
Debt Equity Ratio	1.12	10.33	89.18	The debt of the Company has come down after repaying the debts from the proceeds from sale of the property and also the shareholder's equity has increased from the overall profit during the year
Operating Profit Margin	14.69%	15.21%	3.42	Change is not more than 25%
Return on Net Worth	136.17%	(171.33%)	179.48	The change is due to the increase in total income of the Company and the increase in net worth during the year

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM:

The Company believes in constant improvement and strives for better system and control at every stage. The Company has adopted various control and monitoring mechanisms, which are audited by an independent Internal Auditor. The Company has a proper and adequate system of internal control to ensure that all the assets are safeguarded and protected against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and those transactions are authorized, recorded and reported correctly.

The internal control is designed to ensure that financial and other records are reliable for preparing financial information and other data, and for maintaining accountability of assets. Internal Audit is conducted by M/s. M.R. Ravichandran & Co, Chartered Accountants, Chennai, and their report is placed before the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee also evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and monitors the action taken pursuant to audit observations. All the shortcomings in the regular activities are brought to the notice of the Committee and the Board based on which corrective actions are taken.

HUMAN RESOURCES:

The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. During the period under review, there were no complaints received by the ICC.

The performance of the Company is critically dependent on the knowledge and skills of its people, their alignment and ownership of the organizational and functional objectives, an enabling operating environment and the motivation and enthusiasm that comes with employees taking ownership of their responsibilities and tasks. The industrial relations scenario remained harmonious throughout the year. Your Company has designated and implemented a large number of initiatives to build and improve knowledge base and competencies of employees at all levels.

OUTLOOK:

Your Company decided to automate few processes of production during the year in order to tackle the deficiency in available workers. This automation was done not to reduce the number of workers but to improve the production capacity, quality of bags that were produced and it also helped in the reduction of production cycle time.

The Company ensures getting new models and designs of its product with the best and unbeatable quality at reasonable prices to cater to the requirements and preferences of its customers. The Company continued its focus on marketing activities by participating in many new markets. Your company has introspected with its customer base and greatly recognizes the need for innovations and new product developments to drive growth and better margins. There is ample scope and opportunity for companies having business in these sectors not to mention the potential of your company and its large presence in these sectors for many years.

Substitutions of Traditional packaging and retail chains are the most important drivers for the market growth. The real opportunity lies in developing nations or emerging economies. The company being a fully integrated end-to-end packaging materials solution company, the window of opportunity is promisingly big. Innovation to create value added differentiation; ability to execute any quantum of order; ensuring an enviable speed to market reach puts the company in a good stead to double up its top-line in the next 4-5 years.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT:

Statement in the Director's Report and Management Discussion & Analysis Report contain forward looking statements. Actual results, performances or achievements may vary materially from those expressed or implied, depending on the economic conditions, Government policies, subsequent developments and other incidental factors.

For and on behalf of the Board

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th June 2022

G V Gopinath
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

G S Sridhar
Joint Managing Director and CFO
DIN: 01966264

Annexure- 2

Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended 31.03.2022

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members
Stanpacks (India) Limited
S.K. Enclave, New No. 4 (Old No.47)
Nowroji Road, Chetpet,
Chennai - 600 031

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Stanpacks (India) Limited (hereinafter called the company). 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 the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have also examined the following:

all the documents and records made available to us and explanation provided by Stanpacks (India) Limited ("the Listed Entity"),

- (a) the filings/submissions made by the Listed Entity to the Stock Exchanges,
- (b) website of the listed entity,
- (c) books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and other records maintained by Stanpacks (India) Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 according to the provisions as applicable to the Company during the period of audit and subject to the reporting made hereinafter and in respect of all statutory provisions listed hereunder:
 - i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made there under;
 - ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made there under;
 - iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
 - iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment, External Commercial Borrowings, and Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act 1992;
 - v) 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 (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading Regulations, 2015;

We hereby report that

- a) The Listed Entity has complied with the provisions of the above Regulations and circulars/guidelines issued thereunder.
- b) The Listed Entity has maintained proper records under the provisions of the above Regulations and circulars/guidelines issued thereunder in so far as it appears from our examination of those records.
- c) There were no actions taken against the listed entity/its promoters/directors/material subsidiaries either by SEBI or by Stock Exchanges (including under the Standard Operation Procedures issued by SEBI through various circulars) under the aforesaid Acts/Regulations and circulars/guidelines issued thereunder.

We have also examined the compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with the Stock Exchanges, where the Securities of the Company are listed and the uniform listing agreement with the said stock exchanges pursuant to the provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
- (ii) Secretarial Standards with respect to Meetings of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

In our opinion and as identified and informed by the Management, the following laws are specifically applicable to the Company as the company is engaged in manufacturing of bags and other allied products except the following identified by the Management:

1. Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Rules made thereunder.
2. The Petroleum Act, 1934 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder
3. Hazardous waste (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008.
4. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made thereunder
5. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Rules made thereunder
6. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules made thereunder
7. Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and Rules made thereunder

It is reported that during the period under review, the Company has been regular in complying with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines, except few improvements needs to be made in Secretarial Standard –2 and SEBI (LODR) Regulation 2015.

We further report that there were no actions/events in the pursuance of

1. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share based Employee benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;
2. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021
3. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018
4. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
5. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
6. SEBI Circular number CIR/CFD/CMD1/27/2019 dated 8th February, 2019 Regulation 24A of SEBI (LODR) 2015

requiring compliance thereof by the Company during the Financial Year under review.

We further report that, based on the information provided by the Company, its officers and authorized representatives in our opinion, adequate systems and control mechanism exist in the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with other applicable general laws including Human Resources and Labour laws.

We further report that the compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws, like direct and indirect tax laws, has not been reviewed in this Audit since the same have been subject to review by Statutory financial auditor and other designated professionals.

We further report that

The company is constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. There is no change in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review.

Notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were delivered and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committee of the Board, as the case may be.

We further report that during the audit period no events have occurred, which have a major bearing on the Company's affairs, except the following:

- a. The Company has availed credit facility of Rs. 7,800,000 (Rupees Seventy-Eight lacs) from Karnataka Bank Limited under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line Scheme by hypothecating Company's Book debts, movable and immovable property requisite charge form evidencing creation of charge in favour of Karnataka Bank Limited has been filed with Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- b. The Company has closed the Short term loan of Rs. 36,00,000/- requisite charge satisfaction form has been filed with Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- c. The Company has sold the property situated in Nellore Bearing Door No. 6- 6, Plot Nos. C1 to C4, Survey no. 2029/3 & 2026/3 in Industrial Estate, having an area of 6045.50 Sq yards

There are no material events after the end of the financial year 31st March 2022 except the following:

- a. Re appointment of Mr. G V Gopinath as the Managing Director effective from 01st April 2022.
- b. Re appointment of Mr. G S Sridhar as the Joint Managing Director effective from 01st April 2022.

Place: Chennai

For LAKSHMMI SUBRAMANIAN & ASSOCIATES

Date: 14.06.2022

Lakshmi Subramanian

Senior Partner

FCS No. 3534

C.P.No. 1087

P.R. No. 1670/2022

UDIN: F003534D000491835

ANNEXURE – A

To,

The Members

Stanpacks (India) Limited

S.K. Enclave, New No. 4 (Old No.47),

Nowroji Road, Chetpet,

Chennai - 600 031

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 verification was done on the random 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. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules, regulations, happening of events and company has represented that Related party transaction are at Arm's Length basis and in Ordinary Course of Business.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on a random test basis.
6. The 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.

Place: Chennai

For LAKSHMMI SUBRAMANIAN & ASSOCIATES

Date: 14.06.2022

Lakshmi Subramanian

Senior Partner

FCS No.3534

C.P.No. 1087

P.R. No. 1670/2022

UDIN: F003534D000491835

ANNEXURE - 3

INFORMATION UNDER SECTION 134(3)(m) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013, READ WITH THE COMPANIES (MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION) RULES, 2014

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

- (i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy Energy conservation continues to receive priority attention at all levels. All efforts are made to conserve and optimize use of energy with continuous monitoring, improvement in maintenance and distribution systems and through improved operational techniques
- (ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy
- (iii) The capital investment on energy Conservation equipments;

Total energy consumption per unit of production is as follows:

Sl. No	Particulars	Current Year 2021-22	Previous Year 2020-21
1	Electricity purchased from Electricity Boards		
	a. Total units purchased / consumed	16,85,880	14,15,364
	b. Total amount of Electricity bill (in Rs.)	1,37,09,525	1,18,33,764
	c. Rate per unit (in Rs.)	8.13	8.36
2	Own generation through Diesel generator		
	Diesel generator (in unit)	15,952	18,496
	Fuel (in ltrs.)	6,683	6,656
	Average unit generated per ltr.	2.39	2.78
	Rate per unit (in Rs.)	38.42	27.88

B. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

The Company has taken various efforts in utilizing the maximum available sources of technology and has increased its productivity during the year. There is no major technology absorption or research & development cost incurred during the year.

