

STOPAK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2020

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

For Stopak India Private Limited



Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of
Stopak India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Stopak India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, 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 notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give 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 31 March 2020, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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.

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 obtained at the date of this auditor's report is the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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For Stopak India Private Limited

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Director

Responsibility of Management for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the 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 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are 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 financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, make it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far, it appears from our examination of those books;
 - 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 relevant books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to adequacy of Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;
 - g) 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, as the Company is private Company, the provisions of Section 197 (16) read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company; and





h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at 31 March 2020 which would impact its financial position;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For H Sreenivasan and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006115S

(Sreenivasan H)
Partner

Membership No. 021168

Unique Document Identification Number: 20021168AAAAFJ8973



Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 September 2020

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For Stopak India Private Limited

Director



ANNEXURE - A TO THE 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 basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we report that;

1. a) The Company is maintaining records for its fixed assets and is in the process of updating the same to show full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
- b) The fixed assets are physically verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all items over a period of three financial years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical inventory have been noticed.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
2. a) According to information and explanations given to us, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals, during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- b) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
3. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any interest free loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits during the year from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provision of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder apply.
6. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the requirement for maintenance of cost records pursuant to the Companies (cost records and audit) Rules, 2014 specified by the Central Government of India under Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company for the year under audit
7. a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, custom duty and any other statutory dues as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as on the last day of the financial year 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 dues of income tax, goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, duty of customs, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute:





8. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayments of loans or borrowings to banks and financial institutions. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans from government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
9. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). During the year the Company has not raised any term loan. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid or provided managerial remuneration during the year. As the Company is private company provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of Company, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transaction have been disclosed in the financial Statements as required by accounting standard. The provisions of section 177 of the Act relating to Audit committee are not applicable to the Company during the year.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For H Sreenivasan and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006115S



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For Stopak India Private Limited

(Sreenivasan H)
Partner
Membership No. 021168
Unique Document Identification Number: 20021168AAAAFJ8973

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 September 2020

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Director



**Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)**

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 **Stopak India Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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") issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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.



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For Stopak India Private Limited

Chama

Director

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 31 March 2020, 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.

For H Sreenivasan and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006115S



(Sreenivasan H)

Partner

Membership No. 021168

Unique Document Identification Number: 20021168AAAAFJ8973



Place: Bengaluru

Date: 23 September 2020

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For Stopak India Private Limited



Director

STOPAK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	864.47	904.67
Right to use assets	5	543.73	-
Other intangible assets	6	639.67	748.67
Financial assets			
(i) Deposits	7	10.47	9.80
(ii) Other non-current financial assets	8	45.00	47.14
Other non-current assets	9	1.36	7.01
Total Non-current assets		2,104.70	1,717.29
Current assets			
Inventories	10	938.49	1,287.24
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	2,063.42	1,202.84
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	642.61	378.51
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	5,477.00	4,724.00
(iv) Other financial assets	14	76.26	52.48
Other current assets	15	1,633.00	2,129.41
Total Current Assets		10,830.78	9,774.48
Total Assets		12,935.48	11,491.77
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	16	5.58	5.58
b) Other equity		10,008.69	8,681.76
Total Equity		10,014.27	8,687.34
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other non-current financial liabilities	17	494.24	-
Long term provisions	18	86.40	61.83
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	19	46.67	131.57
Total non-current liabilities		627.31	193.40
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Short term borrowings	20	600.00	1,100.00
(ii) Trade payables	21		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		216.84	270.69
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,110.34	986.58
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	61.62	-
Other current liabilities	23	134.05	153.52
Short term provisions	24	92.30	88.49
Current tax liabilities (net)	25	78.75	11.75
Total current liabilities		2,293.90	2,611.03
Total Liabilities		2,921.21	2,804.43
Total Equity and Liabilities		12,935.48	11,491.77

Significant accounting policies


2-3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached


For H Sreenivasan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006115S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Sreenivasan H
Proprietor
Membership No. 021168

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 SEP 2020


CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
For Stopak India Private Limited


Gaurav Maheshwari
Director
DIN: 00085874
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 SEP 2020


Santosh C Tandon
Director
DIN: 07806047





Director

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	26	10,937.29	11,800.37
Other income	27	965.62	813.32
Total Revenue (A)		11,902.91	12,613.69
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	28	4,784.58	6,135.94
Excise duty			-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	29	308.80	(185.18)
Employee benefits expense	30	1,182.90	1,316.60
Finance costs	31	101.80	53.16
Depreciation and amortization expense	32	260.11	182.65
Other expenses	33	1,981.86	1,704.02
Total expenses (B)		8,620.05	9,207.19
Profit before tax (C=A-B)		3,282.86	3,406.50
Tax expense:	42		
Current tax		898.06	977.25
Prior year tax adjustment		(10.24)	-
Deferred tax		(83.36)	4.83
Total		804.46	982.08
Profit for the year		2,478.40	2,424.42
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(6.10)	13.86
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1.54	(4.04)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended, net of tax		2,473.84	2,434.24
Earnings per equity share (of ₹ 1 per share)			
(1) Basic	43	444.15	434.47
(2) Diluted		444.15	434.47

Significant accounting policies

2-3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For H Sreenivasan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006115S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sreenivasan H
Proprietor
Membership No. 021168

