

Red Rotopack Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022 INR lakhs	As at 31 March 2021 INR lakhs
I ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	19.87	21.32
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other non-current financial assets	4	0.68	0.68
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	12	22.83	21.51
(d) Tax assets (net)	5	0.31	0.05
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		43.68	43.56
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventories	6	7.95	9.00
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	8.63	91.97
(ii) Bank balance (other than (ii) above)	8	77.59	-
(c) Other current assets	9	0.23	4.18
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		94.40	105.15
TOTAL ASSETS		138.08	148.71
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	10	75.00	75.00
(b) Other equity	11	62.99	66.87
TOTAL EQUITY		137.99	141.87
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	13	0.09	0.42
(b) Other current liabilities	14	-	6.42
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		0.09	6.84
TOTAL LIABILITIES		0.09	6.84
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		138.08	148.71

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

As per our report of even date

For H V Viradiya & Co.

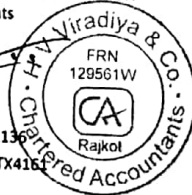
ICAI Firm registration number: 129561W

Chartered Accountants

CA Harshvi Viradiya
Proprietor

Membership no.: 131136

UDIN: 22131136AJDTX416



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Red Rotopack Private Limited

Rajeshbhai Mansukhbhai Savani
Director
DIN - 07357631

Neel Rasikbhai Jagani
Director
DIN - 07357621



Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022

Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022

Red Rotopack Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022 INR lakhs	Year ended 31 March 2021 INR lakhs
I Revenue from operations	15	4.02	13.07
II TOTAL INCOME		4.02	13.07
III EXPENSES			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	16	-	16.24
(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade	17	1.05	2.15
(c) Finance costs	18	-	4.26
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	19	1.45	16.70
(e) Other expenses	20	6.71	(0.14)
TOTAL EXPENSES		9.21	39.21
IV Profit before tax (II - III)		(5.19)	(26.14)
V Tax expenses			
(a) Current tax	12	-	-
(b) Deferred tax	12	(1.31)	(4.92)
Total tax expenses		(1.31)	(4.92)
VI Profit after tax for the year (IV - V)		(3.88)	(21.22)
VII Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
VIII Total comprehensive income for the year (VI + VII)		(3.88)	(21.22)
X Earnings per equity share:			
[Equity shares of face value of INR 10 (31 March 2021: INR 10) each]			
(a) Basic	21	(0.52)	(2.83)
(b) Diluted	21	(0.52)	(2.83)

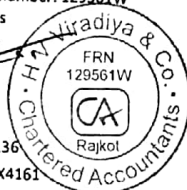
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For H V Viradiya & Co.
ICAI Firm registration number: 129561W
Chartered Accountants

CA Harsh V Viradiya
Proprietor

Membership no.: 131136
UDIN: 22131136AJIDTX4161



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Red Rotopack Private Limited

Rajeshbhai Mansukhbhai Savani
Director

DIN - 07357631

Neel Rasikbhai Jagani
Director

DIN - 07357621



Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022

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Red Rotopack Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL:

	No. in lakhs	INR lakhs
Equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2020	7.50	75.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
As at 31 March 2021	7.50	75.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
As at 31 March 2022	7.50	75.00

B. OTHER EQUITY:

	Retained earnings	Total other equity
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
As at 1 April 2020	88.09	88.09
Loss for the year	(21.22)	(21.22)
Total comprehensive income	(21.22)	(21.22)
As at 31 March 2021	66.87	66.87
As at 1 April 2021	66.87	66.87
Loss for the year	(3.88)	(3.88)
Total comprehensive income	62.99	62.99
As at 31 March 2022	62.99	62.99

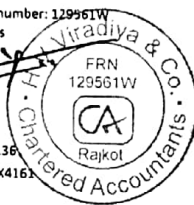
As per our report of even date

For H V Viradiya & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 129561W
Chartered Accountants

CA Harshit Viradiya
Proprietor

Membership no.: 131136
UDIN: 22131136AJDXTX4163



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Red Rotopack Private Limited

