STANPACKS (INDIA) LTD.
BLISS GROUP
WE SHARE OUR JOY
AN ISO 9001 : 2015 COMPANY
CIN : L36991TN1991PLC021888

SSE/AGM-3/2023-2024/ 03-07-2023

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

Dear Sirs,

Ref: SCRIP CODE NO.530931

Sub: Submission of Notice of 32nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Annual Report for the FY2022-23 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 32nd AGM and Annual Report of the Company for FY 2022-23.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
for STANPACKS (INDIA) LTD.

S. Mahalakshmi

STANPACKS (INDIA) LIMITED CHENNAI

S.Mahalakshmi
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
Membership No. A70976
Encl.: As above

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

STANPACKS (INDIA) LTD

32nd ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23

BLISS GROUP

WE SHARE OUR JOY

ANNUAL REPORT 2022 - 23

CORPORATE INFORMATION

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="6">BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(as on 31st May 2023)</td><td>SRI G.V GOPINATH</td><td>Managing Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>SRI G.S. SRIDHAR</td><td>Joint Managing Director & Chief Financial Officer</td></tr>
<tr><td>SRI G.S. RAJASEKAR</td><td>Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAN</td><td>Non-Executive Independent Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>SMT SHOBHA GUPTA</td><td>Non-Executive Independent Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>SRI R. SUKUMAR</td><td>Non-Executive Independent Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>REGISTERED OFFICE</td><td colspan="2">“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</td></tr>
<tr><td>WORKS</td><td colspan="2">Sholipalayam Village, Sholavaram,
Ponneri Taluk, Chennai 600 067, Tamil Nadu</td></tr>
<tr><td>REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT</td><td colspan="2">Cameo Corporate Services Ltd.
Subramaniam Building, No.1, Club House Road, Mount Road,
Chennai-600 002 Phone: 044–28460390 Fax: 044-28460129</td></tr>
<tr><td>LISTING</td><td colspan="2">BSE Ltd.</td></tr>
<tr><td>BANKERS</td><td colspan="2">Karnataka Bank Limited</td></tr>
<tr><td>COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER</td><td colspan="2">Smt.Mahalakshmi S</td></tr>
<tr><td>STATUTORY AUDITORS</td><td colspan="2">M/s. Darpan & associates, Chartered Accountants
#11/2, Shyam Avenue, College Road, Nungambakkam,Chennai – 600006</td></tr>
<tr><td>SECRETARIAL AUDITORS</td><td colspan="2">M/s. Lakshmmi Subramanian & Associates,
Practicing Company Secretaries, Chennai</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING</td><td>Date & Time</td><td>28th of July 2023,
Friday @ 10.00 A.M Through Video Conference
(VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Deemed Venue</td><td>“S.K. ENCLAVE” New No.4, (Old No.47)
Nowroji Road, Chetpet, Chennai – 600 031</td></tr>
</table>

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 32nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty Second Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Stanpacks (India) Limited is scheduled to be held at 10.00 A.M on Friday, the 28th July 2023 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, 2023 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 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. Darpan & associates Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration Number. 016156S) 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 Seventh 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 authorized 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 authorized 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 2023

S.Mahalakshmi
Company Secretary and Compliance officer
Membership No.A70976

NOTES:

1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide its General Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020; 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020; 20/2020 dated 5th May, 2020; 02/2021 dated 13th January, 2021; 03/2022 dated 05th May, 2022, 10/2022 dated 28th December, 2022 and any amendment/ modification thereof issued by MCA and read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated 12th May, 2020, Circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated 15th January, 2021, Circular No. SEBI/ HO/CFD/CMD2/ CIR/P/2022/62 dated 13th May, 2022 and Circular No. SEBI/ HO/CFD/PoD-2/P/ CIR/2023/4 dated 05th January, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as "Circulars"), and in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015 ("Listing Regulations") permitted the holding of the AGM through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), without the physical presence of the members at a common venue.
2. Accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of the Act read with the Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM only. Further, in accordance with the Secretarial Standard-2 on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India ("ICSI") read with Guidance/Clarification dated 15th April, 2020 issued by ICSI, the proceedings of the AGM shall be deemed to be conducted at the Registered Office of the Company which shall be the deemed Venue of the AGM
3. Additional information pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in respect of the re-appointment and appointment of Auditor as mentioned under item no. 2 of this notice is appended. Further, the Company has received relevant disclosure/consent from the Auditor seeking appointment.
4. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to the Circulars through VC/OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form, Attendance Slip and Route Map are not annexed to this Notice.
5. In line with the Circulars, the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2022-23 including Notice of the 32nd AGM of the Company, inter alia, indicating the process and manner of e-voting is being sent by Email, to all the Members whose Email IDs are registered with the Company / Registrar and Share Transfer Agent or with the respective Depository Participant(s) for communication purposes to the Members and to all other persons so entitled and the same will also be available on the website of the Company at www.stanpacks.in and can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com
6. The SEBI has mandated the submission of the Permanent Account Number ("PAN") by every participant in the securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore requested to submit their PAN to their Depository Participant(s). Members holding shares in physical form are requested to submit their PAN details to the Company's share transfer agent, M/s. Cameo Corporate Services Limited.
7. Those Members who have already registered their e-mail addresses are requested to keep their e-mail addresses validated with their DP to enable servicing of notices/ documents/ Reports and other communications electronically to their e-mail address in future.

8. Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.
9. In compliance with the provisions of Sections 108 and other applicable provisions of the Act, read with Rule 20 of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 44 of the Listing Regulations, the Company is offering only e-voting facility to all the Members of the Company and the business will be transacted only through the electronic voting system. The Company has engaged the services of M/s. Cameo Corporate Services Limited for facilitating e-voting to enable the Members to cast their votes electronically as well as for e-voting during the AGM. Resolution(s) passed by Members through e-voting are deemed to have been passed as if they have been passed at the AGM.
10. In terms of the Listing Regulations, securities of listed companies can only be transferred in dematerialised form with effect from 01st April 2019 except in case of transmission or transposition of securities. In view of the above, members holding shares in physical form are advised to dematerialise the shares with their Depository Participant.
11. Members are provided with the facility for voting through Voting system during the VC/OAVM proceedings at the AGM and Members participating at the AGM, who have not already casted their vote by remote e-voting, are eligible to exercise their right to vote at the AGM.
12. Members who have already casted their vote by remote e-voting prior to the AGM will be eligible to participate at the AGM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again on such resolution(s) for which the Member has already casted the vote through remote e-voting.
13. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 22nd July 2023 to 28th July, 2023 (both days inclusive) in terms of the provisions of Section 91 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable clauses of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements Regulations) 2015.
14. The Members of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date on Friday, 21st July 2023, may cast their vote by remote e-voting. The remote e-voting period commences on Tuesday, 25th July 2023 at 09:00 A.M. (IST) and ends on Thursday, 27th July 2023 at 05:00 P.M. (IST). Once the vote on a resolution is casted by the Member, the Member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.

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 Tuesday, 25th July 2023 at 09:00 A.M. (IST) and ends on Thursday, 27th July, 2023 at 05:00 P.M. (IST). 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 on Friday, 21st July, 2023 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**	1) Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. The 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 the company. By clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see the 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 are 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, the 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.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with **NSDL**	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.nsdl.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 the 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.nsdl.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS "Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp 3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.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 held 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.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their **Depository Participants**	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.

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
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **CDSL**	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.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **NSDL**	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

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) 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 to login. 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 meetings & 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.

(xvii) The Company has appointed Smt. Lakshmmi Subramanian, Practicing Company Secretary, to act as the Scrutinizer, for conducting the scrutiny of the votes cast and she has communicated her willingness to be appointed.

The Scrutinizer, after scrutinising the votes cast during the AGM and through remote e-voting, will not later than three days of conclusion of the Meeting, makes a consolidated scrutinizer's report and submit the same to the Chairman. The results declared along with the consolidated scrutinizer's report shall be placed on the website of the Company www.stanpacks.in and CDSL website. The results shall simultaneously be communicated to Bombay Stock Exchange Limited.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

In respect of Item No:2

This Explanatory Statement is in terms of Regulation 36(5) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('SEBI Listing Regulations'), though statutorily not required in terms of Section 102 of the Act.

The Members at the 01st/2022-23 Extra-Ordinary General Meeting ('EGM') of the Company held on Monday, the 13th day of February, 2023 had approved appointment of M/s Darpan & Associates (FRN:016156S), Chartered Accountants, as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to fill up the casual vacancy caused by the resignation tendered by M/s J.V. Ramanujam & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN.002947S), to hold office till the conclusion of the 32nd Annual General Meeting, on such remuneration plus applicable taxes, and out of pocket expenses, as may be mutually agreed between the Board of Directors of the company and the Statutory Auditors.

The Board of Directors of the Company ("the Board") at their meeting held on Wednesday, 24th May, 2023, considering the experience and expertise and on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has recommended for the approval of the Members of the Company, appointment of M/s Darpan & Associates (FRN:016156S), Chartered Accountants, as the Statutory Auditors of the Company, for a period of Five (5) consecutive years from the conclusion of this AGM till the conclusion of the 37th AGM, at such remuneration as shall be fixed by the Board of the Company.

Besides the audit services, the Company would also obtain certifications from the Statutory Auditors under various statutory regulations and certifications required by clients, banks, statutory authorities, audit related services and other permissible non- audit services as required from time to time, for which they will be remunerated separately on mutually agreed terms, as approved by the Managing Director of the company.

The Board, in consultation with the Audit Committee, may alter and vary the terms and conditions of re-appointment, including remuneration, in such a manner and to such an extent as may be mutually agreed with the Statutory Auditors.