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 SEP 2020



For Stopak India Private Limited

C. Kumar

Director

Gaurav Maheshwari
Director
DIN:00085874

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 SEP 2020

Santosh C Tandon

Santosh C Tandon
Director
DIN: 07806047



(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
A. Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,282.86	3,406.50
Adjustment for:		
Unwinding interest	(0.67)	(0.63)
Interest expense	101.80	53.16
Interest income on deposits	(350.84)	(190.15)
Depreciation and amortization	260.11	182.65
Unrealised exchange loss	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	(6.50)	4.48
Loss/(Profit) from sale of Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Movement in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(854.08)	(161.27)
(Increase)/decrease in trade payable and other financial liabilities	69.91	99.87
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	497.61	190.97
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	2.81	42.21
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	348.75	(82.83)
Cash generated from operations	3,351.76	3,544.96
Income tax paid	(821.58)	(999.18)
Cash generated from operations (A)	2,530.18	2,545.78
B. Cash flow from/(used) investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress) and capital advances	(43.28)	(173.27)
Purchase of other intangibles assets	-	(1.64)
Interest received	327.06	155.84
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant and equipment	1.24	-
(Increase)/decrease in fixed deposit with bank	(750.86)	(2,506.12)
Cash (used) in investing activities (B)	(465.84)	(2,525.19)
C. Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		
Proceed/(repayment) of borrowings (net)	(500.00)	165.14
Dividend paid (including dividend distribution tax)	(1,146.91)	-
Payment towards lease liabilities	(102.96)	-
Interest paid	(50.38)	(53.16)
Cash (used) in/generated from financing activities (C)	(1,800.25)	111.98
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	264.10	132.58
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	378.51	245.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	642.61	378.51
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.04	0.41
Balances with banks in current accounts	642.57	178.10
Balances with banks in deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	200.00
Total cash and bank balances (Refer note 12)	642.61	378.51

Significant accounting policies

2-3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For H Sreenivasan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006115S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H Sreenivasan
Proprietor
Membership No. 021168

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 SEP 2020



For Stopak India Private Limited

Gaurav Maheshwari
Director
DIN: 00085874

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 SEP 2020

Director

Santosh C Tandon
Director
DIN: 07806047

Santosh C Tandon
Director
DIN: 07806047



STOPAK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

A Equity (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2018	5.58
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	5.58
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	5.58

B Other Equity (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances at 1 April 2018	1,049.44	5,198.08	6,247.52
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	2,424.42	2,424.42
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	9.82	9.82
Balance at 31 March 2019	1,049.44	7,632.32	8,681.76
Profit for the year	-	2,478.40	2,478.40
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	(4.56)	(4.56)
Dividend paid (including dividend tax)	-	(1,146.91)	(1,146.91)
Balance at 31 March 2020	1,049.44	8,959.25	10,008.69

Significant accounting policies

2-3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For H Sreenivasan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006115S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Sreenivasan H)
Proprietor
Membership No. 021168




Gaurav Maheshwari
Director
DIN:00085874


Santosh C Tandon
Director
DIN: 07806047

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 SEP 2020

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 SEP 2020



CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

For Stopak India Private Limited



Director

1. Corporate information

Stopak India Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 08 May 2008 with the objective of manufacturing specialised Packing material. Trade, Export, Import of packaging products for bulk packaging industry in joint venture with Stopak pty Ltd. The Company is subsidiary of M/s SPG Netherlands BV. The ultimate holding company is Signode Industrial Group Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') Specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended. The financial statements of the Company are prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which 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.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of 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 to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities. The effect of change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively.

b. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.



A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

Deferred tax assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current assets/ liabilities.

c. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair values at each Balance Sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable



Level 3 -- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for machinery. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the Property, plant and equipment is de-recognized.



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Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is neither related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

e. Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method as prescribed under schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Asset class	Useful life as per management
Plant and Machinery	15 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Vehicles* (second hand vehicle)	2 years
Computers	3 years
Office equipment	5 years

* The Company believes the useful lives as given above best represent the useful life of these assets based on internal assessment where necessary, which is different from the useful lives as prescribed under part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

f. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company determines the tax as per the provisions of Income Tax Act 1961 and other rules specified thereunder.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.



Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

g. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability.



Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities."

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

h. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance. Work in progress and finished goods includes appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and cost necessary to make sale.

i. Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

1. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- a. the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- b. the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- c. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- d. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- e. the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

Sales include excise duty but exclude sales tax, value added tax and goods and service tax.



Export benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

II. Interest and other income

Income in respect of interest on fixed deposit with banks is recognized on accrual basis at the rate at which such entitlement accrue. Royalty income is accounted on accrual basis.

j. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

- Initial recognition - Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
- Exchange differences - The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of foreign currency monetary items as income or as expense in the period in which they arise.

k. Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The company recognise the financial asset and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivable which are initially recognised at transaction price. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of issue of financial asset and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit and loss are added to the fair value on the initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

(A) Non derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial Assets at amortised cost

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.



This category is the most relevant to the Company. All the Loans and other receivables under financial assets (except Investments) are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by impairment amount.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss/OCI

Instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the company decides to classify an instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

(iii) Financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

(a) Trade & other payable

After initial recognition, trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(iv) Financial guarantee contracts

The Company on a case to case basis elects to account for financial guarantee contracts as a financial instrument or as an insurance contract, as specified in Ind AS 109 on Financial Instruments and Ind AS 104 on Insurance Contracts. The Company has regarded all its financial guarantee contracts as insurance contracts. At the end of each reporting period the Company performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay-out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in profit or loss.

I. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of state governed Employee Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance and Employee Pension Fund Schemes are defined contribution schemes (collectively the 'Schemes'). The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the Schemes. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the Schemes as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The contribution paid in excess of amount due is recognized as an asset and the contribution due in excess of amount paid is recognized as a liability.

Gratuity, which is a defined benefit plan, is accrued based on an independent actuarial valuation, which is done based on project unit credit method as at the



balance sheet date. The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. In accordance with Ind AS, re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognized in OCI are not to be subsequently reclassified to statement of profit and loss. As required under Ind AS compliant Schedule III, the Company recognizes re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax) to retained earnings.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

m. Leases

Whenever the Company enters into a new arrangement, it must determine, at the inception date, whether the arrangement contains a lease. This determination generally depends on whether the arrangement conveys to the Company the right to control the use of an explicitly or implicitly identified fixed asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control of an underlying asset is conveyed to the Company if the Company obtains the rights to direct the use of and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from using the underlying asset.