(Rs. in lakhs)

C. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO	2021-22	2020-21
Foreign Exchange outgo		
Imports (CIF)	50.56	21.27
Travel	Nil	Nil
Foreign Exchange Earned:		
F.O.B. Value of Exports	Nil	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th June 2022

G V Gopinath
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

G S Sridhar
Joint Managing Director and CFO
DIN: 01966264

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Stanpacks India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Stanpacks India Limited**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and 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 significant 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 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2022; and its Profit, Total Comprehensive Income, the changes in Equity, and Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Sl. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditors' Response
1	<p>Revenue Recognition – Sale of goods</p> <p>Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the control of goods is transferred to the customers. In terms of the application of the new revenue accounting standard Ind AS 115 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers), for some contracts, control is transferred either when the product is delivered to the customer's site or when the product is shipped, depending on the applicable terms. The Management has exercised judgement in applying the revenue accounting policy while recognising revenue.</p>	<p>We have performed the following principal audit procedures in relation to revenue recognised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understood the revenue recognition process, evaluated the design and implementation, and operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to revenue recognised. • Selected samples and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls, relating to transfer of control. We carried out a combination of procedures involving enquiry, observation and inspection of evidence in respect of operation of these controls. • Tested the relevant information technology general controls, automated controls, and the related information used in recording and disclosing revenue. • In respect of the selected sample of transactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tested whether the revenue is recognised upon transfer of control to customer. ➤ We have evaluated the delivery and shipping terms of the contracts for revenue recognised during the period.

Sl. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditors' Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We have also tested the location stock reports from Company warehouses, where applicable, for confirmation on sales quantity made during the year. ➤ Tested that the revenue recorded is after considering the applicable rebates and discounts. ➤ For samples near to period end, tested the acknowledgments of customers.
2	<p>Property, Plant and Equipment Management judgement is utilised for determining the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and their respective depreciation/ amortization rates. These include the decision to capitalise or expense costs; the annual asset life review; the timelines of the capitalisation of assets and the measurement and recognition criteria for assets retired from active use. Please refer accounting policy.</p>	<p>We have done verification of controls in place over the fixed assets cycle, evaluated the appropriateness of capitalisation process, performed tests to verify the capitalised costs, assessed the timelines of the capitalisation of the assets and assessed the derecognition criteria for assets retired from active use.</p> <p>Useful life review of assets has been assessed by the management. In performing these procedures, we reviewed the judgements made by management including the nature of underlying costs capitalised; determination of realizable value of the assets retired from active use; the appropriateness of asset lives applied in the calculation of depreciation/ amortization; and the useful lives of assets prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.</p>
3	<p>Provisions and Contingent Liabilities The Company is involved in certain legal and tax disputes and the assessment of the risks associated with the litigations is based on Management assumptions, which require the use of judgment and such judgment relates, primarily, to the assessment of the uncertainties connected to the prediction of the outcome of the proceedings.</p>	<p>Our audit procedure in response to same is included, among others,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the process to identify legal and tax litigations, and pending administrative proceedings. • Assessment of assumptions used in the evaluation of potential legal and tax risks performed by the legal and tax department of the Company considering the legal precedence and other rulings/judgement in similar cases. • Analysis of opinion received from the tax consultant where available. • Review of the adequacy of the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, Management discussion and analysis and Report on corporate governance, 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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting pol-

icies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement 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.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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 financial statements of the current period 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 A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- (2) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report 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;
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow 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 Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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.
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law and Accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the investor's education and protection fund by the Company.

*for J. V. RAMANUJAM & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 029475*

Place: Chennai
Date: May 24, 2022

(Sri Narayana Jakhotia)
Partner
M.No.233192
UDIN: 22233192AKCYE1800

“Annexure A” to Independent Auditors’ Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date on the accounts of Stanpacks India Limited (“the Company”), for the year ended March 31, 2022)

- i) In respect of the Company’s Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
- (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE).
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, physical verification of PPE is being conducted in a phased manner by the management under a programme designed to cover all the PPE over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the PPE has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical PPE have been noticed.
 - (c) Based on our examination of the property tax receipts and lease agreement for land on which building is constructed, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of self-constructed buildings and title deeds of all other 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 the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii) (a) The management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. We are informed that management has not discovered discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory on verification between the physical stock and book records.
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures for physical verification of inventory followed by the management were reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business.
- (b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns filed with the banks are in conformity with the books of accounts.
- iii) The Company has made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:
- (a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) In our opinion, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company’s interest.
- The company has not granted any loans, hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (c), (d) and (e) of the Order is not applicable. 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 during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.
- The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of the section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from public during the year hence the directives issued by RBI and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 2015, are not applicable.
- vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for maintenance of Cost Records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act.

- vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to it.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the particulars of dues of Excise Duty, and Sales Tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute are as follows:

S. No	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amt. (Rs. in lakhs)	Pertaining	Forum where the dispute is pending
1	Sales Tax	Sales Tax Demand	3.53	1995-96	On Appeal the case was remanded back to the CTO
2	Sales Tax	Sales Tax Demand	1.28	1997-98	On Appeal the case was remanded back to the CTO

- viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institution, bank, or dues to debenture holders.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the 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.
- (e) The company has not raised loans on the pledge of securities held in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.
- x) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our Audit.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore clause 3 (xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

- xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii) The Company has not incurred cash loss during the current financial year covered by our audit, however the company has incurred cash loss of Rs.54.38 Lakhs during the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) Reporting on CSR: Provisions of Section 135 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

*for J. V. RAMANUJAM & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 02947S*

Place: Chennai
Date: May 24, 2022

(Sri Narayana Jakhotia)
Partner
M.No.233192
UDIN: 22233192AKCYE1800

“ANNEXURE B”**to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Stanpacks India 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 over financial reporting of M/s Stanpacks India Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2022 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. 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 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 judgment, 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting 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 control over financial reporting 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 Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 and jointly controlled companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

*for J. V. RAMANUJAM & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 02947S*

Place: Chennai
Date: May 24, 2022

(Sri Narayana Jakhotia)
Partner
M.No.233192
UDIN: 22233192AKCYE1800

Balance Sheet as on ended 31st March, 2022

Rs. in lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
A	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	2.1	295.34	317.54
	(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
	(c) Intangible assets		-	-
	(d) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	2.2	4.00	-
	(ii) Other financial assets	2.3	12.03	12.49
	(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2.4	5.32	12.08
	(f) Other non-current assets	2.5	112.60	104.64
	Total Non-current assets		429.29	446.75
2	CURRENT ASSETS			
	(a) Inventories	2.6	1394.07	1,417.08
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(ii) Trade receivables	2.7	355.78	384.14
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	0.27	1.89
	(iii) Loans	2.9	0.31	0.07
	(iv) Other financial assets		-	-
	(d) Other current assets	2.10	4.69	10.58
	Assets classified as held for sale		-	-
	Total Current assets		1755.12	1,813.76
	Total Assets		2184.41	2,260.51
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	2.11	609.60	609.60
	(b) Other Equity	2.12	218.98	(452.26)
	Total Equity		828.58	157.34
2	LIABILITIES			
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	2.13	476.86	754.79
	(ii) Lease Liabilities		-	-
	(iii) Others financial liabilities		-	-
	(b) Provisions	2.14	119.45	102.49
	(c) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
	Total Non-current liabilities		596.31	857.28
3	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	2.15	449.17	870.90
	(ii) Trade payables	2.16		
	(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		8.81	34.67
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		257.96	282.07
	(iii) Others financial liabilities		-	-
	(b) Other current liabilities	2.17	42.33	55.73
	(c) Provisions	2.18	1.25	2.52
	Total current liabilities		759.52	1,245.89
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,184.41	2,260.51