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

Based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board recommends the Ordinary Resolution set forth at Item No.2 of the Notice for approval by the Members

By Order of the Board
For Stanpacks (India) Limited

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2023

S.Mahalakshmi
Company Secretary and Compliance officer
Membership No. A70976

BOARD'S REPORT

To

The Members

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Thirty Second Annual Report, together with the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2023

FINANCIAL RESULTS:

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

(Rs. In lakhs)

PARTICULARS	2022-23	2021-22
GROSS REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	2893.96	3401.99
NET REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS & OTHER INCOME	2895.08	3404.48
PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST & DEPRECIATION	17.96	147.89
INTEREST	105.81	186.23
DEPRECIATION	34.89	38.61
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM	(158.65)	(76.95)
EXCEPTIONAL ITEM	-	902.55
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	(158.65)	825.60
CURRENT TAX	-	148.53
DEFERRED TAX	6.98	6.76
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX	(165.63)	670.31
PROFIT/ (LOSS) OF EARLIER YEARS	218.98	(452.26)
PROFIT / (LOSS)	53.35	218.98

DIVIDEND:

Considering the current financial position, the Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend for the financial year 2022-23

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS:

During the year under review, your Company reported Gross Revenue from Operations of Rs 2893.96 lakhs compared to Rs.3401.99 lakhs during the previous year. During the year, there was a decrease in Gross Revenue from Operations of the Company of 14.93%. There is geopolitical tension in Europe and global slowdown because of the same global recession- inflation resulting in decrease in the total Revenue of the Company during the Financial Year 2022-23. The detail overview of the Company performance in the financial year 2022-23 is given in Annexure-I to the Directors Report - Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES:

The Company has made no transfers to reserves during the financial year 2022-23.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS:

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company occurred between the end of the financial year to which these financial statements relate and the date of this report under section 134(3)(l) of the companies act, 2013.

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 Annual Return in accordance with Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, is available on company's website and can be accessed –www.stanpacks.in.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP):

Sri G.S. Rajasekar (DIN: 00086002), Director retires by rotation at this Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Anup Hegde P, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company had resigned from his post during the year under review with effect from 14.07.2022. Mrs. C. Rubavathy has been appointed as the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company by the Board as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company with effect from 12.01.2023.

Mrs. C. Rubavathy Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company had resigned from her post during the year under review with effect from 18.03.2023.

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 performance 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 2022-23	Date of the Meeting
Board Meeting	7	24th May 2022, 24th June 2022,11th August 2022, 3rd November 2022, 9th November 2022, 12th January 2023, 13th February 2023
Audit Committee	5	24th May 2022, 11th August 2022, 9th November 2022, 12th January 2023, 13th February 2023
Nomination & Remuneration Committee	1	12th January 2023
Share transfer Committee	3	14th July 2022, 7th November 2022, 27th March 2023.
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 2023, 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, 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 fulfills the conditions of independence specified in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has received the 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 for 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 13th February 2023, without the attendance of Non-Independent Directors and members of Management.

FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The familiarization program is to update the Directors on the roles, responsibilities, rights and duties under the Act and other statutes and about the overall functioning and performance of the Company. The policy and details of familiarization program is available on the website of the Company at www.stanpacks.in.

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 evaluations of the performance of every Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel at regular intervals (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 board and the committee were evaluated on various criteria as stated below:

1. Composition of the Board and Committee.
2. Understanding of the Company and its business by the Board.
3. Availability of information to the board and committee.
4. Effective Conduct of Board and Committee Meetings.
6. Monitoring by the Board management effectiveness in implementing strategies, managing risks and achieving the goals.

The Board also carried out the evaluation of directors and chairman based on following criteria:

1. Attendance of meetings.
2. Understanding and knowledge of the entity.
3. Maintaining Confidentiality of board discussion.
4. Contribution to the board by active participation.
5. Maintaining independent judgment in the decisions of the Board

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 2023 is as follows:

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

INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE:

The Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has adopted a Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at workplace in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder. Internal Complaints Committee ("ICC") is in place for all works and offices of the Company to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. The policy on Prohibition Prevention & Redressal of Sexual Harassment is available on the website of the Company at www.stanpacks.in

During the Financial Year under review, no complaints with allegation of sexual harassment were filed with the ICC.

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 themselves 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 2022-23, no employee has been denied access to the Audit Committee. The vigil mechanism policy is also available on 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:

The Members at the 01st/2022-23 Extra-Ordinary General Meeting ('EGM') of the Company held on Monday, the 13th day of February, 2023 had approved appointment of M/s Darpan & Associates (FRN:016156S), Chartered Accountants, as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to fill up the casual vacancy caused by the resignation tendered by M/s J.V. Ramanujam & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN.002947S), to hold office till the conclusion of 32nd Annual General Meeting, on such remuneration plus applicable taxes, and out of pocket expenses, as may be mutually agreed between the Board of Directors of the company and the Statutory Auditors.

The Board of Directors of the Company ("the Board") at their meeting held on Wednesday, 24th May, 2023, considering the experience and expertise and on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has recommended for the approval of the Members of the Company, appointment of M/s Darpan & Associates (FRN:016156S), Chartered Accountants, as the Statutory Auditors of the Company, for a period of Five (5) consecutive years from the conclusion of this AGM till the conclusion of the 37th AGM, at such remuneration as shall be fixed by the Board of the Company subject to the approval of the shareholders.

The matter of their 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 2023. 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 2023.

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 2022-23 is included as ***Annexure2*** 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 a 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 2022-23, the Company has invested in 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 2022-23	Remuneration paid. FY 2021-22	Increase /Decrease in remuneration from previous year %	Ratio / times per median of employee remuneration
1	G.V. Gopinath	Managing Director	23.02	17.60	33.10	10.48
2	G.S. Sridhar	Joint Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer	23.42	19.20	22.01	10.66
3.	Anup Hedge P	Company Secretary	1.28	* 1.47	-12.77	0.59
4.	**Rubavathy C	Company Secretary	1.68	-	NA	0.77

Note:

1. The remuneration payable to the KMP / Whole time directors is 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 4.19%
3. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company as on 31st March 2023 is 53
4. The average decrease in salaries of employees other than managerial personnel in 2022-23 was 3.70%
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 the Extract of Annual Return which is available on the website of the Company www.stanpacks.in.
6. *Only Proportionate salary has been taken in the previous year
7. **During the current year there are changes in KMP (Company Secretary)

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 the 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 2022-23, a separate report of Corporate Governance is not disclosed in the Annual Report 2022-23.

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 are no proceedings pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS OF ICSI:

In terms of Section 118(10) of the Act, the Company states that the applicable Secretarial Standards i.e., SS-1 and SS-2, issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, relating to Meetings of Board of Directors and General Meetings respectively, have been duly complied with.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILTY:

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 22nd July 2023 and 28th July 2023 (both days inclusive).

DEPOSITS:

During the financial year 2022-23, 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.

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 to meeting global quality standards, your company continues to have ISO 9001:2015 quality management systems and 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.

SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEANS:

Subject to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and applicable law, all documents, including the Notice and Annual Report shall be sent through electronic transmission in respect of members whose email IDs are registered in their demat account or are otherwise provided by the members. A member shall be entitled to request a physical copy of any such documents.

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	**G V Gopinath**	**G S Sridhar**
Date: 24th May 2023	**Managing Director**	**Joint Managing Direct and CFO**
	DIN: 02352806	**DIN: 01966264**

ANNEXURE – I

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

GLOBAL:

Tentative signs in early 2023 that the world economy could achieve a soft landing—with inflation coming down and growth steady—have receded amid stubbornly high inflation and recent financial sector turmoil. Although inflation has declined as central banks have raised interest rates and food and energy prices have come down, underlying price pressures are proving sticky, with labour markets tight in a number of economies.

Side effects from the fast rise in policy rates are becoming apparent, as banking sector vulnerabilities have come into focus and fears of contagion have risen across the broader financial sector, including nonbank financial institutions. Policymakers have taken forceful actions to stabilize the banking system.

As discussed in depth in the Global Financial Stability Report, financial conditions are fluctuating with the shifts in sentiment.

In parallel, the other major forces that shaped the world economy in 2022 seem set to continue into this year, but with changed intensities. Commodity prices that rose sharply following Russia's invasion of Ukraine have moderated, but the war continues, and geopolitical tensions are high. Infectious COVID-19 strains caused widespread outbreaks last year, but economies that were hit hard—most notably China—appear to be recovering, easing supply-chain disruptions.

Global headline inflation is set to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023 on the back of lower commodity prices, but underlying (core) inflation is likely to decline more slowly. Inflation's return to target is unlikely before 2025 in most cases. Once inflation rates are back to targets, deeper structural drivers will likely reduce interest rates toward their pre-pandemic levels

Financial sector stress could amplify and contagion could take hold, weakening the real economy through a sharp deterioration in financing conditions and compelling central banks to reconsider their policy paths. Pockets of sovereign debt distress could, in the context of higher borrowing costs and lower growth, spread and become more systemic.

Policymakers have a narrow path to walk to improve prospects and minimize risks. Central banks need to remain steady with their tighter anti-inflation stance, but also be ready to adjust and use their full set of policy instruments—including to address financial stability concerns—as developments demand.

In most cases, governments should aim for an overall tight stance while providing targeted support to those struggling most with the cost-of-living crisis. In a severe downside scenario, automatic stabilizers should be allowed to operate fully and temporary support measures be utilized as needed, fiscal space permitting Measures to address structural factors impeding supply could ameliorate medium-term growth. Steps to strengthen multilateral cooperation are essential to make progress in creating a more resilient world economy, including by bolstering the global financial safety net, mitigating the costs of climate change, and reducing the adverse effects of geo-economics fragmentation.

Executive Summary

International

• Inflation: Still High but Falling

The baseline forecast is for global headline (consumer price index) inflation to decline from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023. This forecast is higher (by 0.4 percentage point) than that of January 2023 but nearly double the January 2022 forecast (Figure 1.16).