If a lease exists, the Company must then determine the separate lease and non-lease components of the arrangement. Each right to use an underlying asset conveyed by a lease arrangement should generally be considered a separate lease component if it both: (i) can benefit the Company without depending on other resources not readily available to the Company and (ii) does not significantly affect and is not significantly affected by other rights of use conveyed by the lease. Aspects of a lease arrangement that transfer other goods or services to the Company but do not meet the definition of lease components are considered non-lease components. The consideration owed by the Company pursuant to a lease arrangement is generally allocated to each lease and non-lease components for accounting purposes. Each lease component is accounted for separately from other lease components, but together with the associated non-lease components.

Generally, upon the commencement of a lease, the Company will record a lease liability and a right-of-use (ROU) asset. However, the Company has elected, for certain classes of underlying assets with initial lease terms of twelve months or less (known as short-term leases), to not recognize a lease liability or ROU asset. Lease liabilities are initially recorded at lease commencement as the present value of future lease payments. ROU assets are initially recorded at lease commencement as the initial amount of the lease liability, together with the



following, if applicable: (i) initial direct costs and (ii) lease payments made, net of lease incentives received, prior to lease commencement.

Over the lease term, the Company generally increases its lease liabilities using the effective interest method and decreases its lease liabilities for lease payments made. The Company generally amortizes its ROU assets over the shorter of the estimated useful life and the lease term and assesses its ROU assets for impairment, similar to other long-lived assets.

n. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares

o. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies,



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

management makes judgement, estimates and assumptions which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

A. Recoverability of advances/receivables

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

B. Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and other assets.

C. Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

D. Fair value measurements

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

E. Provisions

At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

F. Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

3. Recent accounting pronouncements

There are no major pronouncements which would impact the Company. Further the Company is in the regular process of evaluating the effect of any pronouncements as and given issued on the financial statements.



STOPAK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Tangible Assets								Total	
	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Plant and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Leasehold premises	Vehicle				
Gross block										
As at 1 April 2018	18.29	9.64	921.35	15.67	24.33	12.43			1,001.72	
Additions	1.52	2.61	151.22	2.56	15.36	-			173.27	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	
As at 31 March 2019	19.81	12.25	1,072.57	18.23	39.70	12.43			1,174.98	
Additions	-	4.90	33.98	-	4.40	-			43.28	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	(12.43)			(12.43)	
As at 31 March 2020	19.81	17.15	1,106.55	18.23	44.10	-			1,205.83	
Depreciation										
As at 1 April 2018	5.78	7.72	157.87	11.06	1.94	10.28			194.65	
Charge for the year	2.03	0.71	65.21	3.31	3.50	0.90			75.66	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	
As at 31 March 2019	7.81	8.43	223.08	14.37	5.44	11.19			270.31	
Charge for the year	2.16	0.86	73.36	1.59	4.27	-			82.24	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	(11.19)			(11.19)	
As at 31 March 2020	9.97	9.29	296.44	15.96	9.71	-			341.37	
Net block										
As at 31 March 2019	12.00	3.82	849.49	3.86	34.26	1.24			904.67	
As at 31 March 2020	9.84	7.86	810.11	2.27	34.39	-			864.47	



5 RIGHT TO USE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Category of Right to use Assets	
	Factory building	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2019	-	-
Initial recognition under IND AS 116 *	612.59	612.59
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	612.59	612.59
Depreciation		
As at 1 April 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	68.86	68.86
Deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	68.86	68.86
Net block		
As at 31 March 2020	543.73	543.73

*Effective 01 April 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116, Leases and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 01 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the ROU asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included as part of the financial for year ended 31 March 2019.

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



6 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Intangible Assets		
	Computer Software	Patent and Trademark	Total
Gross block			
As at 1 April 2018	36.40	1,018.30	1,054.70
Additions	1.64	-	1.64
Deductions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	38.04	1,018.30	1,056.34
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	38.04	1,018.30	1,056.34
Depreciation/Amortization			
As at 1 April 2018	14.03	186.64	200.67
Charge for the year	5.16	101.83	106.99
As at 31 March 2019	19.19	288.47	307.66
Charge for the year	6.94	102.07	109.01
Deductions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	26.13	390.54	416.68
Net block			
As at 31 March 2019	18.84	729.83	748.67
As at 31 March 2020	11.91	627.76	639.67



7 DEPOSITS

(Unsecured, considered good)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial assets at Amortised Cost		
Security deposits	10.47	9.80
Total	10.47	9.80

8 OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Fixed deposits with banks*	45.00	45.00
Accrued interest	-	2.14
Total	45.00	47.14

* Under lien with banks for issuance of bank guarantee.

9 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred lease rentals	-	4.45
Prepaid expenses	0.45	0.56
Capital advance	0.91	2.00
Total	1.36	7.01

10 INVENTORIES

(At lower of cost or Net Realisable Value)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Raw Materials and components	322.14	362.08
Work-in-progress	3.91	7.56
Finished goods*	612.44	917.60
Total	938.49	1,287.24

*Finished goods includes goods-in transit of ₹ 407.85 Lakhs (as at 31 March 2019: ₹ 552.66 Lakhs)



11 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade Receivables:		
Unsecured, considered good*	2,063.42	1,202.84
Unsecured, credit impaired	10.30	16.80
	2,073.72	1,219.64
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(10.30)	(16.80)
Total	2,063.42	1,202.84

* Trade receivables includes due from related parties of ₹ 408.93 lakhs (as at 31 March 2019: ₹ 255.72 Lakhs)

Note:

The Company estimates the allowance for uncollectible accounts based on the greater of a specific reserve and a reserve calculated based on the historical write-off percentage over the last two years. In addition, the allowance for uncollectible accounts includes reserves for customer credits and cash discounts, which are also estimated based on past experience.