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

Significant accounting policies & Notes to accounts 2.1 to 2.18

As per our report attached
For J.V. RAMANUJAM & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 002947S

For and on behalf of the Board

SRI NARAYANA JAKHOTIA
Partner
Membership No. 233192

G V GOPINATH
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

G S SRIDHAR
Joint Managing
Director and CFO
DIN:01966264

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2022

ANUP HEGDE P
Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars		Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
1	Revenue from operations	2.19	4019.85	3,038.02
2	Other income	2.20	2.49	4.52
3	Total Income (1+2)		4022.34	3,042.54
4	Expenses			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	2.21	2278.62	1,671.94
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-process	2.22	85.12	127.85
	(c) Excise duty, Sales Tax and Goods and Service Tax		617.86	466.01
	(d) Employee benefits expense	2.23	304.66	245.97
	(e) Finance costs	2.24	186.23	188.43
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.1	38.61	56.58
	(g) Other expenses	2.25	588.19	396.72
	Total expenses (4)		4099.29	3,153.50
5	Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3 - 4)		(76.95)	(110.96)
6	Exceptional Item (Refer Note 22)		902.55	-
7	Profit / (Loss) before tax (5 - 6)		825.60	(110.96)
8	Tax Expense			
	(a) Current tax		148.53	-
	(b) Deferred tax		6.76	23.82
	Total tax expense		155.29	23.82
9	Profit after tax from continuing operations (7 - 8)		670.31	(134.78)
10	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
	(a) Actuarial Loss on Gratuity		(0.93)	-
	B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
11	Total other comprehensive income / (loss) (A + B)		(0.93)	-
12	Total Comprehensive Loss for the year (9 + 11)		671.24	(134.78)
13	Earnings per share (of Rs. 10/- each):			
	(a) Basic	2.26	11.00	(2.21)
	(b) Diluted	2.26	11.00	(2.21)

Significant accounting policies & Notes to accounts 2.19 to 2.27

For and on behalf of the Board

 As per our report attached
For J.V. RAMANUJAM & CO
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 002947S

G V GOPINATH
 Managing Director
 DIN: 02352806

G S SRIDHAR
 Joint Managing
 Director and CFO
 DIN:01966264

SRI NARAYANA JAKHOTIA
 Partner
 Membership No. 233192

ANUP HEGDE P
 Company Secretary

 Place: Chennai
 Date: 24th May 2022

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022		For the year ended 31 March, 2021	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit for the year	825.60		(110.96)	
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	38.61		56.58	
Actuarial Gain on Gratuity	0.93			
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	8.7			
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(927.03)		(0.27)	
Finance Cost	186.23		188.43	
Interest income	(0.67)		(3.13)	
Dividend income	-		-	
Operating (loss) before working capital changes		132.37		130.65
Adjustments for :				
<i>(Increase) / decrease in operating assets:</i>				
Trade receivables	28.35		(78.71)	
Other current assets	5.89		(2.57)	
Other Non-current assets	(7.50)		9.48	
Loans and other financial assets	(0.24)		6.57	
Inventories	23.00		(7.24)	
<i>Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>				
Trade payables	(49.96)		44.26	
Other financial and current liabilities	(13.34)		8.34	
Other Non-current liabilities	-		(2.60)	
Provisions	15.69		(10.51)	(32.98)
Cash generated from operations		1.89		97.67
Taxes paid		148.53		-
Net cash generated /(used in) from operating activities		(14.27)		97.67
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress)	(459.71)		(111.08)	
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	1361.57		0.27	
Purchase of investments	-4.00			
Interest received	0.67		3.13	
Net cash flow from investing activities		898.53		(107.68)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Borrowings	(699.65)		198.94	
Interest Paid	(186.23)		(188.43)	
Net cash generated from financing activities		(885.88)		10.51
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)		-1.62		0.50
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1.89		1.39
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		0.27		1.89
Reconciliation for cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash and cash equivalents as at the year end as per Balance Sheet	0.27		1.89	
Cash & cash equivalents - closing balance		0.27		1.89

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report attached
For J.V. RAMANUJAM & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0029475

G V GOPINATH
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

G S SRIDHAR
Joint Managing
Director and CFO
DIN:01966264

SRI NARAYANA JAKHOTIA
Partner
Membership No. 233192

ANUP HEGDE P
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity

Rs. in lakhs

A. Equity Share Capital					
1 For year ended 31.03.2022					
Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid					(Rs. In lakhs)
	Balance as on 01.04.2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as on 31.03.2022
	609.60	0	0	0	609.60
2 For year ended 31.03.2021					
Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid					(Rs. In lakhs)
	Balance as on 01.04.2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as on 31.03.2021
	609.60	0	0	0	609.60

B. Other Equity
1 For year ended 31.03.2022

	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus										Total			
			Capital Total Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Retained Earnings	Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (specify nature)		Money received against share warrants		
Balance as on 01.04.2021	0	0	0	0	0	(437.97)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(14.29)	0	(452.26)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Transfer to retained earnings	0	0	0	0	0	670.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.93	0	671.24
Any Other Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Balance as on 31.03.2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(13.36)	0.00	218.98

	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus										Total			
			Capital Total Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Retained Earnings	Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (specify nature)		Money received against share warrants		
Balance as on 01.04.2020	0	0	0	0	0	(303.19)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(14.29)	0	(317.48)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Transfer to retained earnings	0	0	0	0	0	(134.78)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(134.78)
Any Other Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Balance as on 31.03.2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(437.97)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(14.29)	0.00	(452.26)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Stanpacks (India) Limited is a Public Company in India, incorporated on 20th December 1991. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing Polypropylene Bags. The shares of the Company are being listed in the Bombay Stock Exchange.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**1.1 Basis Of Preparation of Financial Statements:**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) (as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other recognised accounting practices and policies to the extent applicable. The provisions of the Act (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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 above basis, except for lease transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 - Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 - Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 - Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized 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.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets and processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle to be 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.2 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of income and expense during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes, requiring a material adjustment in the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialized.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1.3 Property, Plant and Equipment :

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Subsequent measurement is done at cost less

accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of taxes (except GST), duties, freight, installation allocated incidental expenditure during construction / acquisition and necessary adjustments in the year of final settlement. The cost of property, plant and equipment also includes the present value of obligations arising, if any, from decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities related to the same.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The present value of those costs (decommission or restoration costs) is capitalized as an asset and depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of an asset is capitalized as part of the cost of that asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the enterprise and the costs can be measured reliably.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Assets costing less than INR 5,000 are capitalized and charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year of purchase by retaining a residual value of INR 1.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Machinery spares

Initial spares purchased along with property, plant and equipment are capitalized and depreciated along with the asset.

Spares purchased subsequent to commission of the asset which meet the requirements set out in Ind AS 16 are treated as property, plant & equipment. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on consumption.

Capital work-in-progress

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials & direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and borrowing costs.

1.4 Depreciation:

As prescribed under part C of schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, from the Financial Year 2014-15, Depreciation is systematically allocated over the useful life of an asset. The depreciation is provided on the Straight Line Method from the beginning of the month in which the asset is ready for use. Depreciation on additions to assets or on sale / disposal of assets is calculated on pro rata basis from the month of such addition or up to the month of such sale / disposal as the case may be.

Asset Category	Estimated useful life
Buildings	30 years
Plant and Machinery	25 years
Computers	6 years
Lab equipment	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Air conditioners and water coolers	10 years

1.5 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from sale of manufactured goods, including scrap, is recognized on transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer. The amount recognized as sale is inclusive of excise duty sales tax, and net of, trade and quantity discounts on accrual basis. Interest on deployment of surplus funds is recognized using the time proportionate method based on underlying interest rates.

1.6 Inventories:

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item by item basis.

Cost comprises of purchase price and all incidental expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. The method of determination of cost is as follows:

- a. Raw materials, valued at cost net of CENVAT.
- b. Finished goods at lower of cost or net realizable value and inclusive of excise duty (till 30th June 2017). With the Advent of GST which has replaced Excise Duty along with other indirect Taxes, Closing Stock of Finished Goods doesn't include excise duty or GST (Since the same is on Sale of Goods).
- c. Goods in Transit valued at cost excluding excise duty and taxes.
- d. Stock of scrap at estimated realizable value.
- e. Stores and spares – landed cost on a first in first out method

The provision for inventory obsolescence is assessed annually and is provided as and when considered necessary.