Disinflation is expected in all major country groups, with about 76 percent of economies expected to experience lower headline inflation in 2023. Initial differences in the level of inflation between advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies are, however, expected to persist. The projected disinflation reflects declining fuel and nonfuel commodity prices as well as the expected cooling effects of monetary tightening on economic activity. At the same time, inflation excluding that for food and energy is expected to decline globally much more gradually in 2023: by only 0.2 percentage point, to 6.2 percent, reflecting the aforementioned stickiness of underlying inflation. This forecast is higher (by 0.5 percentage point) than that of January 2023.

• Global Trade Slowdown, with Narrowing Balances

Growth in the volume of world trade is expected to decline from 5.1 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2023, echoing the slowdown in global demand after two years of rapid catch-up growth from the pandemic increases triggered by the war in Ukraine, which caused a widening in oil and other commodity trade balances. Over the medium term, global balances are expected to narrow gradually as commodity prices decline. Over the medium term, elevated positions are expected to moderate only slightly as current account balances narrow.

• Downside Risks Dominate

There is a significant risk that the recent banking system turbulence will result in a sharper and more persistent tightening of global financial conditions than anticipated in the baseline and plausible alternative scenarios, which would further deteriorate business and consumer confidence. Additional downside risks include sharper contractionary effects than expected from the synchronous central bank rate hikes amid historically high private and public debt levels (see Box 1.2). The combination of higher borrowing costs and lower growth could cause systemic debt distress in emerging market and developing economies. In addition, inflation may prove stickier than expected, prompting further monetary tightening than currently anticipated. Other adverse risks include a faltering in China's post–COVID-19 recovery, escalation of the war in Ukraine, and geo-economics fragmentation further hindering multilateral efforts to address economic challenges. With debt levels, inflation, and financial market volatility elevated, policymakers have limited space to offset new negative shocks, especially in low-income countries. In what follows, the most prominent downside risks to the outlook are discussed.

• A severe tightening in global financial conditions

In many countries, the financial sector will remain highly vulnerable to the realized rise in real interest rates in the coming months, both in banks and in nonbank financial institutions (see Chapter 1 of the April 2023 Global Financial Stability Report). In a severe downside scenario in which risks stemming from bank balance sheet fragilities materialize, bank lending in the United States and other advanced economies could sharply decline, with macroeconomic effects amplified by a number of channels. Depressed activity in the most affected economies would spill over to the rest of the world through lower demand for imports and lower commodity prices. Such an outcome would imply near-zero growth in global GDP per capita. The downturn in global aggregate demand would have a strong disinflationary impulse, with global headline and core inflation lower by about 1 percentage point in 2023.

- **Sharper monetary policy impact amid high debt**

The interaction between rising real interest rates and historically elevated corporate and household debt is another source of downside risk, as debt servicing costs rise amid weaker income growth. This can lead to debt overhang, with lower-than-expected investment and consumption, higher unemployment, and widespread bankruptcies, especially in economies with elevated house prices and high levels of household debt issued at floating rates (see Box 1.1). In such a case, inflation would decline faster and growth would be lower than in the baseline forecast.

- **Stickier inflation**

With labour markets remaining exceptionally tight in many countries, the incipient decline in headline and core inflation could stall before reaching target levels, amid stronger-than-expected wage growth. An even-stronger-than-predicted economic rebound in China could especially if combined with an escalation of the war in Ukraine reverse the expected decline in commodity prices, raise headline inflation, and pass through into core inflation and inflation expectations. Such conditions could prompt central banks in major economies to tighten policies further and keep a restrictive stance for longer, with adverse effects on growth and financial stability.

- **Systemic sovereign debt distress in emerging market and developing economies**

Several emerging market and developing economies still face sovereign credit spreads above 1,000 basis points. The easing in spreads since October, which partly reflects the depreciation of the US dollar and lower import bills from declining commodity prices, has provided some relief. Some vulnerability are more acute. A higher share of external debt is now issued at variable interest rates and in US dollars, implying greater exposure to monetary tightening in advanced economies. A new wave of debt-restructuring requests could take place, but the creditor landscape has become more complex, making restructuring potentially more difficult than in the past.

- **Faltering growth in China**

With a substantial share of economies' exports absorbed by China, a weaker-than-expected recovery in China would have significant cross-border effects, especially for commodity exporters and tourism-dependent economies.

Risks to the outlook include the ongoing weakness in the Chinese real estate market, which could pose a larger-than-expected drag on growth and potentially lead to financial stability risks.

- **Escalation of the war in Ukraine**

An escalation of Russia's war in Ukraine—now in its second year could trigger a renewed energy crisis in Europe and exacerbate food insecurity in low-income countries.

For the winter of 2022–23, a gas crisis was averted, with ample storage at European facilities thanks to higher liquefied natural gas imports, lower gas demand amid high prices, and atypically mild weather. The risks of price spikes, however, remain for next winter (see the Commodity Special Feature). A possible increase in food prices from a failed extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative would weigh further on food importers, particularly those that lack fiscal space to cushion the impact on households and businesses. Amid elevated food and fuel prices, social unrest might increase.

• Fragmentation further hampers multilateral cooperation

The ongoing retreat from cross-border economic integration began more than a decade ago after the global financial crisis, with notable developments including Brexit and China-US trade tensions. The war in Ukraine has reinforced this trend by raising geopolitical tensions and splitting the world economy into geopolitical blocs. Barriers to trade are steadily increasing. They range from the imposition of export bans on food and fertilizers in response to the commodity price spike following Russia's invasion of Ukraine to restrictions on trade in microchips and semiconductors (as in the US Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors and Science Act) and on green investment that are aimed at preventing the transfer of technology and include local-content requirements. Further geo-economics fragmentation risks not only lower cross-border flows of labour, goods, and capital but also reduced international action on vital global public goods, such as climate change mitigation and pandemic resilience. Some countries may benefit from an associated rearrangement in global production, but the overall impact on economic well-being would likely be negative, with costs particularly high in the short term, as replacing disrupted flows takes time.

• Indian Economic Conditions

India to witness GDP growth of 6.0 per cent to 6.8 per cent in 2023-24, depending on the trajectory of economic and political developments globally. The optimistic growth forecasts stem from a number of positives like the rebound of private consumption given a boost to production activity, higher Capital Expenditure (Capex), near-universal vaccination coverage enabling people to spend on contact-based services, such as restaurants, hotels, shopping malls, and cinemas, as well as the return of migant workers to cities to work in construction sites leading to a significant decline in housing market inventory, the strengthening of the balance sheets of the Corporates, a well-capitalised public sector banks ready to increase the credit supply and the credit growth to the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector to name the major ones. As per Economic Survey 2022-23 which was tabled in Parliament by the Hon'ble Union minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs the expected baseline GDP growth of 6.5 per cent in real terms in FY24. The projection is broadly comparable to the estimates provided by multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, the IMF, and the ADB and by RBI, domestically which says, growth is expected to be brisk in FY24 as a vigorous credit disbursal, and capital investment cycle is expected to unfold in India with the strengthening of the balance sheets of the corporate and banking sectors. Further support to economic growth will come from the expansion of public digital platforms and path-breaking measures such as the National Logistics Policy, and the Production-Linked Incentive schemes to boost manufacturing output. Despite the three shocks of COVID-19, Russian-Ukraine conflict and the Central Banks across economies led by Federal Reserve responding with synchronised policy rate hikes to curb inflation, leading to appreciation of US Dollar and the widening of the Current Account Deficits (CAD) in net importing economies, agencies worldwide continue to project India as the fastest-growing major economy at 6.5-7.0 per cent in FY23.

According to Survey, India's economic growth in FY23 has been principally led by private consumption and capital formation and they have helped generate employment as seen in the declining urban unemployment rate and in the faster net registration in Employee Provident Fund. Moreover, World's second-largest vaccination drive involving more than 2 billion doses also served to lift consumer sentiments that may prolong the rebound in consumption. Still, private capex soon needs to take up the leadership role to put job creation on a fast track. It, however, cautions that the challenge of the depreciating rupee, although better performing than most other currencies, persists with the likelihood of further increases in policy rates by the US Fed. The widening of the CAD may also continue as global commodity prices remain elevated and the growth momentum of the Indian economy remains strong.

The loss of export stimulus is further possible as the slowing world growth and trade shrinks the global market size in the second half of the current year.

Therefore, the Global growth has been projected to decline in 2023 and is expected to remain generally subdued in the following years as well. The slowing demands will likely push down global commodity prices and improve India's CAD in FY24. However, a downside risk to the Current Account Balance stems from a swift recovery driven mainly by domestic demand, and to a lesser extent, by exports. It also adds that the CAD needs to be closely monitored as the growth momentum of the current year spills over into the next. The Survey brings to the fore an interesting fact that in general, global economic shocks in the past were severe but spaced out in time, but this changed in the third decade of this millennium, as at least three shocks have hit the global economy since 2020. It all started with the pandemic-induced contraction of the global output, followed by the Russian-Ukraine conflict leading to a worldwide surge in inflation. Then, the central banks across economies led by the Federal Reserve responded with synchronised policy rate hikes to curb inflation. The rate hike by the US Fed drove capital into the US markets causing the US Dollar to appreciate against most currencies. This led to the widening of the Current Account Deficits (CAD) and increased inflationary pressures in net importing economies. The rate hike and persistent inflation also led to a lowering of the global growth forecasts for 2022 and 2023 by the IMF in its October 2022 update of the World Economic Outlook. The frailties of the Chinese economy further contributed to weakening the growth forecasts. Slowing global growth apart from monetary tightening may also lead to a financial contagion emanating from the advanced economies where the debt of the non-financial sector has risen the most since the global financial crisis. With inflation persisting in the advanced economies and the central banks hinting at further rate hikes, downside risks to the global economic outlook appear elevated.