Reconciliation of provision for expected credit loss:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	16.80	12.32
Add: Provision for expected credit loss recognised during the year	6.16	11.69
Less: Provision reversed during the year	(12.66)	(7.21)
Balance at the end of the year	10.30	16.80



12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cash on hand	0.04	0.41
Balances with banks:		
In current account	642.57	178.10
In fixed deposits (with original maturity within 3 months)	-	200.00
Total	642.61	378.51

13 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Term deposit with banks		
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	5,477.00	4,724.00
Deposits with original maturity of more than twelve months	45.00	45.00
	5,522.00	4,769.00
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date classified as Non-Current Financial Asset (Refer Note 8)	45.00	45.00
Total	5,477.00	4,724.00

14 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest accrued on term deposits	76.26	52.48
Total	76.26	52.48

15 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances to suppliers	9.06	15.55
Deferred lease rental	-	0.75
Balances with government authorities	1,463.64	2,006.95
Prepaid expenses	160.30	106.16
Total (a)	1,633.00	2,129.41
(Unsecured, credit impaired)		
Balances with government authorities	250.75	-
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(250.75)	-
Total (b)	-	-
Total (a+b)	1,633.00	2,129.41



STOPAK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

16 EQUITY

A) Equity

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised:		
5,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 1/- each	50.00	50.00
	50.00	50.00
Equity shares		
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up:		
558,012 (as at 31 March 2019: 558,012) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each fully paid up.	5.58	5.58
Total Equity	5.58	5.58

i) Terms / rights attached to each class of shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company normally declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. During the year ended 31 March 2020, on account of the interim dividend for financial year ended 31 March 2020 the Company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹ 1,146.91 lakhs inclusive of dividend distribution tax.

ii) There has been no movement in number of issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares during the current year and previous year.

iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	%	Number	%
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up				
Signode Netherlands BV	3,87,500	69.44%	3,87,500	69.44%
(Formerly known as SPG Netherlands BV)				
Signode India Ltd	1,70,512	30.56%	1,70,512	30.56%

iv) Details of shares held by the holding company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	%	Number	%
Signode Netherlands BV				
(Formerly known as SPG Netherlands BV)				
(the holding Company)	3,87,500	69.44%	3,87,500	69.44%

v) The Company has not issued any bonus shares nor there has been any buy back of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2020



16 EQUITY

B) Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Securities premium		
Opening balance	1,049.44	1,049.44
Add: addition during the year	-	-
Total (a)	1,049.44	1,049.44
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	7,632.32	5,198.08
Add: profit during the year	2,478.40	2,424.42
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(4.56)	9.82
Less: Dividend paid (including dividend distribution tax)	(1,146.91)	-
Total (b)	8,959.25	7,632.32
Total (a+b)	10,008.69	8,681.76

17 OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Operating lease liabilities	494.24	-
Total	494.24	-

(i) The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2020 is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	607.40	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	51.42	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(102.96)	-
Balance at the end of the year	555.86	-
Current lease liabilities	61.62	-
Non-current lease liabilities	494.24	-

(ii) The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2020 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Less than one year	108.11	102.96
One to five years	489.75	465.96
More than five years	125.95	257.36
Total	723.81	826.28

(iii) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 8.80%.

(iv) For the year ended 31 March 2019, the amount of minimum lease payments with respect to the above lease recognised in the profit and loss statement for the year is ₹ 99.61 lakhs.



18 LONG TERM PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note 35)	51.30	24.57
Provision for leave encashment	35.10	37.26
Total	86.40	61.83

19 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred Tax Liabilities*		
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liability on Depreciation	148.97	165.88
Total (a)	148.97	165.88
Deferred Tax Assets*		
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets on		
Disallowance u/s 43B of the Income Tax Act	24.15	19.95
Provision for expected credit loss	65.70	4.89
Disallowance u/s 40a(i) of the Income tax Act	8.19	9.47
Lease payments	4.26	-
Total (b)	102.30	34.31
Total (a-b)	46.67	131.57

*The tax impact for the above purpose has been arrived at by applying the tax rate of 25.168% (As at 31 March 2019: 29.12%) being the prevailing tax rate for Indian companies under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

a Movement in the deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment	Provision for expected credit loss	Disallowance under income tax act	Lease payments
Opening balance as at 01 April 2018	(173.16)	4.27	46.20	-
(Charged)/credited:				
- to profit or loss	7.28	0.62	(12.74)	-
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	(4.04)	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2019	(165.88)	4.89	29.42	-
Opening balance as at 01 April 2019	(165.88)	4.89	29.42	-
(Charged)/credited:				
- to profit or loss	16.91	60.81	1.38	4.26
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	1.54	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2020	(148.97)	65.70	32.34	4.26



20 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Secured		
Foreign currency loans from banks:		
Pre-shipment credit finance (refer note 20.1 below)	600.00	1,100.00
Total	600.00	1,100.00

20.1 Packing credit/Cash credit facility from Citi Bank Ltd as at 31 March 2020 of ₹ 600.00 Lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹ 1,100.00 Lakhs), is secured by hypothecation of present and future stocks, book debts and plant and machinery on pari-passu basis. The rate of interest on the loan is ranging from LIBOR +spread (1%). The loan is repayable within 0 days to 120 days from the date of sanction.