Rajesh
Rajeshbhai Mansukhbhai Savani
Director

DIN - 07357631

Neel Raskibhai Jagani
Neel Raskibhai Jagani
Director

DIN - 07357621



Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022

Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022

Red Rotopack Private Limited
Standalone Cash Flows Statement

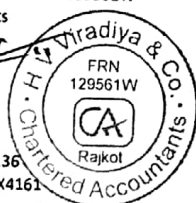
	Year Ended 31 March 2022	Year Ended 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(5.19)	(26.14)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Add / (Less) :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1.45	16.70
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(6.58)
Interest expenses	-	(0.14)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(3.74)	(16.16)
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	1.05	18.39
Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets	-	1.79
Decrease / (increase) in other assets	3.95	(3.92)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(0.33)	(2.87)
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(6.42)	6.42
Income tax paid (including TDS) (net)	(5.49)	3.65
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(5.75)	6.47
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	119.12
Net movement in fixed deposits with banks (having original maturity of more than three months)	(77.59)	-
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(77.59)	119.12
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of short-term borrowings	-	(112.59)
Interest paid	-	0.14
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	(112.45)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(83.34)	13.14
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	91.97	78.82
Cash and cash equivalents at the end (Refer Note 8)	8.63	91.97

As per our report of even date

For H V Viradiya & Co.
ICAI Firm registration number: 129561W
Chartered Accountants

CA Harshil Viradiya
Proprietor

Membership no.: 131136
UDIN: 22131136AJIDTX4161



Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Red Rotopack Private Limited

Rajeshbhai Mansukhbhai Savani
Director

DIN - 07357631

Neel Rasikbhai Jagani
Director

DIN - 07357621



Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022

Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 1: Corporate Information

Red Rotopack Private Limited ('RRPL' or 'the Company') is a Private Company domiciled in India having CIN U25199GJ2015PTC085423 and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, applicable in India. The principal place of business of the Company is located at Survey No.128, Plot No. 3, Opp. Supertech Industries, Nikava - 361162. The Company is principally engaged in the business of production of laminate for packing material.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 20 May 2022.

Note 2.1: Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and other relevant provisions of the act.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Net defined benefit liability (refer accounting policy regarding employee benefit)

The standalone financial statements are presented in India Rupee ('INR') which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated

Note 2.2: Summary of significant accounting policies

A) Current vs 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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - Expected to be realised 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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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.

B) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require an adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the standalone financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialised.

Estimates and assumptions

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amount recognised in the Standalone financial statements is included below:

1. **Deferred taxes** : The measurement of deferred tax balances requires judgement around the year of transition to the new tax regime basis the financial projections, availability of sufficient taxable income in the future and tax positions adopted by the Company.

(I) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including investment property)

The Company reviews the useful life of plant and equipment and intangible assets (including investment property) at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods. Refer Note 2. 2 (E) , (F) and (G) for management estimate of useful lives.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 2.2: Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)

(ii) Taxes

Deferred tax, subject to the consideration of prudence, is recognised on temporary differences between the taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future tax income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. The measurement of deferred tax balances requires estimation of the year of transition to the new tax regime basis the financial projections, availability of sufficient taxable income in the future and tax positions adopted by the Company.

(iii) Discounts and rebates on sales

The Company provides discount and rebates on sales to certain customers. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price charged to the customer, net of the estimated pricing allowances, discounts, rebates and other incentives. In certain cases, the amount of these discount and rebates are not determined until claims with appropriate evidence is presented by the customer to the Company, which may be some time after the date of sale. Accordingly, the Company estimates the amount of such incentives basis the terms of contract, incentive schemes, historical experience adjusted with the forward looking, business forecast and the current economic conditions. To estimate the amount of incentives, the Company uses the most likely method.

C) Revenue from operations

(i) Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the good is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The normal credit term is 0 to 20 days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a right to return defective / damaged products and discount and rebates on sales. The right to return and discount and rebates on sales give rise to variable consideration.

The Company provides discount and rebates on sales to certain customers based on aggregate sales covered by the schemes. Revenue from sales is recognised based on the applicable price to a given customer, net of the estimated pricing allowances, discounts, rebates and other incentives to customers. Accumulated experience and judgement based on historical experience and the specific terms of the scheme are used to estimate and provide for the discount and rebates on sales and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability included in other current financial liabilities is recognised for expected discounts and rebates payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. The Company does not generally provide a right of return on the goods supplied to customers.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 2.2: Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(ii) Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ('EIR'). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Other interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

D) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related assets.

E) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. 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 recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

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

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line method over estimated useful lives of the assets. The management has estimated the below useful life and the same is supported by technical advice:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful lives
Factory building	30 years
Plant and equipments	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years
Office equipments	3 years
Vehicles	8 years



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 2.2: Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)

F) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortisation method is changed to reflect the changed pattern.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's intangible asset is as below:-

Intangible assets	Useful lives
Computer software	5 years

G) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

H) Inventories

Raw materials, packing materials, stores, spares and other consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, packing materials, stores, spares and other consumables are determined on a moving weighted average basis. Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and proportionate manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on absorption costing basis at actual.