- **India's Economic Resilience and Growth Drivers**

Major factors like monetary tightening by the RBI, the widening of the CAD, and the plateauing growth of exports have essentially been the outcome of geopolitical strife in Europe. As these developments posed downside risks to the growth of the Indian economy in FY23, many agencies worldwide have been revising their growth forecast of the Indian economy downwards. These forecasts, including the advance estimates released by the NSO, now broadly lie in the range of 6.5-7.0 percent Despite the downward revision, the growth estimate for FY23 is higher than for almost all major economies and even slightly above the average growth of the Indian economy in the decade leading up to the pandemic.

IMF estimates India to be one of the top two fast-growing significant economies in 2022. Despite strong global headwinds and tighter domestic monetary policy, if India is still expected to grow between 6.5 and 7.0 per cent, and that too without the advantage of a base effect, it is a reflection of India's underlying economic resilience; of its ability to recoup, renew and re-energise the growth drivers of the economy. India's economic resilience can be seen in the domestic stimulus to growth seamlessly replacing the external stimuli. The growth of exports may have moderated in the second half of FY23. However, their surge in FY22 and the first half of FY23 induced a shift in the gears of the production processes from mild acceleration to cruise mode. Manufacturing and investment activities consequently gained traction. By the time the growth of exports moderated, the rebound in domestic consumption had sufficiently matured to take forward the growth of India's economy. Private Consumption as a percentage of GDP stood at 58.4 per cent in Q2 of FY23, the highest among the second quarters of all the years since 2013-14, supported by a rebound in contact-intensive services such as trade, hotel and transport, which registered sequential growth of 16 percent in real terms in Q2 of FY23 compared to the previous quarter.

Although domestic consumption rebounded in many economies, the rebound in India was impressive for its scale. It contributed to a rise in domestic capacity utilisation. Domestic private consumption remains buoyant in November 2022. Moreover, RBI's most recent survey of consumer confidence released in December 2022 pointed to improving sentiment with respect to current and prospective employment and income conditions. The Survey also points to another recovery and adds that the "release of pent-up demand" was reflected in the housing market too as demand for housing loans picked up. Consequently, housing inventories have declined, prices are firming up, and construction of new dwellings is picking up pace and this has stimulated innumerable backward and forward linkages that the construction sector is known to carry. The universalisation of vaccination coverage also has a significant role in lifting the housing market as, in its absence, the migrant workforce could not have returned to construct new dwellings. Apart from housing, construction activity, in general, has significantly risen in FY23 as the much-enlarged capital budget (Capex) of the central government and its public sector enterprises is rapidly being deployed. Going by the Capex multiplier estimated for the country, the economic output of the country is set to increase by at least four times the amount of Capex. States, in aggregate, are also performing well with their Capex plans. Like the central government, states also have a larger capital budget supported by the centre's grant-in-aid for capital works and an interest-free loan repayable over 50 years. Also, a capex thrust in the last two budgets of the Government of India was not an isolated initiative meant only to address the infrastructure gaps in the country. It was part of a strategic package aimed at crowding-in private investment into an economic landscape broadened by the vacation of non-strategic PSEs (disinvestment) and idling public sector assets.

RBI has projected headline inflation at 6.8 per cent in FY23, which is outside its target range. At the same time, it is not high enough to deter private consumption and also not so low as to weaken the inducement to invest.

- **Industry Structure and Development**

The Indian packaging market is expected to register a CAGR of 12.60% during the forecast period (2022 - 2027). The demand for packaging in India has expanded drastically, spurred by the rapid growth in consumer markets, especially in processed food, personal care, and pharmaceutical end-user industries. Packaging is India's one of the fastest growing sectors. Over the last few years, the industry has been a key driver of technology and innovation, contributing to various manufacturing sectors, including agriculture and the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) sectors. The packaging industry is driven by the factors such as rising population, increasing income levels, and changing lifestyles are anticipated to drive consumption across various industries leading to higher demand for packaging product solutions. Moreover, demand from the rural sector for packaged products is fuelled by the growing media penetration through the internet and television.

- On 11 November 2021, the government announced the production-linked incentive (PLI scheme) to incentivize firms in 10 sectors to drive local manufacturing and improve exports to control the disruption in the supply chain scenario. In addition, there is Atmanirbhar and the structural reforms, which should boost growth prospects for packaging in India. Furthermore, according to Western India Corrugated Box Manufacturers Association, the market for corrugated boxes in India needs to hike prices by 35% to offset kraft paper and conversion cost hikes to survive the current situation.
- According to the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), packaging consumption in India is increased by nearly 200% in the last decade, from 4.3 kilograms per person per annum in 2010 to 8.6 kilograms in 2020. Despite the sharp growth over the last decade, this industry remains a large space for growth compared to other developed countries worldwide. Furthermore, India is emerging as an organized retail destination globally. The presence of e-commerce is increasing rapidly and is bringing around a revolution in the retail sector, driving the need for packaging. Retailers are now leveraging digital retail channels, thus enabling wider reach out to customers with fewer amounts of money spent on

real estate. Thus, organized retail services and the boom in e-commerce offer enormous potential for the future growth of retailing in India, which in turn is promoting the growth of the packaging sector.

- The market is expected to be significantly challenged due to fluctuation in raw materials pricing, dynamic changes in regulatory standards, growing environmental concerns, limited effective recycling of mixed plastic waste, ineffective plastic recovery, and a lack of modern and advanced machinery in India for the packaging sector. The volatile trend in crude oil and demand for polymers in competing applications has been increasing pressure on input costs that fluctuate raw materials prices. Recent disruptions due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China's stringent Zero Covid policy caused substantial supply chain difficulties and aggravated the challenges for the packaging sector in India.
- The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 and subsequent waves of the virus led to a volatile operating environment with stringent lockdown measures across the country, severely disrupting the packaging industry. This compelled market players and many customers to temporarily scale down or halt operations, resulting in decreased revenues in the first half of the year 2020. As the country lifted restrictions, there was an immediate recovery in the overall economy. As operations quickly normalized, for most of the packaging companies, the loss suffered in the first quarter was covered up in the subsequent months, resulting in a positive revenue increase for 2020 and 2021. The spread of the COVID-19 virus side-tracked the forecasts significantly. However, the impact of the pandemic has varied, largely dependent on the end-user industry. Even with the ongoing- pandemic, the packaging industry in the country has continued to grow steadily, though not at the same scale as in pre-COVID times with the emergence of online retail and e-commerce brands.
- As of October 2021, a sharp price increase of INR 5000 per ton of kraft paper within ten days has been sharp. The Federation of Corrugated Box Manufacturers of India (FCBM) suggested that the price is expected to increase in the coming years. The prime reason behind this surge is coal, the main energy source for paper mills, which has increased from INR 5000 per ton to INR 15000 per ton. This has increased the production cost of paper mills by about INR 3500- 4000 per ton.

- **India Packaging Industry Segmentation**

- The packaging industry is paramount and plays a vital role in the international trade of goods. Packaging may be classified based on its type of use, which is primary packaging, secondary packaging, tertiary packaging, and ancillary packaging. It is also segregated based on the types of materials used, such as plastic, paper, paperboard, glass, and metals. Packaging is used across different end-user sectors in a wide range of industries, such as food and beverage, healthcare, and cosmetics, among other end-user industries. The study also analyses the packaging machinery sector in the Indian packaging sector landscape.
- The study on Indian packaging tracks demands for the major material types such as plastic (flexible (wraps, pouches, films, stand-up pouches, tubes, etc.) and rigid (bottles, jars, containers, drums, IBC, etc.), metals (cans, container, drums, pails, etc.), glass (glass container, bottles, vials, ampoules, etc.), and paper (folding carton, corrugated boxes, paper bags, liquid board) on the high level while it tracks the market size in terms of revenue for the respective end-user industry verticals from the listed product types. The study factors in the impact of COVID-19 on the packaging market based on the prevalent base scenarios, key themes (growing demand for single-use), and end-user vertical-related demand cycles.

- **Strengths and Opportunities**

In the coming decade, India will focus on transitioning this industry towards sustainability and smart solutions. The implementation of single use plastic ban policy along with a focus on recycling and biodegradability will bring about a major transformation in this sector. Currently, Indian packaging industry consumes more polymers compared to the global average. This indicates a major dependence of the industry on upstream feedstock production (ethylene, propylene, styrene, etc). In fact, India currently imports nearly 1.7 MTPA of polyethylene (PE) in addition to utilizing around 73% of its domestic ethylene production towards PE. A major portion of this demand for PE is generated by the Indian packaging sector.

This creates a unique opportunity for India to drive this industry towards sustainability, bio-based/ paper-based packaging and in effect reduce the import bill and divert the valuable domestic ethylene production towards import substitution of other crucial chemicals/polymers like methyl ethyl ketone, PVC and ethylene oxide.

The packaging sector has a much wider exposure to other sectors of our economy. The growth of these sectors in the coming decade will have a combined effect to take this sector to new heights. Government of India recognised the potential of this sector and released a slew of policies like the single use plastic ban policy, profit linked tax incentive for food packaging, adoption of National Packaging Initiative, to further incentivise innovation in this sector. As a result, there are numerous champions which have come up to the task and have posted significant profits in the last 5 years. There has also been a rise in material technology research-based start-ups to create new sustainable packaging materials.

With this growing awareness and governmental push, the research on eco-friendly and sustainable packaging is steadily on the rise in the country. Sustainability has become a key focus area of many of the packaging solutions manufacturers. Globally, Storopack has a new material called rEPS, made from 100% recycled EPS (Expanded Poly Styrene) providing an attractive solution for companies who wish to use environment friendly packages. In India, the corrugated boxes are becoming popular across industries over polymer-based alternatives such as (EPS) foams. Also, the rise of startups like Greendiamz Biotech and Envigreen are tackling different problems across the supply chain of packaging materials to ensure a sustainable and environment friendly growth of this industry in the coming years.