20.2 Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2020	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2018	934.86	934.86
Cash flow (net)	133.19	133.19
Interest expense	31.95	31.95
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,100.00	1,100.00
Cash flow (net)	(528.73)	(528.73)
Interest expense	28.73	28.73
Balance as at 31 March 2020	600.00	600.00



21 TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note a below)	216.84	270.69
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises*	1,110.34	986.58
Total	1,327.18	1,257.27

*Includes dues to related parties of ₹ 53.22 lakhs (previous year: ₹ 23.99 Lakhs)

- a) Details of amount outstanding to Micro and Small enterprises based on available information with the Company is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid		
On account of Raw Materials	216.84	270.69
On account of capital goods	-	-
Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act	-	-
Amount of payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (3) above	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

This information has been determined to the extent the Company have received intimation from the suppliers regarding their status under the Act.

22 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Operating lease liabilities (refer note 17)	61.62	-
Total	61.62	-

23 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Statutory dues	39.10	53.41
Employee benefits payable	94.95	100.11
Total	134.05	153.52



24 SHORT TERM PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for bonus	82.73	82.12
Provision for leave encashment (unfunded)	9.57	6.37
Total	92.30	88.49

25 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current tax liabilities		
Provision for tax	141.03	1,012.88
Current tax assets		
Advance tax and Tax deducted at source	(62.28)	(1,001.13)
Total	78.75	11.75



26 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Sale of products	10,937.29	11,800.37
Total	10,937.29	11,800.37

i Impact on adoption of Ind AS 115:

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time by using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2018. Under this method, the cumulative effect of initially applying Ind AS 115 is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as at 1 April 2018. Comparative prior period has not been adjusted.

The adoption of the new standard did not have a material impact as at 1 April 2018 for the revenue contracts that are not completed as at that date.

ii Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

The Company invoices its customers at an agreed price as per the sales order received by the Company. Accordingly, there are no differences between the agreed contract price and the amount revenue recognized by the Company.

iii Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Refer Note 36 for disaggregated revenue information.

iv Assets and liabilities in relation to contracts with customers

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Assets		
Trade receivables	2,063.42	1,202.84
Total	2,063.42	1,202.84

27 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest income	350.84	190.15
Foreign exchange gain (net)	340.48	235.74
Export incentives	258.25	384.02
Other income	6.55	3.41
Sundry balance no longer payable write back	3.00	-
Reversal of provision for doubtful debts	6.50	-
Total	965.62	813.32



28 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Opening stock	362.08	464.44
Add: Purchases	4,744.64	6,033.58
	5,106.72	6,498.02
Less: Closing stock	322.14	362.08
Total	4,784.58	6,135.94

29 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-progress	7.56	22.37
Finished goods (including goods-in-transit)	917.60	717.61
Total (a)	925.16	739.98
Inventory at the end of the year		
Work-in-progress	3.91	7.56
Finished goods (including goods-in-transit)	612.44	917.60
Total (b)	616.36	925.16
Change in inventories (a-b)	308.80	(185.18)

30 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and incentives	1,111.04	1,244.16
Contribution to provident and other funds	22.38	19.54
Gratuity expenses	24.70	21.64
Staff welfare expenses	24.78	31.26
Total	1,182.90	1,316.60



31 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest on borrowings	28.73	31.95
Interest on delayed payment of statutory dues	14.00	11.55
Other finance cost	6.87	7.71
Interest on shortfall of advance tax	0.78	1.96
Interest on lease expenses	51.42	-
Total	101.80	53.16

32 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	82.24	75.66
Depreciation on right to use assets (refer note 5)	68.86	-
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 6)	109.01	106.99
Total	260.11	182.65



33 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Rent	8.05	107.31
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	45.79	64.73
- Others	8.38	6.39
Power and fuel	43.13	52.74
Printing and stationery	2.98	3.05
Security charges	16.56	16.58
Communication expenses	5.83	6.15
Legal and professional charges	242.11	196.25
Advertising & business promotion	0.30	7.81
Product research expenses	21.63	33.50
Travelling and conveyance expenses	70.68	73.02
Insurance	17.25	22.68
Payments to auditors:		
Statutory audit	4.00	4.00
Tax audit	1.60	1.60
other services	3.27	2.31
Customs clearance charges	970.04	822.04
Sales commission	7.15	7.15
Transport charges	40.00	73.93
Technical consultancy services	124.19	123.63
Rates and taxes	26.00	15.88
Provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables	-	4.48
Provision for expected credit loss on others assets	250.75	-
Bank charges	11.47	17.58
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note 37)	31.00	17.45
Miscellaneous expenses	29.70	23.76
Total	1,981.86	1,704.02

34 CONTINGENT LIABILITY AND COMMITMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Capital Commitments		
Capital commitments towards capital assets (net of advances paid)	0.64	1.40
Contigent Liabilities		
Contigent Liabilities (refer note below)	-	-

Note

- (i) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated February 28, 2019 on Provident Fund (PF) on the inclusion of allowances for the purpose of PF contribution as well as its applicability of effective date. The Company is evaluating and seeking legal inputs regarding various interpretative issues and its impact.



35 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The following amount recognized as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Contribution to provident fund	21.22	17.75
Contribution to Employee state insurance	1.16	1.79

ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company has a funded defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of ₹ 2,000,000.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Statement of profit and loss		
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost		
Current service cost	23.21	20.71
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	1.49	0.93
Total expense charged to profit and loss account	24.70	21.64
Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	(24.15)	(10.29)
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	8.52	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographical assumptions	(5.39)	0.00
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.72	0.80
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	2.25	(14.66)
Amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	6.10	(13.86)
Closing amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss account	(18.05)	(24.15)
Reconciliation of net liability / asset		
Opening defined benefit liability / (assets)	24.57	17.28
Expense charged to profit & loss account	24.70	21.64
Amount recognised in outside profit and loss account	6.10	(13.86)
Employer Contributions	(4.07)	(0.49)
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	51.30	24.57