1.7 Foreign Exchange Transactions:

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the respective transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss of the year, except that exchange differences related to acquisition of fixed assets from a country outside India are adjusted in the carrying amount of the related fixed assets.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing exchange rates on that date; the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit and loss except those related to acquisition of fixed assets from a country outside India which are adjusted in the carrying amount of the related fixed assets.

1.8 Provisions and contingent liabilities:

The Company recognizes a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event, based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

1.9 Tax on Income:

Income-tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year) provided in the books of accounts.

1.10 Excise Duty/Custom Duty/GST:

Excise Duty in respect of goods manufactured by the company is being accounted for at the time of removal of goods from the factory for sale. Custom duty is accounted in the books as and when paid/incurred. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is payable on Sale of Goods/provision of Services and hence is accounted in the books at the time of removal of goods from the factory for sale.

1.11 Earnings Per Share:

The basic and diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The company did not have any potentially dilutive equity shares outstanding during the year.

1.12 Retirement benefits to employees:

I. Short Term employee benefits:

Short term employee benefits falling due within are recognized as an expense as per the Company's Scheme

based on expected obligations. The benefits like salaries, wages etc and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognized in the period in which the employees renders the related service.

II. Retirement benefits:

Retirement benefits comprise of provident fund, superannuation and gratuity which are recognized as follows:

a. Provident fund:

This is a defined contribution plan. Contributions in respect of staff and workers are remitted to provident fund authorities in accordance with the relevant statute and are charged to statement of profit and loss as and when due. The Company has no further obligations for future provident fund benefits in respect of these employees other than its annual contributions.

b. Superannuation:

This is a defined contribution plan. The Company makes contribution as per the scheme to superannuation Fund administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company has no further obligation of future superannuation benefits other than its annual contributions and recognizes such contributions as expense as and when due.

c. Gratuity:

This is a defined benefit plan. Provision for gratuity is made based on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses, comprising of experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions, are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss as income or expense.

1.13 Research & Development:

Research & Development expenditure of revenue nature is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss, while Capital Expenditure is added to the cost of fixed assets in the year in which they are incurred.

1.14 INTANGIBLE ASSETS:

Impairment of Assets:

The company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount.

1.15 FINANCIAL ASSETS

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial asset

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for investments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for investments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company 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.

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 the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if: such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

1.16 LEASES

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses judgement in assessing whether a contract (or part of contract) includes a lease, the lease term (including anticipated renewals), the applicable discount rate, variable lease payments whether are in-substance fixed.

The judgement involves assessment of whether the asset included in the contract is a fully or partly identified asset based on the facts and circumstances, whether the contract include a lease and non-lease component and if so, separation thereof for the purpose of recognition and measurement, determination of lease term basis, inter alia the non-cancellable period of lease and whether the lessee intends to opt for continuing with the use of the asset upon the expiry thereof, and whether the lease payments are fixed are variable or a combination of both.

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company, as a lessor, classifies a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease. Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
Note 2.1 - Property, Plant & Equipment

Note 2.1 - Property, Plant & Equipment (unless otherwise specified)	Deemed Cost				Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2021	Additions	Disposals (Refer Note (i) below)	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 1 April, 2021	Depreciation expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Note 2.1.1 (a) Property, Plant & Equipment									
Land	32.97	414.75	434.61	13.11	-	-	-	13.11	32.97
Buildings	117.12	2.36	10.14	109.34	35.69	7.44	1.45	67.66	81.43
Plant and Machinery	457.73	40.54	-	498.27	255.93	30.29	-	212.05	201.80
Furniture and Fixtures	1.48	2.06	1.14	3.54	1.14	0.18	2.22	0.34	0.34
Vehicles	19.18	10.14	9.04	10.14	18.18	0.70	9.04	0.30	1.00
Total	628.48	459.71	453.79	634.40	310.94	38.61	10.49	295.34	317.54
Note 2.1.1 (b) - Intangible assets	(Rs. in Lakhs)								
	As at 1 April, 2021	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 1 April, 2021	Depreciation expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note 2.1.1 (c) - Capital Work in Progress									
Particulars	"Balance as at 31-03-2022"	"Balance as at 31-03-2021"							
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note 2.1.2. (a)									
Tangible assets - Owned (unless otherwise specified)	As at 1 April, 2020	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 1 April, 2020	Depreciation expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment									
Land	32.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.97	32.97
Buildings	109.98	7.14	-	28.48	7.21	-	-	81.43	81.50
Plant and Equipment	356.92	103.45	2.64	213.23	45.34	2.64	35.69	201.80	143.69
Furniture and Fixtures	1.48	-	-	0.90	0.23	-	1.14	0.34	0.58
Vehicles	18.69	0.49	-	14.38	3.80	-	18.18	1.00	4.31
Total	520.04	111.08	2.64	256.99	56.58	2.64	310.94	317.54	263.05
Note 2.1.2. (b) - Intangible Assets									
	As at 1 April, 2020	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 1 April, 2020	Depreciation expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes

- (i) Useful life of software is four years
(ii) Plant and Equipment includes Electrical Installations and Data Processing Equipments
(iii) Furniture and Fixtures includes Office equipment
(iv) Capital Work in Progress for the current year includes Rs. Nil for 31 March 2021 - Rs. Nil) towards the interest capitalisation of borrowing cost
(vi) Refer Note 2 of Note 14 (Non-Current Borrowings) stating the details of assets pledged as security

Note 2.2 Investments

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Investment in Equity instruments- Unquoted-at cost		
Chennai Plastic Print Lam Association	4.00	0.00
	4.00	0.00

Note 2.3 Other financial assets (Unsecured, Considered good unless stated otherwise)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
<u>Non-current</u>		
(a) Insurance claims Receivable		
(b) Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments carried at fair value: - Foreign currency swap contracts designated in hedge accounting relationship		
(c) Deposits in Electricity company	-	-
(d) Prepaid Interest on Electricity Deposit Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	12.03	12.49
(e) Other deposits	-	-
(f) Balances with government authorities - paid under protest	-	-
Total Non-current	12.03	12.49
<u>Current</u>		
(a) Claims Receivable	-	-
(b) Asset held for disposal	-	-
(c) Deferred sales proceeds	-	-
(d) Interest accrued on deposits	-	-
(e) Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments carried at fair value: - Foreign currency swap contracts designated in hedge accounting relationship	-	-
(f) Security Deposit	-	-
(g) Tool development cost recoverable	-	-
(h) Deposits in Electricity company	-	-
(i) Prepaid Interest on Electricity Deposit	-	-
Total Current	-	-
Grand Total	12.03	12.49

Note 2.4 Deferred Tax Assets (Net) :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
At the Start of the year	12.08	35.90
(Charge)/Credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	(6.76)	(23.82)
At the end of the year	5.32	12.08

Note 2.5 Other Non-Current assets (Unsecured, Considered good unless stated otherwise)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Non-current		
(a) Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-

(b) Balances with government authorities - paid under protest	17.24	12.24
(c) Other Deposits	75.11	72.72
(d) Security Deposit	0.09	0.09
(e) Non current tax assets (Net) Electricity Deposit	20.16	19.59
Total Non-current	112.60	104.64

Note 2.6 Inventories

(Rs. In lakhs)

(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Raw materials & Consumables	236.51	186.31
Raw materials in transit	-	-
(b) Work-in-progress	-	-
(c) Finished goods	1,093.84	1,178.96
(d) Stores and spares	63.72	51.81
Total	1,394.07	1,417.08

Note 2.6.1 The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was Rs. Nil (For the year ended 31 March 2022 : Rs. Nil)

Note 2.6.2 During the year 2021-22 and 2020-21 there were no expense recognised against the write down of inventory from cost to net realisable value.

Note 2.6.3 Inventories as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020) are expected to be recovered within twelve months.