- **Weakness and Threats**

The volatility in raw material prices is a major challenge impeding market growth**.** The different types of packaging materials used for the packaging of food include plastic, glass, metals, and paper. For example, the cartons used in food packaging are produced either from recycled fiber mills or virgin fiber. The prices of both recycled fiber mills and virgin fiber fluctuate constantly, which is a major concern for end-users such as carton producers. The instability in the price of raw materials will result in the reduction of profit margins of vendors due to the increasing production cost. Hence, vendors are forced to increase their product prices due to fluctuating raw material prices.

The prices of packaging raw materials such as paper and paper products that are used to manufacture corrugated packaging solutions are also expected to fluctuate during the forecast period. Hence, companies are expected to increase the prices of corrugated packaging materials in response to the increase in raw material prices. In addition, aluminum, a key raw material used in manufacturing food cans, is also exhibiting continuous price fluctuations. Hence, the above-mentioned factors are expected to hinder the growth of the India flexible packaging market in focus during the forecast period.

Financial Performance

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Revenue from Operations	2893.96	3401.99
Total Income	2895.08	3404.48
Profit before Tax	(158.65)	825.60
Profit After Tax	(165.63)	670.31
Earnings per share	(2.72)	11.00

- **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	31.03.2023	31.03.2022	Change in % (decrease/ increase)	Reason for Change
Debtors Turnover	6.5	11.30	-42.48%	Change is not more than 25%
Inventory Turnover	2.01	2.06	-2.43%	Change is not more than 25%
Interest Coverage Ratio	-0.16	5.64	-102.84%	Change is due to decline in operating profit.
Current Ratio	1.56	2.31	-32.47%	Change is not more than 25%
Debt Equity Ratio	1.67	1.12	49.11%	Change is due to decline in Net Worth (equity) by Rs.165.63 lakhs which is Loss for the current year
Operating Profit Margin	0.11	14.69	-99.25%	Change is due to fluctuations in the cost of raw materials. During the year, cost of raw materials saw an upward trend which resulted in increased cost of materials consumed
Return on Net Worth	-22.23	136.17%	-116.33%	Change is due to significant amount of loss during the year compared to marginal profit stated by the Company during previous year which also resulted in significant fall in Net worth of the Company

- **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	**G V Gopinath**	**G S Sridhar**
Date: 24th May 2023	**Managing Director**	**Joint Managing Direct and CFO**
	DIN: 02352806	**DIN: 01966264**

Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended 31.03.2023

[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, 2023, 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, 2023 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,

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 change in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review,forwhich proper forms were filed

Notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings,Committee meetings. Further 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:

1. Sale of property of the company situated as Nellore to M/s Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences taken on record by the board on 24th May 2022.
2. Additional investment up to Rs. 1.5 lakhs under micro and small enterprises cluster development program in share capital of Chennai plastic print LAM association.
3. Resignation of company secretary Mr. Anup Hedge with effect from 14th July 2022.
4. Appointment of Smt. Rubavathy bearing membership no.A29166 as company secretary due to resignation of Mr.Anup hedge with effect from 12.01.2023
5. Resignation of J.V.Ramanujam & company, statutory auditors of the company due to deteriorating health condition of senior management partner with effect from 1st January 2023.

6. Appointment of M/s Darpan & Associates, Chartered Accountants (FRN 0161565) as statutory auditors of the company in the casual vacancy caused by the above resignation and new auditors to hold office up to the conclusion of ensuing annual general meeting.
7. Resignation of G.P.N Gupta, director of the company with effect from 24.05.2022.
8. Renewal of credit facility availed from Karnataka Bank, closing the LC facility and term loan extending the over drafting facility up to 330 lakhs
9. Surrender the excess power load of 100 KVA from current power load of 525 KVA
10. Resignation of company secretary Smt. Rubavathy bearing membership no.A29166 with effect from 18.03.2023.

Place: Chennai
Date:20.05.2023

For LAKSHMMI SUBRAMANIAN & ASSOCIATES

Lakshmi Subramanian
Senior Partner
FCS No. 3534
C.P.No. 1087
P.R. No.1670/2022

UDIN:F003534E000344171

ANNEXURE – 2

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
Date:20.05.2023

For LAKSHMMI SUBRAMANIAN & ASSOCIATES

Lakshmi Subramanian
Senior Partner
FCS No. 3534
C.P.No. 1087
P.R. No.1670/2022

UDIN:F003534E000344171

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

(ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy

(iii) The capital investment on energy Conservation equipments;

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

Total energy consumption per unit of production is as follows:

Sl. No	Particulars	Current Year 2022-23	Previous Year 2021-22
1	**Electricity purchased from Electricity Boards**		
	a. Total units purchased / consumed	13,75,070	16,85,880
	b. Total amount of Electricity bill (in Rs.)	1,26,67,589	1,37,09,525
	c. Rate per unit (in Rs.)	9.21	8.13
2	**Own generation through Diesel generator**		
	Diesel generator (in unit)	10,112	15,952
	Fuel (in ltrs.)	5,142	6,683
	Average unit generated per ltr.	1.97	2.39
	Rate per unit (in Rs.)	47.92	38.42

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	2022-23	2021-22
Foreign Exchange outgo		
Imports (CIF)	44.21	50.56
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 May 2023

G V Gopinath
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

G S Sridhar
Joint Managing Direct and CFO
DIN: 01966264

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, 2023, 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, 2023; and its Loss, Total Comprehensive Loss, 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	**Revenue Recognition – Sale of goods** 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	Our audit procedures include: • Assessing the Company's revenue recognition policy for compliance with Ind AS • Testing the design and implementation, and operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to revenue recognition. • Performing testing on selected statistical samples of revenue transactions recorded

Sl. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditors' Response
	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.	throughout the year and at the year end and checking delivery documents. • 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. • Assessing and testing the adequacy of presentation and disclosures
2	**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.	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. 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.
3	**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.	Our audit procedure in response to same is included, among others, • 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 policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial 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) A. 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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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".

B. 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, if any, 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.
(a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

iv (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year, hence compliance with provision of section 123 is not applicable for the year.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. 01 April 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **Darpan & Associates**
ICAI Firm Registration No.016156S
Chartered Accountants

Darpan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 235817
UDIN: 23235817BGXQJQ3553

Place : Chennai
Date : May 24th, 2023

"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, 2023)

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, 2023 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) According to the information and explanations given to us. 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.

(g) 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 Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed dues of Goods and Services Tax, Sales Tax, Excise Duty, Customs Duty, Value Added Tax etc., which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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 incurred cash loss of Rs.123.76 Lakhs during the current financial year covered by our audit, however the company has not incurred cash loss during the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

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.

xi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Darpan & Associates**
ICAI Firm Registration No.016156S
Chartered Accountants

Darpan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 235817
UDIN: 23235817BGXQJQ3553

Place : Chennai
Date : May 24th, 2023

"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, 2023 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, 2023, 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 **Darpan & Associates**
ICAI Firm Registration No.016156S
Chartered Accountants

Darpan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 235817
UDIN: 23235817BGXQJQ3553

Place : Chennai
Date : May 24th, 2023

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023

(INR in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
A	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	2.1	291.97	295.34
	(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
	(c) Intangible assets		-	-
	(d) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	2.2	5.50	4.00
	(ii) Other financial assets	2.3	-	12.03
	(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2.4	-	5.32
	(f) Other non-current assets	2.5	96.41	112.60
	Total Non-current assets		**393.88**	**429.29**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	2.6	1177.94	1,394.07
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Trade receivables	2.7	445.72	355.78
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	0.31	0.27
	(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above			
	(iii) Loans	2.9	0.03	0.31
	(iv) Other financial assets		-	-
	(d) Other current assets	2.10	5.15	4.69
	Assets classified as held for sale		-	-
	Total Current assets		**1629.15**	**1,755.12**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**2023.03**	**2,184.41**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	2.11	609.60	609.60
	(b) Other Equity	2.12	53.23	218.98
	Total Equity		**662.83**	**828.58**
	LIABILITIES			
2	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	2.13	234.64	476.86
	(ii) Lease Liabilities		-	-
	(iii) Others financial liabilities		-	-
	(b) Deferred Tax Liability (Net)		1.66	
	(c) Provisions	2.14	78.40	119.45
	(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
	Total Non-current liabilities		**314.70**	**596.31**
3	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	2.15	873.79	449.17
	(ii) Trade payables	2.16		
	(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	8.81
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		126.26	257.96
	(iii) Others financial liabilities		-	-
	(b) Other current liabilities	2.17	45.45	42.33
	(c) Provisions	2.18	-	1.25
	Total current liabilities		**1,045.50**	**759.52**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,023.03**	**2,184.41**
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements				

Significant accounting policies & Notes to accounts 2.1 to 2.20

As per our report attached

For Darpan and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 016156S

For and on behalf of the Board

G V GOPINATH
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

G S SRIDHAR
Joint Managing Director and CFO
DIN: 01966264

Darpan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 235817

MAHALAKSHMI S
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(INR in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
1	Revenue from operations	2.19	2893.96	3401.99
2	Other income	2.20	1.12	2.49
3	**Total Income (1+2)**		**2895.08**	**3,404.48**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	2.21	1,902.36	2,278.62
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-process	2.22	160.10	85.12
	(c) Employee benefits expense	2.23	267.52	304.66
	(d) Finance costs	2.24	105.81	186.23
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.1	34.89	38.61
	(f) Other expenses	2.25	583.05	588.19
	Excise Duty			
	Total expenses (4)		**3,053.73**	**3,481.43**
5	Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3 - 4)		(158.65)	(76.95)
6	Exceptional items		-	902.55
7	Profit / (Loss) before tax (5 - 6)		(158.65)	825.60
8	Tax Expense			
	(a) Current tax		-	148.53
	(b) Deferred tax		6.98	6.76
	Total tax expense		**6.98**	**155.29**
9	Profit after tax from continuing operations (7 - 8)		(165.63)	670.31
10	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
	(a) Actuarial Loss / (Gain) on Gratuity		0.12	(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)		0.12	(0.93)
12	Total Comprehensive Loss for the year (9 + 11)		**(165.75)**	**671.24**
13	Earnings per share (of Rs. 10/- each):			
	(a) Basic	2.26	(2.72)	11.00
	(b) Diluted	2.26	(2.72)	11.00
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements				