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Movement in benefit obligation and plan assets

A reconciliation of the benefit obligation during the inter-valuation period:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	100.32	88.42
Current service cost	23.21	20.71
Interest on defined benefit obligation	7.38	6.48
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	8.52	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	(5.39)	0.00
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	2.25	(14.66)
Benefits paid	(4.07)	(0.63)
Closing defined benefit obligation [liability / (asset)] recognised in balance sheet	132.22	100.32

A reconciliation of the plan assets during the inter-valuation period:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	75.75	71.14
Employer Contributions	4.07	0.49
Interest on plan assets	5.90	5.55
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.73)	(0.80)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	-	-
Benefits paid	(4.07)	(0.63)
Closing plan assets recognised in balance sheet	80.92	75.75

Net liability is bifurcated as follows :

Current	-	-
Non-current	51.30	24.56
Net liability	51.30	24.56

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligation for the company's plans are shown below:

Discount rate	6.90%	7.60%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	8.00%	8.00%
Withdrawal rate	18% at younger age reducing to 0% at older ages	18% at younger age reducing to 0% at older ages
Mortality pre-retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:
Indian gratuity plan:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Assumptions -Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase / (decrease) by)	0.50%	0.50%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -increase of sentivity level	-4.67%	-4.61%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -decrease of sentivity level	5.06%	4.98%
Assumptions -Future salary escalations rates		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase / (decrease) by)	0.50%	0.50%
Impact on defined benefit obligation-increase of sentivity level	4.98%	4.58%
Impact on defined benefit obligation-decrease of sentivity level	-4.65%	-4.27%

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plant in future years.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Expected benefits for year 1	7.77	6.37
2-3 year	7.95	6.37
3-4 year	19.04	6.48
4-5 year	7.33	14.79
5-10 year	50.98	45.73
10 year and above	211.77	173.55

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9.48 years
(previous year: 9.50 years).



36 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

In accordance with IND AS 108 "Operating segment" - The Company used to present the segment information identified on the basis of internal report used by the Company to allocate resources to the segment and assess their performance. The Board of Directors of the Company is collectively the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its segment separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated on the basis on profit and loss.

Summary of the segment information as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Segment revenue		
Sales and income from operations		
Within India	410.09	363.92
Outside India	10,527.20	11,436.45
Total	10,937.29	11,800.37
Carrying amount of assets by geographical location of assets		
Segment assets		
Within India	9,844.66	8,822.19
Outside India	3,090.82	2,669.58
Total	12,935.48	11,491.77
Additions to property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets and capital work in progress)		
Within India	43.28	174.91
Outside India	-	-
Total	43.28	174.91

All non-financial assets are located in India.

37 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The areas for CSR activities are eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care including preventive health care, ensuring environmental sustainability education, promoting gender equality and empowering women and other activities. The amount has been expended on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current year 2019-20	Previous year 2018-19
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	60.51	44.91
Less: amount spent during the year in cash		
towards promoting education to children	-	-
towards community service project	31.00	17.45
Net amount unspent/(excess) amount spent	29.51	27.46



38 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(i) Financial instruments by category and fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or fair value through Profit and Loss and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining the fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(₹ in Lakhs)			
Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2020 (Amortised Cost) (Level 3)	As at 31 March 2019 (Amortised Cost) (Level 3)
Financial Assets			
Deposits	7	10.47	9.80
Other non current financial assets	8	45.00	47.14
Trade receivables	11	2,063.42	1,202.84
Cash and cash equivalents	12	642.61	378.51
Other Bank balances	13	5,477.00	4,724.00
Other current financial assets	14	76.26	52.48
Total financial assets		8,314.76	6,414.77
Financial liabilities			
Short term Borrowings	20	600.00	1,100.00
Trade payables	21	1,327.18	1,257.27
Other financial liabilities:			
Lease liabilities	22	555.86	-
Total financial liabilities		2,483.04	2,357.27

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfer into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of security deposits are considered to be the same as their fair values since difference between the fair value and the carrying amounts of security deposits is not considered to be material.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.



39 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

Carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities:

The following table summaries the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the period by categories:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	642.61	378.51
Bank balances other than above	5,477.00	4,724.00
Trade receivables	2,063.42	1,202.84
Other current financial assets	76.26	52.48
Deposits	10.47	9.80
Other non current financial assets	45.00	47.14
At end of the year	8,314.76	6,414.77
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	600.00	1,100.00
Trade payables	1,327.18	1,257.27
Other financial liabilities		-
At end of the year	1,927.18	2,357.27

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables, and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is: the total of the fair value of the financial instruments and the full amount of any loan payable commitment at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks is limited because the counterparties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. Credit risk on other financial assets is limited because the other parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For credit risk on receivables an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and a loss from impairment is recognised in profit or loss. The exposure to credit risk is controlled by setting limits on the exposure to individual customers and these are disseminated to the relevant persons concerned and compliance is monitored by management. There is no significant concentration of credit risk, as the exposure is spread over a large number of counter-parties and customers unless otherwise disclosed in the notes to the financial statements below.

As disclosed in Note 12, cash and cash equivalents balances generally represent short term deposits with a less than 90-day maturity.

As part of the process of setting customer credit limits, different credit terms are used. The average credit period generally granted to trade receivable customers is about 120 days. But some customers take a longer period to settle the amounts.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Exposure to credit risk

Financial asset for which loss allowance is measured using expected credit loss model

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	642.61	378.51
Other bank balances	5,477.00	4,724.00
Trade receivables	2,063.42	1,202.84
Other current financial assets	76.26	52.48
Deposits	10.47	9.80
Other non-current financial assets	45.00	47.14
At end of the year	8,314.76	6,414.77

(a) Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are not due as at the end of reporting year:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Within credit days	-	-

(b) Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade receivables:		
Less than 60 days	2,011.17	1,202.84
61 to 120 days	52.60	-
	2,063.77	1,202.84

In the opinion of management, trade receivable, Financial assets, Cash and cash equivalent, Balance with Bank, Loans and other financial assets have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

The Company has recognised provision for doubtful debts/expected loss for the year is ₹ 10.30 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 16.80 lakhs) on trade receivable.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(iii) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and the major portion of business is transacted in USD. The Company has Sales and Purchase in foreign currency. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Foreign exchange exposure is partially balanced by purchasing in goods, commodities and services in the respective currencies.