Note 2.6.4 The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in Note 1.6

Note 2.7 Trade receivables

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Unsecured, considered good	355.78	384.14
(b) Doubtful	-	-
Total	355.78	384.14

The average credit period on sales of goods is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

2.7.1 Classification of Trade Receivables

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	355.78	384.14
(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
(d) Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	355.78	384.14

2.7.2 Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2022

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	336.93	-	-	0.30	18.56	355.78
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2021

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	363.66	0.01	1.49	0.89	18.01	384.14
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Cash on hand	0.27	1.89
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	-	-
(ii) In Margin money deposit accounts - original maturity of 3 months or less	-	-
Total	0.27	1.89

Note 2.9 Loans (Unsecured, Considered good unless stated otherwise)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Loans and advances to employees		
Considered good	0.31	0.07
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful short-term advances	-	-
Total	0.31	0.07

Note 2.10 Other Current Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(a) Advances to vendors for materials/services	-	-
(b) Prepaid expenses	4.66	9.25
(c) Balances with government authorities	-	0.02
(d) Travelling Advances	0.03	0.03
(e) Interest Receivable	-	1.28
(f) Leave Encashment	-	-
Total Current	4.69	10.58

Note 2.11 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
(a) Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	70,00,000	700.00	70,00,000	700.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	60,96,000	609.60	60,96,000	609.60

Notes:

2.11.1. The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

2.11.2. In the event of repayment of Capital of the Company, the distribution will be in the proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

2.11.3. Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh issue	Closing Balance
Equity shares with voting rights			
Year ended 31 March, 2022			
- Number of shares	60,96,000	-	60,96,000
- Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	609.60	-	609.60
Year ended 31 March, 2021			
- Number of shares	60,96,000	-	60,96,000
- Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	609.60	-	609.60

2.11.4. Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights Balaji Trading Enterprises Private Limited	6,75,395	11.08%	6,75,395	11.08%

*Also refer Note 1

2.11.5. Details of shares held by promoters/promoter group Promoter shareholding

Name of the promoter/ promoter group	As on 31.03.2022			As on 31.03.2021		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
BALAJI TRADING ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	6,75,395	11.08	0	6,75,395	11.08	0
RADHAKRISHNA G	2,42,900	3.98	0	2,42,900	3.98	0
GUPTA G P N	1,89,800	3.11	0	1,89,800	3.11	0
CHALAPATHI G V	1,07,500	1.76	0	1,07,500	1.76	0
SUDHAKAR GORANTLA	1,00,000	1.64	0	1,00,000	1.64	0
G V JAYALAKSHMI	96,800	1.59	0	96,800	1.59	0
LATHARANI G	79,000	1.3	0	79,000	1.3	0

G S SAROJINI	77,800	1.28	0	77,800	1.28	0
M V CHANDRASHEKAR	75,759	1.24	0	75,759	1.24	0
PRAGATHI G R	51,600	0.85	0	51,600	0.85	0
RAJASEKAR G S	49,000	0.8	0	49,000	0.8	0
SRINIVAS G S	42,600	0.7	0	42,600	0.7	0
G R MAHALAKSHMI	41,300	0.68	0	41,300	0.68	0
JWALA G S	38,000	0.62	0	38,000	0.62	0
G SANGEETHA	37,200	0.61	0	37,200	0.61	0
SATHISHKUMAR G V*	34,767	0.57	0	34,667	0.57	0
ANILKUMAR G S	32,600	0.53	0	32,600	0.53	0
RAMRAJ G P	27,900	0.46	0	27,900	0.46	0
SRIDHAR G S	26,568	0.44	0	26,568	0.44	0
RACHITHA G B	23,466	0.38	0	23,466	0.38	0
NANDHINI G A	22,500	0.37	0	22,500	0.37	0
GORANTLA RAVICHANDRAN	20,700	0.34	0	20,700	0.34	0
BALAJI G V	18,700	0.31	0	18,700	0.31	0
VIJAYA LAKSHMI G S	12,800	0.21	0	12,800	0.21	0
REENA G R	9,600	0.16	0	9,600	0.16	0
G AHALYA	7,500	0.12	0	7,500	0.12	0
ACHYUTHA G R	6,000	0.1	0	6,000	0.1	0
SADAVAKTRA PRAVAN G	5,000	0.08	0	5,000	0.08	0
GOPINATH G V	4,967	0.08	0	4,967	0.08	0
RAVINDRA REDDY MADUPU	3,500	0.06	0	3,500	0.06	0
TOTAL	21,61,222	35.45	0	21,61,122	35.45	0

Note*: Sri. G.V. Sathishkumar had increased his holding by 100 shares during the Financial year 2021-22 and the % change in shareholding is shown as 0 since the % change is minimal.

Note 2.12 Other Equity

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Retained Earnings		
As per Last Balance Sheet	(437.97)	(303.19)
Add: Profits for the Year	670.31	(134.78)
Closing Balance	232.34	(437.97)
Other Comprehensive Income		
As per Last Balance Sheet	(14.29)	(14.29)
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	0.93	-
Closing Balance	(13.36)	(14.29)
Balance as of March 31	218.98	(452.26)

Note 2.13 Non-current borrowings

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022 Rs.	As at 31 March, 2021 Rs.
Unsecured - Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Unsecured Loans from Others - Refer note 2.13(i)	422.51	614.18
Secured - Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Term loans		
From bank - Refer note 2.13 (i)	54.35	139.35
(b) Long Term Maturities of Finance Lease Obligations		
Others	-	1.26
Total	476.86	754.79

Note 2.13 Non-current borrowings (Contd)

2.13 (i) Details of terms of repayment for the other long-term borrowings and security provided in respect of the secured long-term borrowings:

Particulars	Terms of repayment and security	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021 (Rs. In lakhs)	
		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Term loans from banks:					
Karnataka Bank Limited - Secured	Note 13 (iii)	54.35	-	139.35	-
Total - Term loans from banks		54.35	-	139.35	-
Long Term Maturities of Finance Lease Obligations	Note 13 (iii)	-	-	1.26	-
Others:					
from Companies		-	250.28	-	416.89
from Directors		-	172.23	-	197.29
Sales Tax Loan-IFST					
Total long term borrowings		54.35	422.51	140.61	614.18

2.13. (ii) (a) Working capital facilities from The Karnataka Bank Limited are secured by first charge on the current assets consisting of stock of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-process, debtors and personal guarantees of directors G.P.N. Gupta, Sri. G. S. Sridhar and Sri. G.V. Gopinath.

(b) Additional working capital (Term Loan) facilities from The Karnataka Bank Limited sanctioned in the month of January 2022 under GECL Extension Scheme, repayable given a period of 60 months secured by second charge on the current assets consisting of stock of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-process, debtors and personal guarantees of directors Sri. G.P.N. Gupta, Sri. G. S Sridhar and Sri G.V. Gopinath. The guarantee is also covered by NCGTC.

2.13 (iii)					
Bank	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	Security	Interest rate	Terms of repayment
Karnataka Bank Limited - Secured	54.35	139.35	Secured by Mortgage of Land, Plant & Machinery		Payable in 60 Half Yearly Installments from 2021-22 to 2024-2025
Long Term Maturities of Finance Lease Obligations	-	1.26	Not Applicable		Payable by end of March every year
Total	54.35	140.61			

2.13 (iv) For the current maturities of long-term borrowings, refer item (a) in Note 2.15 Current Borrowings.