Significant accounting policies & Notes to accounts 2.21 to 2.28

As per our report attached

For Darpan and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 016156S

For and on behalf of the Board

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DIN: 02352806

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Darpan Kumar
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MAHALAKSHMI S
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2023

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(INR in Lakhs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023		For the year ended 31 March, 2022	
	A. Cash flow from operating activities				
	Profit for the year	(158.65)		825.60	
	Adjustments for:				
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	34.89		38.61	
2	Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on Gratuity	(0.12)		0.93	
3	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-		8.70	
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-		(927.03)	
5	Finance Cost	105.81		186.23	
6	Interest income	(0.99)		(0.67)	
	Provision no longer required written back	-		-	
9	Dividend income	-		-	
	Operating (loss) before working capital changes		**(19.06)**		**132.37**
	Adjustments for :				
	(Increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
	Trade receivables	(89.94)		28.35	
	Other current assets	(0.46)		5.89	
	Other Non-current assets	16.19		(7.50)	
	Loans and other financial assets	12.31		(0.24)	
	Inventories	216.13		23.00	
	Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
	Trade payables	(140.51)		(49.96)	
	Other financial and current liabilities	3.12		(13.34)	
	Other Non-current liabilities	-		-	
	Provisions	(42.30)	(25.46)	15.69	1.89
	Cash generated from operations		**(44.52)**		**134.26**
	Taxes paid		-		148.53
	Net cash generated /(used in) from operating activities		**(44.52)**		**(14.27)**
	B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress)	(31.82)		(459.71)	
	Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	0.30		1,361.57	
	Deposit balances not considered as Cash and cash equivalents	-		-	
	Purchase of investments	(1.50)		(4.00)	
	Interest received	0.99		0.67	
	Net cash flow from investing activities		**(32.03)**		**898.53**
	C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES				
	Proceeds from Borrowings	182.40		-	
	Repayment of Borrowings	-		(699.65)	
	Interest Paid	(105.81)		(186.23)	
	Net cash generated from financing activities		**76.59**		**(885.88)**
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)		0.04		(1.62)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**0.27**		**1.89**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**0.31**		**0.27**

As per our report attached
For Darpan and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 016156S

For and on behalf of the Board

G V GOPINATH
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

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DIN: 01966264

Darpan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 235817

MAHALAKSHMI S
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

INR in Lakhs

A.	**Equity Share Capital**	
1	**For year ended 31.03.2023**	
	Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	
	Balance as on 01.04.2022	609.6
	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	0
	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	0
	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	0
	Balance as on 31.03.2023	609.6
2	**For year ended 31.03.2022**	
	Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	
	Balance as on 01.04.2021	609.6
	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	0
	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	0
	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	0
	Balance as on 31.03.2022	609.6

B. Other Equity

1	For year ended 31.03.2023										
		Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus						Money received against share warrants	Total
				Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Revaluation Surplus	Remeasure-ment of Defined Benefit Plan		
	Balance as on 01.04.2022	-	-	-	-	232.34	-	-	(13.36)	-	218.98
	Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	(165.63)	-	-	(0.12)	-	(165.75)
	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Any Other Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance as on 31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	66.71	-	-	(13.48)	-	53.23

2	For year ended 31.03.2022										
		Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus						Money received against share warrants	Total
				Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Revaluation Surplus	Remeasure-ment of Defined Benefit Plan		
	Balance as on 01.04.2021	-	-	-	-	(437.97)	-	-	(14.29)	-	(452.26)
	Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	670.31	-	-	0.93	-	671.24
	Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balance as on 31.03.2022	-	-	-	-	232.34	-	-	(13.36)	-	218.98

As per our report attached
For Darpan and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 016156S

For and on behalf of the Board

G V GOPINATH
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

G S SRIDHAR
Joint Managing Director and CFO
DIN: 01966264

Darpan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 235817

MAHALAKSHMI S
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2023

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 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 recognized 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 an 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 considers 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. Differences 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 an accrual basis. Interest in 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 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 is 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 on 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 recognized and derecognized 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 recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized 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 amortized 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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized 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 recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes 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 derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized 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 team (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, recognizes a right-of-use asset and 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 an incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes 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 leases 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

(INR in Lakhs)

Tangible assets - Owned (unless otherwise specified)	Deemed Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2022	**Additions**	**Disposals (Refer Note (i) below)**	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 1 April, 2022**	**Depreciation expense for the year**	**Eliminated on disposal of assets**	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 31 March, 2022**
Note 2.1.1.(a) Property, Plant & Equipment										
Land	13.11			13.11	-			-	13.11	13.11
Buildings	109.34			109.34	41.68	7.74		49.42	59.92	67.66
Plant and Machinery	498.27	11.61	76.97	432.90	286.22	24.32	76.67	233.87	199.03	212.05
Furniture and Fixtures	3.54	0.41		3.95	1.32	0.64		1.96	1.99	2.22
Vehicles	10.14	19.80		29.94	9.84	2.19		12.03	17.92	0.30
Total	**634.40**	**31.82**	**76.97**	**589.24**	**339.06**	**34.89**	**76.67**	**297.28**	**291.968**	**295.34**
Note 2.1.1 (b) - Intangible assets										
	Deemed Cost				**Accumulated Depreciation**				**Net Block**	
	As at 1 April, 2022	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 1 April, 2022**	**Amortisation expense for the year**	**Eliminated on disposal of assets**	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 31 March, 2022**
Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note 2.1.1 (c) - Capital Work in Progress										
Particulars	**Balance as at 31-03-2023**				**Balance as at 31-03-2022**					
Capital work in progress	-				-					

Note 2.1.2. (a)

Tangible assets - Owned (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, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(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	41.68	67.66	81.43
Plant and Equipment	457.73	40.54	-	498.27	255.93	30.29	-	286.22	212.05	201.80
Furniture and Fixtures	1.48	2.06	-	3.54	1.14	0.18	-	1.32	2.22	0.34
Vehicles	19.18	-	9.04	10.14	18.18	0.70	9.04	9.84	0.30	1.00
Total	**628.48**	**459.71**	**453.79**	**634.40**	**310.94**	**38.61**	**10.49**	**339.06**	**295.34**	**317.54**

Note 2.1.2. (b) - Intangible Assets

	Deemed Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April, 2021	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 1 April, 2021	Amoratisation expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes

(ii) Useful life of software is four years

(iii) Plant and Equipment includes Electrical Installations and Data Processing Equipments

(iv) Furniture and Fixtures includes Office equipment

(v) Capital Work in Progress for the current year includes Rs.Nil (31 March 2023 - 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 - Non-Current (INR in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Investments Measured at Cost		
In Equity Shares of Other Companies - Unquoted, fully paid up		
Chennai Plastic Print Lam Associtaion	5.50	4.00
Total	5.50	4.00
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Total Investments Non-Current	5.50	4.00
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments	-	-
Market Value of Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	5.50	4.00

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

(INR in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current		
(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
(e) Other deposits	-	-
(f) Balances with government authorities	-	-
Total Non-current	**-**	**12.03**
Current		
(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**

Note 2.4 Deferred Tax Assets (Net) :

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
At the Start of the year	5.32	12.08
(Charge)/Credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	(6.98)	(6.76)
At the end of the year	-1.66	5.32
(Refer Note 11(ii) for Component of Deferred tax liabilities / (asset)		

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current		
(a) Trade Receivables		-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtfull		
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
(b) Balances with government authorities	-	17.24
(c) Other Deposits	73.42	75.11
(d) Security Deposit	0.09	0.09
(e) Non current tax assets (Net)Electricity Deposit	22.90	20.16
Total Non-current	**96.41**	**112.60**

Note 2.6 Inventories

(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value) (INR in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Raw materials & Consumables	191.48	236.51
Raw materials in transit	-	-
(b) Work-in-progress	-	-
(c) Finished goods	933.74	1,093.84
(d) Stores and spares	52.72	63.72
Total	**1,177.94**	**1,394.07**

Note 2.6.1 The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was Rs.Nil/- (For the year ended 31 March 2023 : Rs. Nil/-)

Note 2.6.2 During the year 2022-23 and 2021-22 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 2023 (31 March 2022) 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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023 Rs.	As at 31 March, 2022 Rs.
(a) Unsecured, considered good	445.72	355.78
(b) Doubtful	-	-
(c) Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	-	-
Total	**445.72**	**355.78**

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

Note 2.7.1 Classification of Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	445.72	355.78
(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
(d) Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	445.72	**355.78**

2.7.2 Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2023

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	428.01	27.18				455.19
(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 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	18.55	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	-	-	-	0.30	14.52	14.81
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents (INR in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Cash on hand	0.31	0.27
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	-	-
(ii) In Margin money deposit accounts		
- original maturity of 3 months or less	-	-
Total	0.31	0.27

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Loans and advances to employees		
Considered good	0.03	0.31
Considered doubtfull	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful short-term advances	-	-
Total	**0.03**	**0.31**

Note 2.10 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Advances to vendors for materials/services	-	-
(b) Prepaid expenses	5.12	4.66
(c) Balances with government authorities	-	-
(d) Travelling Advances	0.03	0.03
(e) Interest Receivable	-	-
Total Current	**5.15**	**4.69**

Note 2.11 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	7,000,000	700.00	7,000,000	700.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	6,096,000	609.60	6,096,000	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, 2023			
- Number of shares	6,096,000	-	6,096,000
- Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	609.60	-	609.60
Year ended 31 March, 2022			
- Number of shares	6,096,000	-	6,096,000
- 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, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	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	787,719	12.92%	675,395	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 31.03.2023			As on 31.03.2022		
	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	787,719	12.92	1.84	675,395	11.08	0
RADHAKRISHNA G	-	0	-3.98	242,900	3.98	0
GUPTA G P N	189,800	3.11	0	189,800	3.11	0
CHALAPATHI G V	107,500	1.76	0	107,500	1.76	0
SUDHAKAR GORANTLA	100,000	1.64	0	100,000	1.64	0
G V JAYALAKSHMI	96,800	1.59	0	96,800	1.59	0
LATHARANI G	-	0	-1.3	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	34,767	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	**1,951,646**	**32.01**	**-3.44**	**2,161,222**	**35.45**	**0**

Note*: Decrease in shareholding during the year is due to promoter transfer.