The company evaluate exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the company follows established risk management policies.

Foreign currency exposures not specifically covered by forward exchange contracts as at year end are as follows:

Particulars	Currency Type	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
		₹ in Lakhs		₹ in Lakhs	
		Foreign currency	Equivalent Indian Rupees*	Foreign currency	Equivalent Indian Rupees*
Trade payables	USD	0.03	2.47	0.04	2.48
Trade payables	CAD	0.01	0.56	0.01	0.54
Trade payables	EURO	0.30	24.88	0.01	0.53
Advance to suppliers	USD	0.10	7.33	0.16	11.13
Advance to suppliers	RAND	-	-	0.34	1.70
Advance to suppliers	EURO	-	-	0.01	1.15
Trade receivables	USD	26.47	1,994.22	22.35	1,546.93
Trade receivables	EURO	2.65	219.69	3.20	248.83
Trade receivables	CAD	16.04	856.48	13.56	702.42

*as at year end exchange rates

Foreign currency sensitivity

1 % increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	₹ in Lakhs		₹ in Lakhs	
	1 % increase	1 % decrease	1 % increase	1 % decrease
Trade payables	(0.28)	0.28	(0.04)	(0.04)
Advance to suppliers	0.07	(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Trade receivables	30.70	(30.70)	(24.98)	(24.98)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(iv) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates

Company has interest rate risk exposure mainly from changes in rate of interest on borrowing & on deposit with bank. The interest rate are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statement of the Company. The following table analyse the breakdown of the financial assets and liabilities by type of interest rate:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial assets		
Interest bearing		
- fixed interest rate	45.00	47.14
Other bank balances	5,477.00	4,724.00
Non interest bearing		
Deposits	10.47	9.80
Cash and cash equivalents	642.61	378.51
Trade receivables	2,063.42	1,202.84
Financial Liabilities		
Interest bearing		
- floating interest rate	600.00	1,100.00
Non interest bearing		
Trade payables	1,327.18	1,257.27
Other financial liabilities	555.86	-

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the excluding the credit exposure for which interest rate swap has been taken and hence the interest rate is fixed. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Increase in basis points	50.00	50.00
Effect on profit before tax	3.00	5.50
Decrease in basis points	50.00	50.00
Effect on profit before tax	(3.00)	(5.50)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost.

The Company maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 90 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. The following table analysis financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	On demand	Less than 12 months	More 12 months	Total
Year ended 31 March 2020				
Borrowings	-	600.00	-	600.00
Other financial liabilities	-	108.11	615.70	723.81
Trade payables	-	1,327.18	-	1,327.18
	-	2,035.29	615.70	2,650.99
Year ended 31 March 2019				
Borrowings	-	1,100.79	-	1,100.79
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	1,257.27	-	1,257.27
	-	2,358.06	-	2,358.06

At present, the Company does expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.



40 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Borrowings	600.00	1,100.00
Trade payables	1,327.18	1,257.27
Other financial liabilities	61.62	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(642.61)	(378.51)
Net debt (a)	1,346.19	1,978.76
Total equity	10,014.27	8,687.34
Total member's capital (b)	10,014.27	8,687.34
Capital and net debt (c=a+b)	11,360.46	10,666.10
Gearing ratio (%) (d=c/a)	11.85%	18.55%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year and previous year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.



STOPAK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

41 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE:

i Related parties

Names of related parties	Description of relationship
Signode Industrial Group Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd	Ultimate holding Company
Signode Netherlands BV (Formerly known as SPG Netherlands BV)	Holding Company
Signode India Ltd	Fellow subsidiary Company
Signode Industrial group SA Pty Ltd	Fellow subsidiary Company
Signode Systems Thailand Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary Company
Signode Korea Inc	Fellow subsidiary Company
Signode Industrial Group Mexico S. DE R.L.DE CV.	Fellow subsidiary Company
Signode Singapore Pte Ltd	Fellow subsidiary Company
Signode Packaging Group Malaysia Sdn Bhd.	Fellow subsidiary Company
Bates Cargo- PAK APS	Sister concern Company
Signode Netherland BV Formerly known as V.A.C BV/ Cader	Sister concern Company
Signode Korea Inc	Sister concern Company
Signode KK	Sister concern Company
Shippers Product	Sister concern Company
Shippers Europe	Sister concern Company
Mutiwall Pacakaging Corporation	Sister concern Company
Santosh C Tandon	Key Managerial personnel

Notes:

- The related party relationships have been determined on the basis of the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) -24 "Related Party Disclosures" and the same have been relied upon by the auditors.
- The relationships as mentioned above pertain to those related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the current year / previous year, except where control exist, in which case the relationships have been mentioned irrespective of transactions with the related party.