Note 2.14 Long-term provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Provision for Employee benefits	87.31	70.35
(b) Provision for Income tax earlier years	32.14	32.14
(c) Provision for pending sales tax forms and other disputes	-	-
Total	119.45	102.49

Note 2.15 Current borrowings

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Secured - at amortised cost		
Banks - Cash Credit	399.13	820.86
Current Maturity of Long Term Borrowings	50.04	50.04
Total	449.17	870.90

Note 2.16 Trade payables

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Payable to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (Refer Note 5)	8.81	34.67
(b) Other Than Acceptances		-
(i) Employee related liabilities	-	-
ii) Dues to related parties	-	-
iii) Creditors for Goods and Services	257.96	282.06
Total	266.77	316.73

Note 2.16.1 Dues to Micro & Small Enterprises

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	8.81	34.67
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

2.16.2 Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

(Rs. In lakhs)

As at 31st March 2022						
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods fro due date of payment					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	total	
(i) MSME	8.81	-	-	-	8.81	
(II) Others	257.96	-	-	-	257.96	
(ii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	

As at 31st March 2021						(Rs. In lakhs)
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods fro due date of payment					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
(i) MSME	34.67	-	-	-	34.67	
(II) Others	282.07	-	-	-	282.07	
(ii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	

Note 2.17 Other Current liabilities

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Non-current		
(a) Advance received from customers	-	-
(b) Deferred Rent	-	-
Current		
(a) Other payables		
(i) Statutory remittances	21.92	30.84
(ii) Advances from customers	12.53	18.71
(iii) Bonus payable	4.50	4.50
(iv) Rent Payable	-	-
(v) Others	3.38	1.68
Total Current	42.33	55.73
Total	42.33	55.73

Note 2.18 Short-term provisions

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Provision for Excise duty on Finished Goods	-	-
(b) Provision for Employee benefits	1.25	2.52
Total	1.25	2.52

Note 2.19 Revenue from operations

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
(a) Sale of products (Refer Note (i) below)	4,019.85	3,038.02
(b) Sales from Services (Refer Note (ii) below)	-	-
(c) Other operating revenues (Refer Note (iii) below)	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations	4,019.85	3,038.02
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
(i) Sale of products comprises :		
Manufactured goods	4,019.85	3,038.02
Total - Sale of products	4,019.85	3,038.02
(ii) Sale of services comprises :		
Labour Charges	-	-
Total - Sale of services	-	-
(iii) Other operating revenues comprise:		
Sale of scrap	-	-
Total - Other operating revenues	-	-

Note 2.20 Other income

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
(a) Interest income on deposits	0.67	3.13
(b) Interest on loans and advances	-	-
(c) Professional Consultancy Charges Received	-	-
(d) Other Non-Operating Income		
- Net Gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	-
- Profit on Sale of Assets	1.82	0.27
- Other Income	-	1.12
Total	2.49	4.52

Note 2.21. Cost of materials consumed

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Opening stock	186.31	54.21
Add: Purchases		
Raw materials including stores & spares	2,328.82	1,804.04
Components		-
Total Purchases	2,328.82	1,804.04
Less: Closing stock	236.51	186.31
Cost of materials consumed	2,278.62	1,671.94

Note 2.22 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-process

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	1,093.84	1,178.96
Work-in-process		-
	1,093.84	1,178.96
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	1,178.96	1,306.81
Work-in-process	-	-
	1,178.96	1,306.81
Net (increase) / decrease	85.12	127.85

Note 2.23 Employee benefit expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
(a) Salaries and wages including secondment cost and bonus	219.29	204.54
(b) Contributions to provident and other funds (Refer Note 8)	41.55	12.89
(c) Gratuity	0.93	-
(d) Staff welfare expenses	42.89	28.54
Total Employee Benefit Expenses	304.66	245.97

(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 2.24 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
(a) Interest expense on borrowings	181.53	184.18
Less Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	-	-
Interest expense net of cost transferred to qualifying assets	181.53	184.18
(b) Interest others	4.70	4.25
		(Rs. In lakhs)
Total	186.23	188.43

Notes 2.25 Other Expenses

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Consumption of stores and spare parts	63.90	48.21
Consumption of packing materials	-	-
Power and fuel	146.38	125.48
Sub contracting Charges	-	-
Contract labour charges	216.05	93.59
Rent including lease rentals	8.45	7.62
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	0.11	-
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	0.34	0.39
Repairs and maintenance - Others (including spares)	1.55	1.13
Factory General Maintenance	2.79	3.35
Stereo Charges	-	0.13
Discounts and Incentives	1.32	2.77
Insurance	6.34	7.69
Rates and taxes	12.44	12.01
Excise duty (Net)	-	-
Communication	1.07	1.57
Travelling and conveyance	9.17	1.36
Printing and stationery	1.47	1.35
Freight and forwarding	37.09	30.22
Business promotion & Selling expenses	1.10	2.95
Legal and professional	4.83	3.61
Payments to auditors (Refer Note 2.25.1 below)	2.75	2.00
Bad Debts written off	4.86	6.81
Less: Adjusted against provision	-	-
	4.86	6.81
Provision for Contingencies	-	-
Vehicle Maintenance	5.95	3.87

Directors sitting Fees	3.00	3.30
Bank charges	8.88	7.22
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	-
Security Expenses	15.40	14.96
Service Charges	16.79	10.09
Training and seminar expenses	0.02	-
Cartage Expense	3.58	2.80
Postage and Telegram	0.17	0.29
Membership and subscriptions	2.16	1.02
Office Maintenance Expenses	1.53	0.93
Loss on Sale of Assets	8.70	-
Brokerage and commission	-	-
Total	588.19	396.72

Note: 2.25.1

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Auditor's Remuneration and Expenses		
(i) Statutory Audit	1.00	1.00
(ii) Tax Audit	0.25	0.25
(iii) Fees for other services	1.50	0.75
Total	2.75	2.00

Note 2.26: Basic and diluted earnings per share

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	670.31	(134.78)
Weighted average number of equity shares (shares in numbers)	60,96,000	60,96,000
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Basic / Diluted	11.00	(2.21)

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

3. With respect to the Balances of Debtors & Creditors and advances/deposits received from the customers as per books of account, confirmations of balances are awaited and adjustments if any will be made in the books on receipt of confirmations and reconciliation.
4. The Company has recorded a Net Profit of Rs.671.24 lakhs achieving a turnover of Rs.4,019.85 lakhs for the year ended 31st March 2022 as against Net Loss of Rs. 134.78 lakhs achieving a turnover of Rs. 3,038.02 lakhs in the previous year ended 31st March 2021. The Company has Retained earnings of Rs.218.98 lakhs at the end of FY2021-22 as against an accumulated loss of Rs.452.26 lakhs at the end of FY2020-21.

With the improvement in the performance at the latter part of the year, increase in receipt of big orders, the capability in productivity, the continuous working capital support by the bankers and the promoters, the Management is confident of generating profits in years to come and meet its financial obligation as they arise consequently resulting in wiping off the erosion of Net worth in the near future. The Company is continuously increasing its clientele and anticipates higher rates of growth which will augur well for better prospects. Based on the above improving factors, the accompanying Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

5. DUES TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES:

The management is regularly in the process of identifying enterprises which have provided goods and services to the company which qualify under the definition of micro, small and medium enterprises, as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act 2001. Accordingly, based on information available, the amount payable to such enterprises as on 31st March 2022 is Rs.8.81 lakhs. However, there are no over dues with regards to payments to MSMEs.

6. The computation of profit under section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not considered necessary as the managerial remuneration that is paid is minimum remuneration based on the effective capital of the Company as prescribed under Schedule V of the said Act.

DETAILS OF MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Salary and Allowances	38.40	36.80
Perquisites	-	-
Retirement Benefits	1.15	1.16
Provision for Leave Salary	1.06	1.06
TOTAL	40.61	39.02

7. SALES TAX & CENTRAL EXCISE DUTY PENDING DISPUTE:

S. No	Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amt. (Rs. in lakhs)	Pertaining	Present Status
i.	Sales Tax	Sales Tax Demand	3.53	1995-1996	On Appeal the case was remanded back to the assessing Officer
ii.	Sales Tax	Sales Tax Demand	1.28	1997-1998	- do -

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:**(i) DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
(a)	Contribution to Provident Fund	7.54	9.05
(b)	Contribution to Superannuation Fund	3.60	3.45

(ii) DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS:
Gratuity: -

The following table sets forth the status of the Gratuity Plan of the Company and the amount recognized in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company provides the gratuity benefit through annual contributions to a fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company has valued its gratuity through an Actuarial valuator whose report states the following:

PARTICULARS		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Table Showing changes in present value of obligation as on	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	Present value of obligation as at beginning of year	58.01	56.88
	Interest Cost	3.92	3.63
	Current Service Cost	2.63	2.68
	Benefits Paid	(1.59)	(3.70)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations	(1.08)	(1.47)
	Present value of obligation as at end of year	61.89	58.01
2	Table Showing changes in the fair value of plan assets as on	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	Fair value of plan Assets at beginning of year	1.16	1.44
	Expected return of plan Assets	0.25	0.08
	Contribution	6.62	3.32
	Benefits paid	(1.59)	(3.70)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan Assets	(0.15)	0.02
	Fair value of plan Assets at the end of year	6.29	1.16
	Excess of Actual over estimated return of plan Assets	(0.02)	(0.15)
	(Actual rate of return = Estimated rate of return as ARD falls as on 31 st March)		
3	Actual Gain/loss recognized	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on Obligations	(1.08)	(1.47)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss for the year – plan Assets	0.15	(0.02)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on Obligations	(0.93)	(1.49)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year	(0.93)	(1.49)
4	The amounts to be recognized in Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	Present Value of obligations as at the end of year	61.89	58.02
	Fair value of plan assets as at the end of year	6.29	1.16
	Funded Status	(55.60)	(56.85)
	Net asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(55.60)	(56.85)
5	Expenses Recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	Current service cost	2.63	2.68
	Interest cost	3.67	3.55
	Expected return on plan assets	0	0
	Expenses Recognised in the Income Statement	6.30	6.23
	Other Comprehensive Income		
	Net Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year	(0.93)	(1.49)
	Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.93)	(1.49)
	Assumptions		
	Discount rate	7.24%	6.85%
	Expected rate on planned assets	7.24%	6.85%
	Expected rate of salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
	Expected rate of attrition	2.00%	2.00%
	Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