Note 2.12 Other Equity (INR in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Retained Earnings		
As per Last Balance Sheet	232.34	(437.97)
Add: Profits for the Year	(165.63)	670.31
Closing Balance	66.71	232.34
Other Comprehensive Income		
As per Last Balance Sheet	(13.36)	(14.29)
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	(0.12)	0.93
Closing Balance	(13.48)	(13.36)
Balance as of March 31	**53.23**	**218.98**

Note 2.13 Non-current borrowings (INR in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023 Rs.	As at 31 March, 2022 Rs.
Unsecured - Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Unsecured Loans from Others - Refer note 2.14(i)	190.80	422.51
Secured - Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Term loans		
From bank - Refer note 2.14 (i)	43.84	54.35
(b) Long Term Maturities of Finance Lease Obligations		
Others	-	-
Total	**234.64**	**476.86**

Note 2.13 Non-current borrowings (Contd)

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, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Term loans from banks:					
Karnataka Bank Limited - Secured	Note 14(iii)	27.37	-	54.35	-
Total - Term loans from banks		**27.37**	**-**	**54.35**	**-**
Long Term Maturities of Finance Lease Obligations	Note 14(iii)	16.47	-	-	-
Others:					
from Companies		-	190.80	-	422.51
from Directors		-	-	-	-
Total long term borrowings		**43.84**	**190.80**	**54.35**	**422.51**

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 Sri. G. S. Sridhar and Sri. G.V. Gopinath.

(b) Additional working capital (Over Draft) facilities from The Karnataka Bank Limited sanctioned in the month of August 2022 , repayable given a period of 15 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. S Sridhar and Sri G.V. Gopinath. The guarantee is also covered by NCGTC.

13 (iii)

Bank	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	Security	Interest rate	Terms of repayment
Karnataka Bank Limited - Secured	27.37	54.35	Secured by Mortgage of Land, Plant & Machinery		Payable in 36 Half Yearly Installments from 2021-22 to 2024-2025
Long Term Maturities of Finance Lease Obligations	16.47	-	Not Applicable		Payable by end of March every year
Total	**43.84**	**54.35**			

14 (iv) For the current maturities of long-term borrowings, refer item (a) in Note 2.16 Other current financial liabilities.

Note 2.14 Long-term provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Provision for Employee benefits	46.26	87.31
(b) Provision for Income tax earlier years	32.14	32.14
(c) Provision for pending sales tax forms and other disputes	-	-
Total	**78.40**	**119.45**

Note 2.15 Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Secured - at amortised cost		
Banks - Cash Credit	823.75	399.13
Current Matuirty of Long Term Borrowings	50.04	50.04
Total	**873.79**	**449.17**

Note 2.16 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Payable to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (Refer Note 5)	-	8.81
(b) Other Than Acceptances		
(i) Employee related liabilities	-	-
ii) Dues to related parties	-	-
iii) Creditors for Goods and Services	126.26	257.96
Total	**126.26**	**266.77**

Note 2.16.1 Dues to Micro & Small Enterprises

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	8.81
(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

As at 31st March 2023

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	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	126.26	-	-	-	126.26
(ii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-

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	-	-	-	-	-

Note 2.17 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current		
(a) Advance received from customers	-	-
(b) Deferred Rent	-	-
Current		
(a) Other payables		
(i) Statutory remittances	23.29	21.92
(ii) Advances from customers	14.75	12.53
(iii) Bonus payable	4.80	4.50
(iv) Rent Payable	-	-
(v) Others	2.61	3.38
Total Current	**45.45**	**42.33**
Total	**45.45**	**42.33**

Note 2.18 Short-term provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Provision for Excise duty on Finished Goods	-	-
(b) Provision for Employee benefits	-	1.25
Total	**-**	**1.25**

Note 2.19.Revenue from operations

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Sale of products (Refer Note (i) below)	2,884.24	4,019.85
(b) Sales from Services (Refer Note (ii) below)	9.72	-
(c) Other operating revenues (Refer Note (iii) below)	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations	**2,893.96**	**4,019.85**
Less: GST on sale of products	-	-617.86
Total	**2,893.96**	**3,401.99**

FY 2022-23 Sales Value are net of GST

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
(i) Sale of products comprises :		
Manufactured goods	2,884.24	4,019.85
Total - Sale of products	**2,884.24**	**4,019.85**
(ii) Sale of services comprises :		
Labour Charges	9.72	-
Total - Sale of services	**9.72**	**-**
(iii) Other operating revenues comprise:		
Sale of scrap	-	-
Total - Other operating revenues	**-**	**-**

Note 2.20 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Interest income on deposits	0.15	0.67
(b) Interest on loans and advances	0.84	-
(c) Dividend Income	-	-
(d) Other Non-Operating Income		
- Net Gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	-
- Profit on Sale of Assets	-	1.82
- Other Income	0.13	-
Total	**1.12**	**2.49**

Note 2.21. Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Opening stock	236.51	186.31
Add: Purchases		
Raw materials including stores & spares	1,857.33	2,328.82
Components		-
Total Purchases	1,857.33	2,328.82
Less: Closing stock	191.48	236.51
Cost of materials consumed	**1,902.36**	**2,278.62**
Total		**-**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	933.74	1,093.84
Work-in-process		-
	933.74	**1,093.84**
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	1,093.84	1,178.96
Work-in-process	-	-
	1,093.84	**1,178.96**
Net (increase) / decrease	**160.10**	**85.12**

Note 2.23 Employee benefit expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Salaries and wages including secondment cost and bonus	202.06	219.29
(b) Contributions to provident and other funds (Refer Note 8)	20.28	41.55
(c) Gratuity provision	5.35	0.93
(d) Staff welfare expenses	39.83	42.89
Total Employee Benefit Expenses	**267.52**	**304.66**

Note 2.24 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Interest expense on borrowings	104.73	181.53
Less Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	-	-
Interest expense net of cost transferred to qualifying assets	104.73	181.53
(b) Interest others	1.08	4.70
Total	**105.81**	**186.23**

Notes 2.25 Other Expenses INR in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Consumption of stores and spare parts	66.55	63.90
Consumption of packing materials	-	-
Power and fuel	134.55	146.38
Sub contracting Charges	-	-
Contract labour charges	211.88	216.05
Rent including lease rentals (Refer Note 38)	8.83	8.45
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	1.17	0.11
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	0.39	0.34
Repairs and maintenance - Others (including spares)	1.03	1.55

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Factory General Maintenance	5.51	2.79
Stereo Charges	-	-
Discounts and Incentives	0.86	1.32
Insurance	6.32	6.34
Rates and taxes	27.01	12.44
Excise duty (Net)	-	-
Communication	1.55	1.07
Travelling and conveyance	11.31	9.17
Printing and stationery	1.31	1.47
Freight and forwarding	32.51	37.09
Business promotion & Selling expenses	2.32	1.10
Legal and professional	5.91	4.83
Payments to auditors (Refer Note(1) below)	-	2.75
Bad Debts written off	5.85	4.86
Less: Adjusted against provision	-	-
	5.85	4.86
Provision for Contingencies	-	-
Vehicle Maintenance	6.23	5.95
Directors sitting Fees	4.00	3.00
Bank charges	6.32	8.88
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation		-
Security Expenses	14.26	15.40
Service Charges	19.34	16.79
Training and seminar expenses	0.06	0.02
Cartage Expense	2.42	3.58
Postage and Telegram	0.24	0.17
Membership and subscriptions	2.32	2.16
Office Maintenance Expenses	3.00	1.53
Loss on Sale of Assets	-	8.70
Brokerage and commission	-	-
Total	**583.05**	**588.19**

Note: 2.25.1

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Auditor's Remuneration and Expenses		
(i) Statutory Audit	1.00	1.00
(ii) Tax Audit	0.25	0.25
(iii) Fees for other services	0.25	0.50
(iii) Internal Auditor	1.00	1.00
Total	**2.50**	**2.75**

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 loss of Rs. (165.75) lakhs achieving a turnover of Rs.2893.96 lakhs for the year ended 31st March 2023 as against Net profit of Rs. 671.24 lakhs achieving a turnover of Rs. 3401.99 lakhs in the previous year ended 31st March 2022. The Company has retained earnings of Rs. 53.23 lakhs at the end of FY2022-23 as against an accumulated profit of Rs. 218.98 lakhs at the end of FY2021-22.