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

J) Segment reporting

Based on "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating segments, the management evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Company has only one business segment 'Packaging laminate'.

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

K) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that cash out flow may be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

M) Taxation

Current taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income ('OCI') 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 taxes

Deferred tax is provided 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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which

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 OCI 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.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 2.2: Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)

N) Fair value measurement

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.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 2.2: Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)

O) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

1) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. Fair value through statement of profit and loss ('FVTPL')), or recognised in OCI (i.e. Fair value through OCI ('FVTOCI')).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through the statement of profit and loss under the fair value option.

- Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. Removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the right to receive cash flows from the asset is transferred or expired.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are equity instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

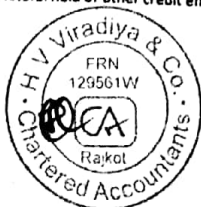
The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income / expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/origination.

11) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 2.2: Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd.)

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or Fair Value Through Profit and Loss ('FVTPL'). A financial liability is measured at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using EIR method.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

III) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

R) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they incurred.

Borrowing cost includes interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

S) 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. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) 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.

T) Contingent liability and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Freehold land	Factory building	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Total
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
I Gross carrying amount								
As at 1 April 2020	-	4.04	16.79	241.07	3.11	7.22	0.76	272.99
Disposals	-	-	-	241.07	-	-	-	241.07
As at 31 March 2021	-	4.04	16.79	-	3.11	7.22	0.76	31.92
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	4.04	16.79	(0.00)	3.11	7.22	0.76	31.92
II Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses								
As at 1 April 2020	-	-	3.79	113.47	0.61	3.85	0.73	122.44
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	0.50	15.07	0.31	0.80	0.03	16.70
Disposals	-	-	-	128.53	-	-	-	128.53
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	4.29	(0.00)	0.92	4.65	0.76	10.61
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	0.50	0.00	0.31	0.64	-	1.45
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	-	4.79	0.00	1.22	5.29	0.76	12.06
III Net book value								
As at 31 March 2022	-	4.04	12.01	(0.00)	1.89	1.94	(0.00)	19.86
As at 31 March 2021	-	4.04	12.51	0.00	2.20	2.58	(0.00)	21.32
IV Net book value								
As at	As at							
31 March 2022	31 March 2021							
INR lakhs	INR lakhs							
19.87	21.32							
Property, plant and equipment								



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 4: Other non-current financial assets
(At amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Security deposits	0.68	0.68
	0.68	0.68

Note 5: Non-current tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Advance income-tax (Net of Provision for taxation : Nil, 31 March 2020 : Nil)	0.31	0.05
	0.31	0.05

Note 6: Inventories

(At cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Finished goods	7.95	9.00
	7.95	9.00

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents
(At amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	7.42	91.44
Cash on hand	1.21	0.53
	8.63	91.97

Note 8: Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Deposits with remaining maturity for less than twelve months but more than three months	77.59	
	77.59	

Note 9: Other current assets

(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Advances to vendors		3.98
Balances with statutory / government authorities	0.23	0.20
	0.23	4.18



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 10: Share capital

(a) Authorised share capital

	Equity shares	
	No. in lakhs	INR lakhs
As at 31 March 2021	7.50	75.00
As at 31 March 2022	7.50	75.00

(b) Issued subscribed and fully paid-up equity capital

	No. in lakhs	INR lakhs
As at 1 April 2020 (Equity shares of INR 10 each Issued)	7.50	75.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
As at 31 March 2021 (Equity shares of INR 10 each Issued)	7.50	75.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		
As at 31 March 2022 (Equity shares of INR 10 each Issued)	7.50	75.00

(c) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 [(31 March 2021: INR 10)] per share. Each equity share carries one vote and is entitled to dividend that may be declared by the Board of Directors, which is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No. in lakhs	% holding in the class	No. in lakhs	% holding in the class
Equity shares				
Avadh Snacks Private Limited	7.50	100.00%	7.50	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

Note 11: Other equity

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Retained earnings	62.99	66.87
	62.99	66.87

	INR lakhs
As at 1 April 2020	88.09
Less: Loss during the year	(21.22)
As at 31 March 2021	66.87
Less: Loss during the year	(3.88)
As at 31 March 2022	62.99

Retained earnings are the profits of the company earned till date net of appropriations.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 12: Deferred tax assets / liabilities