9. During the financial year, there are no default in repayment of Loans and Interest in case of Term Loans, Lease obligations, Demand loans, Public Deposits and other loans (including loans and advances from related party)

10. **SEGMENTAL REPORTING:**

The Company currently operates in one business segment in manufacturing of PP bags and one geographical segment in India. In line with Accounting Standard 17, as the relevant information is available from the balance sheet and the profit and loss account itself, and therefore keeping in view of the objective of segment reporting, the Company has not disclosed segment information.

11. **INCOME TAXES:**

(i) **Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate**

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

(in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Profit before tax	825.60	-110.96
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	26.00%
Computed Tax Expense	207.80	-
Tax effect of :		
Capital Gains taxed at different rate	-44.49	-
Expenses disallowed	-	-
Set off of Brought Forward Business Loss/ Unabsorbed Depreciation	-14.78	-
Current Tax Provision (A)	148.53	-
Decrease in Deferred Tax Liability on account of Tangible and Intangible Assets	-2.35	-12.56
Decrease in Deferred Tax Asset on account of Financial Assets and Other Items	9.11	36.83
Deferred tax Provision (B)	6.76	23.82
Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)	155.29	23.82
Effective Tax Rate	18.81%	NA

(ii) Following is the analysis of the deferred tax asset/(liabilities) presented in the Balance sheet.

Particulars	(In Rs. Lakhs)			
	For the Year ended 31 March 2022			
	Opening Balance	Recognized in profit and Loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing Balance
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Property, Plant and Equipment	(18.46)	3.58	0	(14.88)
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</u>				
Employee Benefits	19.36	(1.16)	0	18.20
Provision for Bad Debts	2.07	(0.06)	0	2.00
Brought forward business loss and unabsorbed depreciation	9.10	(9.10)	0	0
Total	30.53	(10.32)	0	20.21
Net Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	12.09	(6.76)	0	5.33

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2021			
	Opening Balance	Recognized in profit and Loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing Balance
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Property, Plant and Equipment	(31.02)	12.56	0	(18.46)
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</u>				
Employee Benefits	17.72	1.64	0	19.36
Provision for Bad debts	4.12	(2.04)	0	2.07
Brought forward business loss and unabsorbed depreciation	45.08	(35.98)	0	9.10
Total	66.92	(36.38)	0	30.53
Net Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	35.90	(23.82)	0	12.09

Note 1:

The unabsorbed business loss/ depreciation for the year pertaining to earlier years have given rise to net deferred tax asset of Rs.0.00 Lakhs (As at 31 March 2021 Rs.9.11 Lakhs). The effect of the adjustments carried out by the Income Tax Authorities based on their Assessment Orders, which are under dispute, has not been considered in arriving at the carried forward loss for deterring deferred tax asset.

Note 2:

The effect of the adjustments carried out by the Income Tax Authorities based on their Assessment Orders, which are under dispute, has not been considered in arriving at the carried forward loss for deterring deferred tax asset.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amt.	Closing Balance as on 31.03.22	Closing Balance as on 31.03.21
	G.S. Sridhar	Key Management personnel	Salary & Allowances	19.20	31.07	33.61
			Unsecured loan Repaid	6.20		
			Interest on Unsecured loan	4.06		
	G.V. Gopinath	Key Management personnel	Salary & Allowances	17.60	116.17	163.67
			Unsecured loan Recd.	37.63		
			Unsecured Loan repaid	72.00		
			Interest on Unsecured loan	13.89		
	Jumbo Bag Limited	A public company in which directors along with their relatives, hold more than two per cent of its paid-up share capital.	Job work charges earned	22.42	0.31	4.56
			Purchase	119.20		
			Sales	71.87		

G.F. Impex Pvt. Ltd.,	A private company in which a director's relatives a member and director.	Unsecured Loan Repaid. (USL)	56.88	-	54.38
		Purchase	17.82		
		Interest on USL	2.78		
Balaji Trading Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.,	A private company in which a director's relatives a member and Director.	Unsecured Loan paid	150.16	249.97	357.95
		Interest on USL	46.87		
Adarsh Line Accessories Pvt. Ltd	A private company in which Director is a member and director.	Sales	0.53	-	-

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
a) Disputed Amount of Sales tax	4.81	4.81
b) Disputed Amount of Central Excise	0	0

No provision has been made in the accounts in respect of disputed amount of sales tax as the company has contested the case and is hopeful of getting the verdict in its favor. During the year 2014-15, the Company has received an order favoring them as no cost for the case filed for the year 1994-95. The Appellate Tribunal has issued certain claims/ show cause notices disputed have neither been considered as contingent liability nor acknowledged as claim, based on the opinion obtained, since the possibility of loss is remote.

14. Secured Loans availed from The Karnataka Bank Limited are secured by first charge on specific assets acquired out of the loan and personal guarantees of directors Sri. G.P.N. Gupta, Sri. G. S. Sridhar and Sri. G.V. Gopinath.

15. (a) Working capital facilities from The Karnataka Bank Limited are secured by first charge on the current assets consisting of stock of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-process, debtors and personal guarantees of directors G.P.N. Gupta, Sri. G. S. Sridhar and Sri. G.V. Gopinath.

(b) Additional Term loan facilities from The Karnataka Bank Limited sanctioned in the month of January 2022 under GECL 1.0 Extension Scheme, repayable in 60 months after initial holiday period of 24 months, secured by Hypothecation of New Plant & Machineries and secured by charge on current assets of stock of raw material, finished goods, debtors and personal guarantees of directors Sri. G.P.N. Gupta, Sri. G. S Sridhar and Sri. G.V. Gopinath. The guarantee for this Loan is also covered by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC). The facility obtained under this Scheme shall rank second charge with the existing facilities availed from the Karnataka Bank.

(c) The Company has released the documents of Nellore property mortgaged with the Karnataka Bank as security against the credit facilities availed in the month of March 2022 before the sale of property. The Bank has marked lien Rs.400 lakhs in the overdraft facility availed by the Company.

16. Advances & Deposits includes an amount of Rs.12.69 lakhs being admitted and Disputed Sales Tax for various years paid and Income Tax for the Assessment Year 1996-97 of Rs.2.28 lakhs paid, but kept as Deposit in the books since the company has gone on appeal in respect of these matters. Necessary adjustments in the books of accounts will be made in the year in which the outcome of the appeal is known.

17. EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Imported Materials Purchase (CIF)	50.56	21.27
Foreign Travel Expenses	Nil	Nil

18. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Export Sales (FOB)	Nil	Nil

19. REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
i) Statutory Audit Fee	1.00	1.00
ii) Tax Audit Fee	0.50	0.50
iii) Service Tax/ GST	0.27	0.23
iv) Certification Fees & Other services	0.54	1.10

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:
A. Capital risk management

The capital structure of the company consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity shareholders of the company which comprises issued share capital and accumulated reserves disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The company's capital management objective is to achieve an optimal weighted average cost of capital while continuing to safeguard the company's ability to meet its liquidity requirements (including its commitments in respect of capital expenditure) and repay loans as they fall due.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Debt (Refer Note 2.13 & 2.15)	926.03	1,625.69
Cash and Bank Balance	(0.27)	(1.89)
Total Debt	925.76	1,623.80
Total Equity	828.58	157.34
Net Debt to equity ratio	1.12	10.32

(I) Categories of Financial Instruments
(a) Financial Assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Measured at amortised cost		
- Trade receivables	355.78	384.14
- Cash and Bank balance	0.27	1.89
- Loans	-	-
- Other financial assets	12.03	12.49

(b) Financial Liabilities :

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Measured at amortised cost		
- Borrowings	926.03	1625.69
- Trade payables	266.77	316.73
- Other financial liabilities	-	-

B. Financial Risk Management**a) Market risk**

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risk of changes in interest rates. There have been no changes to the company's exposure to market risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk in recent past.