   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 soon. 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 2023 is Nil. 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:

(Rwws. in lakhs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Salary and Allowances	38.40	38.40
Perquisites	-	-
Retirement Benefits	1.15	1.15
Provision for Leave Salary	1.06	1.06
TOTAL	**40.61**	**40.61**

7. **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:**

(i) DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
(a) Contribution to Provident Fund	12.84	7.54
(b) Contribution to Superannuation Fund	3.60	3.60

(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**	**31/03/2023**	**31/03/2022**
	Present value of obligation as at beginning of year	59.21	58.01
	Interest Cost	4.14	3.92
	Current Service Cost	1.72	2.63
	Benefits Paid	(1.38)	(1.59)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations	(0.21)	(1.08)
	Present value of obligation as at end of year	63.49	61.89
2	**Table Showing changes in the fair value of plan assets as on**	**31/03/2023**	**31/03/2022**
	Fair value of plan Assets at beginning of year	6.28	1.16
	Expected return of plan Assets	1.27	0.25
	Contribution	19.83	6.62
	Benefits paid	(1.37)	(1.59)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan Assets	-	(0.15)
	Fair value of plan Assets at the end of year	26.00	6.29
	Excess of Actual over estimated return of plan Assets	-	(0.02)
	(Actual rate of return = Estimated rate of return as ARD falls as on 31st March)		
3	**Actual Gain/loss recognized**	**31/03/2023**	**31/03/2022**
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on Obligations	0.21	(1.08)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss for the year – plan Assets	-	0.15
	Actuarial (gain)/loss on Obligations	0.21	(0.93)
	Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year	0.21	(0.93)
4	**The amounts to be recognized in Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss**	**31/03/2023**	**31/03/2022**
	Present Value of obligations as at the end of year	63.49	61.89
	Fair value of plan assets as at the end of year	26.00	6.29
	Funded Status	(37.48)	(55.60)
	Net asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(37.48)	(55.60)
5	**Expenses Recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss**	**31/03/2023**	**31/03/2022**
	Current service cost	1.72	2.63
	Interest cost	4.14	3.67
	Expected return on plan assets	(1.27)	0
	Expenses Recognized in the Income Statement	**4.39**	**6.30**
	Other Comprehensive Income		
	Net Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year	0.21	(0.93)

Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	**0.21**	**(0.93)**
Assumptions		
Discount rate	7.18%	7.24%
Expected rate on planned assets	7.18%	7.24%
Expected rate of salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Expected rate of attrition	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

8. 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)

9. 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.

10. 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)

	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	**For the year ended 31 March, 2022**
Profit before tax	(158.65)	825.60
Applicable Tax Rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed Tax Expense		**214.66**
Tax effect of:	-	
Capital Gains taxed at different rate		(53.12)
Expenses disallowed	-	3.61
Set off Brought Forward Business Loss/ Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	(16.62)
Current Tax Provision (A)	**-**	**148.53**
Decrease in Deferred Tax Liability on account of Tangible and Intangible Assets	(0.42)	3.58
Decrease in Deferred Tax Asset on account of Financial Assets and Other Items	(6.56)	(10.34)
Deferred tax Provision (B)	**(6.98)**	**(6.76)**
Tax Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)	**(6.98)**	**141.77**
Effective Tax Rate	**4.40%**	**17.17%**

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

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023			
	Opening Balance	Recognized in profit and Loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing Balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
Property, Plant and Equipment	(14.88)	0.42	0	(15.30)
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Employee Benefits	18.14	6.50	0	11.64
Provision for Bad Debts	2.08	0.07	0	2.01
Brought forward business loss and unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	0	0
Total	20.21	6.56	0	13.65
Net Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	5.33	6.98	0	(1.65)

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2022			
	Opening Balance	Recognized in profit and Loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing Balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
Property, Plant and Equipment	(18.46)	(3.58)	0	(14.88)
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Employee Benefits	19.37	1.24	0	18.14
Provision for Bad Debts	2.08	-	0	2.08
Brought forward business loss and unabsorbed depreciation	9.11	9.11	0	0
Total	30.55	10.34	0	20.21
Net Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	12.09	6.76	0	5.33

Note 1:

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.

11. 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 31.03.23	Closing Balance as on 31.03.22
1.	G.S. Sridhar	Key Management personnel	Salary & Allowances	19.20	NA	NA
			Unsecured loan Repaid	18.48	15.00	31.07
			Interest on Unsecured loan	2.69		
2.	G.V. Gopinath	Key Management personnel	Salary & Allowances	19.20	NA	NA
			Unsecured loan Recd.	5.57	85.00	116.17
			Unsecured Loan repaid	72.69		
			Interest on Unsecured loan	12.16		
3.	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	6.65	0.14	0.31
			Purchase	90.04		
			Sales	89.19		
4.	G.F. Impex Pvt. Ltd.,	A private company in which a director's relatives a member and director.	Unsecured Loan Repaid. (USL)	0	0	0
			Sales	0		
			Purchase	0.81		
			Interest on USL	0		
5.	Balaji Trading Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.,	A private company in which a director's relatives a member and Director.	Unsecured Loan Repaid	176.86	90.80	249.97
			Interest on USL	19.65		

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES: (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Disputed Amount of Sales tax	0	4.81

There has been no disputed amount of sales tax during the year.

13. 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.

14. **(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 August 2022 under Overdraft facility, repayable in 15 months, secured by Hypothecation of stocks and book debts and personal guarantees of directors, Sri. G. S Sridhar and Sri. G.V. Gopinath. The facility obtained under this Scheme shall rank second charge with the existing facilities availed from the Karnataka Bank.

15. EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE: (Rs. in lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Imported Materials Purchase (CIF)	44.21	50.56
Foreign Travel Expenses	Nil	Nil

16. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS: (Rs. in lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Export Sales (FOB)	Nil	Nil

17. REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS: (Rs. in lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
i) Statutory Audit Fee	1.00	1.00
ii) Tax Audit Fee	0.25	0.50
iii) Service Tax/ GST	0.27	0.27
iv) Certification Fees & Other services	0.25	0.54

18. 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.

Particulars	As of 31 March 2023,	As of 31 March 2022,
Debt (Refer Note 2.13 & 2.15)	1108.43	926.03
Cash and Bank Balance	(0.31)	(0.27)
Total Debt	**1108.12**	**925.76**
Total Equity	662.83	828.58
Net Debt to equity ratio	**1.67**	**1.12**

(I) Categories of Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Measured at amortized cost		
- Trade receivables	445.72	355.78
- Cash and Bank balance	0.31	0.27
- Loans	-	-
- Other financial assets	-	12.03

(b) Financial Liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Measured at amortised cost		
- Borrowings	1108.43	926.03
- Trade payables	126.26	266.77
- 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 the recent past.

19. 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, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	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	5.5	-	-	4.00	-	-
Trade receivables	428.01	27.18		336.93	18.85	-
Cash and cash equivalents	0.31			0.27	-	-
Bank balance other cash and cash equivalents stated above	-			12.03	-	-
Loans				-	-	-
Other financial assets				-	-	-

ii. Non-Derivative financial liabilities Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	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	-	234.64	-	-	476.86	-
Short Term Loans	823.75			399.13	-	-
Trade Payables	126.26			266.77	-	-
Other financial liabilities	50.04			50.04	-	-

20. CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION DURING THE YEAR 2022-23:

a. Product : Polymer Product:
Licensed Capacity : Not applicable
Installed Capacity : 3800 tons.
Production : 2357.93 tons

b. Raw Material and Intermediates Consumed: (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	UOM	2022-23		2021-22	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
A. PP Granules	Kgs.	11,91,300	1902.36	18,39,467	2278.62
B. Others			66.55		63.90

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

Particulars	2022-23		2021-22	
	%	Value	%	Value
i. Raw Material				
a. Imported	2.32	44.21	2.22	50.56
b. Indigenous	97.68	1858.15	97.78	2228.06
ii. Stores, Spares & Consumption				
a. Imported			-	-
b. Indigenous	100	66.55	100	63.90

d. Stock Summary for the year 2022-23:

Name of the Commodity	Unit	Opening Balance	Receipts	Issues	Closing Stock	
					2022-23	2021-22
Paper	Kgs.	69,892	9,61,909	9,80,904	50,897	69,892
Granules	Kgs.	1,44,152	16,16,096	16,34,389	1,25,859	1,44,152
HDPE / PP Bags	Nos.	3,51,468	82,74,618	84,50,518	1,75,568	3,51,468
HDPE / PP Kraft Bags	Nos.	33,718	19,22,096	18,95,595	60,219	33,718

e. Closing Stock Value with Quantity:

Name of the Commodity	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		2022-23	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2021-22**
Paper	Kgs	50,897	69,892	20.20	26.32
Granules	Kgs	1,25,859	1,44,152	145.90	179.68
HDPE/PP Bags	Nos.	1,75,568	3,51,468	822.37	952.80
HDPE/PPKraft Bags	Nos.	60,219	33,718	21.01	11.73
HDPE/PP Fabric & HDPE/PP Kraft Fabric				58.88	90.04
Accessories for Bags				25.35	30.49
Miscellaneous Items Including Consumables				84.2	103.03
Provision for Excise Duty					
Total Value of Closing Stock				**1177.93**	**1,394.08**

f. Sales Summary: (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Commodity	2022-23	2021-22
Polypropylene Bags	2806.33	3965.99
Others	87.63	53.86

21. ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION:

a. 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.

b. The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended 31 March 2023

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 based on security of current assets are in agreement with the books of account.

f. Ratios:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022	Percent-age Variation	Comments for variation if any
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.56	2.31	-32.47	NA
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	1.67	1.12	49.11	The debt of the Company has increased due to borrowing
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	-0.16	5.64	-102.84	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after tax	Average equity	-22.23	136.17	-116.33	NA.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods Sold	Average Inventory	2.01	2.06	-2.43	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Average Accounts receivables	6.5	11.30	-42.48	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit Purchases	Average accounts payables	15.06	7.98	88.77	Increase in credit purchases during the year has resulted in higher trade payables ratio
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working capital	4.96	3.42	45.03	Decrease in working capital than the increase in sales resulting in a higher net capital turnover ratio
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	-0.06	16.69%	-100.36	NA
Return on Capital employed	EBIT	Capital employed	-3.38	48.87%	-106.92	NA
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.

Note:

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 are 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 of March 31, 2023, 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 a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

22. PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

Previous year figures have been restated wherever required.

Signatories to Notes 1 to 22

As per our report of even date
For Darpan & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 016156S

For and on behalf of the Board

G.V. Gopinath
Managing Director
DIN: 02352806

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

Darpan Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 235817

Mahalakshmi S
Company Secretary
Membership No. A70976

Place: Chennai
Date: 24th May 2023

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