	Year Ended 31 March 2022 INR lakhs	Year Ended 31 March 2021 INR lakhs
(a) Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current tax		
Deferred tax:	(1.31)	(4.92)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(1.31)	(4.92)
(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit:		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(5.19)	(26.14)
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17% (31 March 2020: 25.17%) being the statutory enacted rate	(1.31)	(6.58)
Effect of:		
Tax on other items	1.66	0.34
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	0.35	(6.24)
(c) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 30 September 2021 and 31 March 2021:		
	Balance sheet	Statement of profit and loss
	As at 31 March 2022	Year Ended 31 March 2022
	As at 31 March 2021	Year Ended 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for employee benefits	-	-
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	(17.33)	(2.41)
	(14.91)	(4.10)
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between book base and tax base related to the property, plant and equipments and intangible assets	(5.50)	1.10
	(6.60)	(0.82)
Net deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) (net)	(22.83)	(21.51)
Deferred tax (income)/ expenses	(1.31)	(4.92)

The tax rate used for above deferred tax reconciliation for 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is 25.17% and 25.17% respectively.

Disclosure in Balance sheet

	As at 31 March 2022 INR lakhs	As at 31 March 2021 INR lakhs
Deferred tax assets	(17.33)	(14.91)
Deferred tax liabilities	(5.50)	(6.60)
Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) (net)	(22.83)	(21.51)

Pursuant to the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 which is effective from 1 April 2019, domestic companies have an option to pay tax income tax at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('new tax regime') subject to certain conditions. The Company has transitioned to the new tax regime from financial year 2019-20 and have accordingly recognised deferred tax balances at revised tax rate of 25.17%.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 13: Trade payables
(At Amortised Cost)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises*	-	-
Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro and small enterprises	0.09	0.42
	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.42</u>

*Based on the information available with Company, there are no dues outstanding to the suppliers who are registered as micro and small enterprises registered under MSMED.

Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in 0 to 45 days terms.

Note 14: Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Statutory dues	-	6.42
	<u>-</u>	<u>6.42</u>



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 15: Revenue from operations

	Year Ended March 2022	31	Year Ended March 2021	31
	INR lakhs		INR lakhs	
Sale of products				
(a) Finished goods	1.05		12.33	
	<u>1.05</u>		<u>12.33</u>	
Other operating revenues				
(b) Government Grant	2.97		0.74	
	<u>2.97</u>		<u>0.74</u>	
	<u>4.02</u>		<u>13.07</u>	
Out of above				
Revenue from customers (a)	1.05		12.33	
Other Revenue (b)	<u>2.97</u>		<u>0.74</u>	
	<u>4.02</u>		<u>13.07</u>	

Note A: Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

	Year Ended March 2022	31	Year Ended March 2021	31
	INR lakhs		INR lakhs	
Contract price	1.05		5.53	
Adjustments for refund liabilities:				
Discount and rebates	-		-	
Revenue from contract with customers	<u>1.05</u>		<u>5.53</u>	

Note B: Disaggregation of revenue

The Company has a single stream of revenue i.e. sale of products

Note 16: Cost of materials consumed

	Year Ended March 2022	31	Year Ended March 2021	31
	INR lakhs		INR lakhs	
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-		-	
Add: Purchases	-		16.24	
	-		16.24	
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	-		-	
Cost of materials consumed	<u>-</u>		<u>16.24</u>	



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 17: Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade

	Year Ended March 2022	31	Year Ended March 2021	31
	INR lakhs		INR lakhs	
Opening stock:				
Finished goods	9.00		11.15	
	9.00		11.15	
Less: Closing stock:				
Finished goods	7.95		9.00	
	7.95		9.00	
Decrease in inventories	1.05		2.15	

Note 18: Finance costs

	Year Ended March 2022	31	Year Ended March 2021	31
	INR lakhs		INR lakhs	
Interest:				
Borrowings	-		4.26	
	-		4.26	

Note 19: Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year Ended March 2022	31	Year Ended March 2021	31
	INR lakhs		INR lakhs	
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 3)	1.45		16.70	
	1.45		16.70	

Note 20: Other expense

	Year Ended March 2022	31	Year Ended March 2021	31
	INR lakhs		INR lakhs	
Power and fuel	5.90		5.58	
Insurance charges	0.10		0.33	
Legal and professional fees	0.71		0.41	
Other expenses	-		(6.46)	
	6.71		(0.14)	



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 21: Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent 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:

	Year Ended 31 March 2022	Year Ended 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
(a) Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(3.88)	(21.22)
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	7.50	7.50
(c) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for computing diluted earning per share	7.50	7.50

Earnings per equity share (in INR)

Basic (Face value of INR 10 each)	(0.52)	(2.83)
Diluted (Face value of INR 10 each)	(0.52)	(2.83)

There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 22: Related party transactions

1). Names of related parties and related party relationship

(a) Related Parties where control exists:

Holding Company

Prataap Snacks Limited
Avadh Snacks Private Limited

Key management personnel

Mr. Rajeshbhai Mansukhbhai Savani, Director
Mr. Neel Rasikbhai Jagani, Director

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

	Year Ended 31 March 2022	Year Ended 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
a. Interest expense		
Holding Company	-	4.26
		4.26
b. Loan Repaid		
Holding Company	-	116.85
		116.85
c. Sale of goods		
Holding Company	1.05	-
	1.05	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The Company's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with related parties with whom the Company routinely enters into transactions in the ordinary course of business.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 23: Segment Information

For management purpose, the Group comprise of only one reportable segment – Packing Material Laminate

The Management monitors the operating results of this segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

A) Information about products and services

	Year Ended 31 March 2022	Year Ended 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Revenue from sale of goods to external customers		
Finished goods	1.05	12.33
Traded goods		
	<u>1.05</u>	<u>12.33</u>

B) Information about geographical areas

The Company operates within India and does not have operations in economic environments with different risks and returns. Accordingly, geographical segment information has not been disclosed.

Note 24: Disclosure required under Section 186(4) of the Act

Included in financial assets are certain loans the particulars of which are disclosed below as required by Section 186(4) of the Act

Name of the loanee	Rate of Interest	Due date	Opening balance	Loan given	Loan repaid	Closing balance
			INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Avadh Snacks Private Limited						
Year ended 31 March 2022	8%					
Year ended 31 March 2021			100.00		100.00	



Note 25: Fair values

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Non-current financial assets				
Other Financial assets				
Current financial assets	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Cash and bank balances				
Total	8.63	91.97	8.63	91.97
	9.31	92.65	9.31	92.65

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	0.09	0.42	0.09	0.42
	0.09	0.42	0.09	0.42

The management assessed that fair value trade receivables, other current financial assets, current loans, cash and bank balances, trade payables, current borrowings and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Other financial assets are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual credit worthiness of the counterparties and expected duration of realisability as at the balance sheet date.



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 26: Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets As at 31 March 2022:

Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed

Non-current financial assets
Other current Financial assets
Current financial assets
Cash and bank balances
Current financial liabilities
Trade payables

Fair value measurement using		
Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
	0.68	
	8.63	
	0.09	

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets As at 31 March 2021:

Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed

Non-current financial assets
Other current Financial assets
Current financial assets
Cash and bank balances
Current financial liabilities
Borrowings
Trade payables

Fair value measurement using		
Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
	0.68	
	91.97	
	0.42	



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 27: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include advances and deposits, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

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 risks namely interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. The Company is not significantly exposed to other price risk whereas the exposure to currency risk and interest risk.

LIQUIDITY RISK

(i) Liquidity risk management

The Company's principle sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, current investments and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and maintains adequate source of funding.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

As at 31 March 2022

Current liabilities:

(i) Trade payables

As at 31 March 2021

Current liabilities:

(i) Borrowings

(ii) Trade payables

Less than 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs	INR lakhs
0.09	-	-	0.09
0.09	-	-	0.09
-	-	-	-
0.42	-	-	0.42
0.42	-	-	0.42



Red Rotopack Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements

Note 28: Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes issued equity capital, compulsory convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company's capital management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserves to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximise shareholders' value. The Company is monitoring capital using debt equity ratio as its base, which is debt to equity. The Company's policy is to keep healthy debt equity ratio ensuring minimum debt. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

	As at 31 March 2022 INR lakhs	As at 31 March 2021 INR lakhs
Debt (A)		
Equity (B)		
Debt / Equity ratio (A / B)	137.99	141.87

As per our report of even date

For H V Viradiya & Co.

ICAI Firm registration number: 129561W
Chartered Accountants

CA Harshil Viradiya
Proprietor

Membership no.: 131136
UDIN: 22131136AJIDTX4161



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Red Rotopack Private Limited

Rajesh

Rajeshbhai Mansukhbhai Savani
Director

DIN - 07357631

Neel

Neel Rasikbhai Jagani
Director

DIN - 07357621



Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022

Place: Rajkot
Date: 20 May 2022