STOPAK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

41 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE: CONTINUED

ii Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related party:

a During the year transactions

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year 2019-20	Previous Year 2018-19
Sale of product		
Signode India Ltd	246.65	208.48
Signode Korea Inc	40.54	0.43
Shippers Product	734.39	847.17
Shippers Europe Sprl	0.11	0.07
Signode Industrial Group LLC	0.00	-
Signode Systems Thailand Ltd.	-	10.63
Bates Cargo- PAK APS	399.37	389.64
Signode Netherland BV Formerly known as V.A.C BV/Cader	96.04	0.56
Signode Packaglng Group Malaysia Sdn Bhd.	71.66	0.63
Signode Industrial Group Mexico S. DE R.L.DE CV.	0.15	-
Signode Singapore Pte Ltd	7.15	-
Purchases of materials		
Shippers Product	0.22	-
Bates Cargo-Pak ApS	82.92	0.53
Signode India Limited	4.81	2.61
Rent paid		
Signode India Limited	0.32	0.86
Multivall Pacakaging Corporation	-	3.38
Legal and professional charges		
Signode India Limited	-	1.08
Technical Consultancy		
Shippers Product	124.88	115.27
Consultancy charges		
Signode Industrial Group LLC	-	1.48
Signode India Limited	3.92	3.90
Transport Samples		
Bates Cargo-Pak ApS	0.32	-
Insurance charges		
Signode India Limited	4.61	-
Remuneration to key managerial personnel*		
Santosh Tandon	158.89	207.76

*The above figures do not include provision for compensated absences and gratuity payable to the directors, as the same are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole and separate figures for the directors are not available.



STOPAK INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

41 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE: CONTINUED

ii Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related party:

b Balance due/receivable as at year end

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade payables		
Shippers Product	28.34	23.20
Signode India Ltd	-	0.27
Bates Cargo-Pak ApS	24.88	0.52
Trade receivables		
Signode India Ltd	84.12	44.56
Shippers Product	153.56	127.95
Signode Korea Inc	21.84	-
Signode Packaging Group Malaysia Sdn Bhd.	20.69	-
Signode Industrial Group Mexico S. DE R.L.DE CV.	0.15	-
Signode Singapore Pte Ltd	7.43	-
Bates Cargo- PAK APS	114.87	83.02
Signode Netherland BV Formerly known as V.A.C BV/Cader	6.28	0.19



42 TAXATION

The major components of income tax expense for the years are:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	898.06	977.25
Adjustments in respect of previous year	(10.24)	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(83.36)	4.83
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	804.46	982.08

During the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 a current tax of ₹ 1.53 lakhs and credit of ₹ 4.04 lakhs respectively, have been recorded in other comprehensive income pertaining to remeasurement of defined benefit liability.

A Reconciliation of income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before Income taxes is summarized as follow:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Profit before income tax	3,282.86	3,406.50
Rate of Income tax	25.17%	29.12%
Computed expected tax expenses	826.23	991.97
Tax effect due to non-deductible expenses	10.22	3.93
Tax rate differences	(17.85)	(11.28)
Less deduction on donation	(3.90)	(2.54)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	814.70	982.08

Applicable statutory tax rate for financial year 2019-20 is 25.168% (Previous year 2018-19: 29.12%)

The Gross movement in the current income tax Liability for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Net current income tax liability at the beginning	(11.75)	(33.68)
Income tax paid	822.68	1001.13
Current tax expenses	(898.84)	(979.20)
Income tax refund received	(1.08)	-
Excess provision of earlier year reversed	10.24	-
Net current income tax liability at the end	(78.75)	(11.75)



43 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (₹ in Lakhs)	2,478.40	2,424.42
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earning per share (Nos.)	558,012	558,012
Face value per share (in ₹)	1	1
Basic earning per share (in ₹)	444.15	434.47
Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	444.15	434.47

- 44 The Company is required to comply with certain transfer pricing regulations under Section 92 to Section 92F of the Act. The management is of the opinion that its international transactions are entered having regards to arms length price and that the aforesaid legislation will not have any adverse impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.
- 45 During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company had written back certain amounts which were received as advance from customer, Stopak PTY Ltd aggregating to € 90,430/- and the balance outstanding in the books as on 31 March 2018 is ₹ 5,947,581/-. The company has approached RBI, seeking approval for the transfer of these amounts. The approval is yet to be received and the company, pending such approval, has written back these amounts of ₹ 5,947,581/- during the year ended 31 March 2018. The Management is of the view that the documentation shall be shared and the approval will be received in due course.
- 46 Balances in the accounts of trade receivables, loans and advances, trade payables and other current liabilities are subject to confirmation / reconciliation, if any. The management does not expect any material adjustment in respect of the same effecting the financial statements on such reconciliation / adjustments.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

47 During the previous year, the Company has changed the method of valuation of inventory from First-in-First-out (FIFO) to Weighted Average method. The impact on the profit for the year, reserves and surplus and inventories as at 31 March 2019, due to above deviation are not ascertained / quantified.

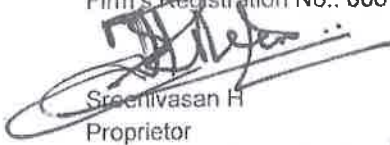
48 Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19

The Company has assessed the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of Receivables, inventories, property, plant and equipment and other assets / liabilities. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial results has used internal and external sources of Information. As on current date, the Company has concluded that the Impact of COVID - 19 is not material based on these estimates. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties in future periods, if any.

Signatures to Notes "1" to "48"

As per our report of even date attached

For H Sreenivasan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 006115S


Sreenivasan H
Proprietor

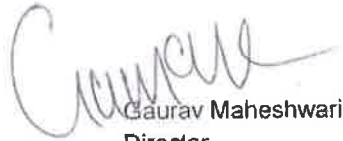
Membership No. 021168

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 23 SEP 2020



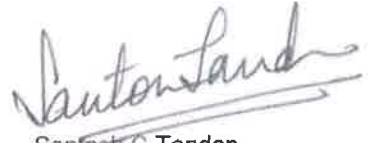
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Gaurav Maheshwari
Director

DIN:00085874

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 23 SEP 2020


Santosh C Tandon
Director

DIN: 07806047



CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

For Stopak India Private Limited



Director