21. The below tables summarise the maturity profile of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities

i. Non Derivative financial assets				Rs. in Lakhs		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above
Investments	4.00	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	336.93	18.85	-	363.67	20.47	-
Cash and cash equivalents	0.27	-	-	1.89	-	-
Bank balance other cash and cash equivalents stated above	12.03	-	-	12.49	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-

ii. Non Derivative financial liabilities				Rs. in Lakhs		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above
Long Term Loans	-	476.86	-	-	754.79	-
Short Term Loans	399.13	-	-	820.86	-	-
Trade Payables	266.77	-	-	316.73	-	-
Other financial liabilities	50.04	-	-	50.04	-	-

22. EXCEPTIONAL ITEM:

During the year under review, the Company has sold its property situated at Nellore for a total consideration of Rs.1359.75 lakhs. The property consisted of land and building where the building was demolished to affect the sale as per the sale agreement made with the purchaser. Hence, the loss on sale of building has been accounted separately. The book value of the land situated at Nellore was valued at Rs.19.86lakhs. The Company has incurred Rs.414.75lakhs towards conversion fees as it was required to be paid to Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) under whose jurisdiction the land was situated. The conversion fee was paid to APIIC in order to obtain approval for converting to use of the industrial land to commercial purpose. The Company has also incurred Rs.22.66lakhs towards commission and brokerage for effecting the sale of the said property

23. CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION DURING THE YEAR 2021-22:**a. Product: Polymer Product:**

Licensed Capacity	:	Not applicable
Installed Capacity	:	3800 tons
Production	:	3047.73 tons

b. Raw Material and Intermediates Consumed:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	UOM	2021-22		2020-21	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
A. PP Granules	Kgs.	18,39,467	2278.62	16,82,984	1671.94
B. Others			63.90		48.21

c. Consumption of Imported & Indigenous Raw – Materials, Stores and spare parts and the percentage of each to the consumption:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	%	Value	%	Value
i. Raw Material				
a. Imported	2.22	50.56	1.28	21.27
b. Indigenous	97.78	2228.06	98.72	1650.67
ii. Stores, Spares & Consumption				
a. Imported	-	-	-	-
b. Indigenous	100	63.90	100	48.21

d. Stock Summary for the year 2021-22:

Name of the Commodity	Unit	Opening Balance	Receipts	Issues	Closing Stock	
					2021-22	2020-21
Paper	Kgs.	97,997	18,71,492	18,99,597	69,892	97,997
Granules	Kgs.	1,15,539	18,39,854	18,10,854	1,44,152	1,15,539
HDPE / PP Bags	Nos.	2,61,343	92,21,362	91,31,237	3,51,468	2,61,343
HDPE / PP Kraft Bags	Nos.	80,132	16,88,141	17,34,555	33,718	80,132

e. Closing Stock Value With Quantity:

Name of the Commodity	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Paper	Kgs	69,892	97,997	26.32	17.07
Granules	Kgs	1,44,152	1,15,539	179.68	129.38
HDPE/PP Bags	Nos.	3,51,468	2,61,343	952.80	975.27
HDPE/PPKraft Bags	Nos.	33,718	80,132	11.73	26.80
HDPE/PP Fabric & HDPE/PP Kraft Fabric				90.04	127.44
Accessories for Bags				30.49	39.85
Miscellaneous Items Including Consumables				103.03	101.28
Total Value of Closing Stock				1,394.07	1,417.08

f. Sales Summary:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Commodity	2021-22	2020-21
Polypropylene Bags	3965.99	3034.99
Others	53.86	3.03

24. ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION:

- The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended 31 March, 2022.

- c. The company has not given any Loans or Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and their related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person.
- d. No Intangible assets under development during the year.
- e. Quarterly statements of current assets filed with banks and financial institutions for fund borrowed from those banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets are in agreement with the books of account.
- f. Ratios:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As on March 31, 2022	As on March 31, 2021	Percentage Variation	Comments for variation, if any
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.31	1.47	57.65%	The significant decline in current liabilities upon decrease in secured short term borrowings has resulted in higher current ratio
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	1.12	10.33	-89.18%	The debt of the Company has come down after repaying the debts from the proceeds from sale of the property and also the shareholder's equity has increased from the overall profit during the year
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	5.64	0.71	692.88%	The company has repaid part of borrowings using the funds from sale of land.
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after tax	Average equity	136.17%	-171.33%	179.48%	Increase is due to profit on sale of land during the FY.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods Sold	Average Inventory	2.06	1.54	34.18%	Sales in the current year has increased which has resulted in increase in cost of goods in turn a higher inventory turnover ratio
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Average Accounts receivables	11.30	7.91	42.87%	Increase in credit sales during the year has resulted in higher trade receivables ratio

Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit Purchases	Average accounts payables	7.98	6.12	30.39%	Increase in credit purchases during the year has resulted in higher trade payables ratio
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working capital	3.42	4.53	-24.56%	Increase in working capital on the higher side than the increase in sales resulting in a lower net capital turnover ratio
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	16.69%	-4.44%	0.26%	Increase is due to profit on sale of land during the FY.
Return on Capital employed	EBIT	Capital employed	48.87%	3.01%	1524.28%	Increase is due to profit on sale of land during the FY.
Return on investment	Income generated from investments	Average Investments	0	0	0%	The investment made by the Company is part of MSME cluster and does not yield any return.

- g. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- h. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- i. There are no transactions and / or balance outstanding with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- j. The company does not have any investments through more than two layers of investment companies as per section 2(87) (cd) and section 186 of Companies Act, 2013.
- k. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- l. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- m. The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

25. PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

Previous year figures have been restated wherever required.

Signatories to Notes 1 to 25

As per our report of even date

For J.V. RAMANUJAM & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 002947S

Sri Narayana Jakhotia
Partner
Membership No. 233192

G.V. Gopinath
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

For and on behalf of the Board

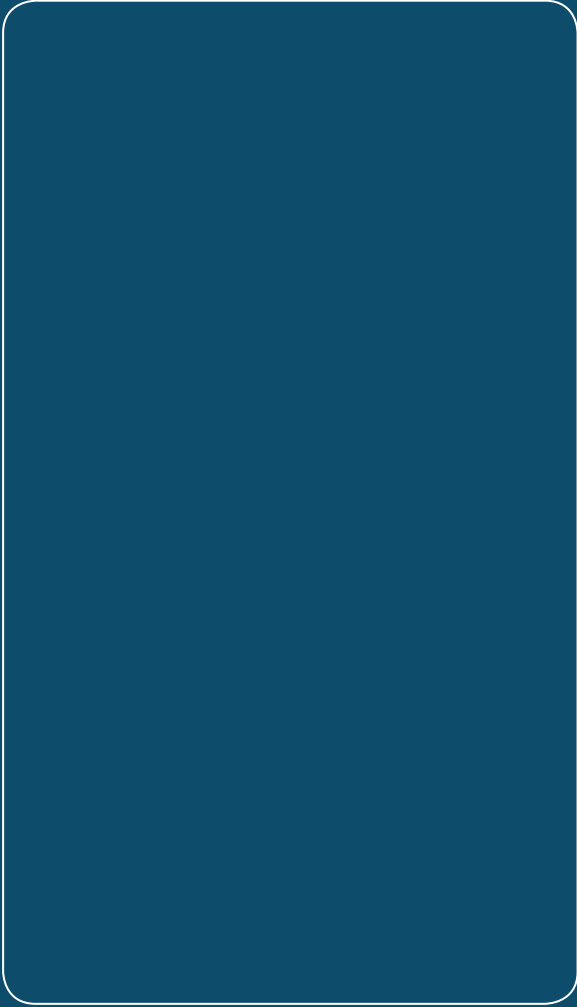
G.S. Sridhar
Joint Managing Director
and CFO
DIN: 01966264

Anup Hegde P
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2022

Registered Book Post/Courier

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