



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the Members of Knack Packaging Limited  
(Formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)**

**Report on Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)** ("the Company") which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity, the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended on that date, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its Profit including Other 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

**Key Audit Matters**

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. In our opinion there is no Key Audit Matter to be reported

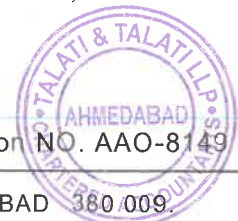
Talati & Talati LLP, a Limited Liability Partnership bearing LLP identification NO. AAO-8149

AMBICA CHAMBERS, NEAR OLD HIGH COURT, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD 380 009.

TEL. : 2754 4571 / 72 / 74, www.talatiandtlati.com

Also at : **VADODARA** (0265) 235 5053 / 73 • **SURAT** (0261) 236 1236

**MUMBAI** (022) 2683 3041 / 42 • **DELHI** (011) 3255 3900 • **KOCHI** (0484) 640 0102



### **Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's report thereon:**

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's Annual Report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of 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.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone Financial Statements**

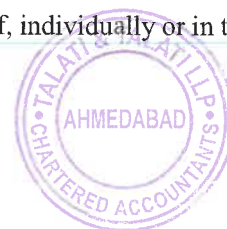
The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, the Management and the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and Board of Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of Standalone Financial Statements 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

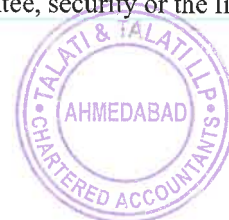
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of 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. A. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a) We have sought and, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements;
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, none of the director of Company is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 37 to the Standalone Financial Statements.
  - b) The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2026.
  - c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.
  - d)
    - (i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



- (ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) above contain any material misstatement.
- e) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- f) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of audit there were no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where audit trail was enabled. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for records retention.
- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Company to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Company is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.

For **Talati & Talati LLP**,  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration Number: 110758W/W100377)



**CA Anand Sharma**  
Partner  
(Membership No: 129033)  
UDIN: 26129033EOIPIT6721

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad  
Date: June 11, 2026



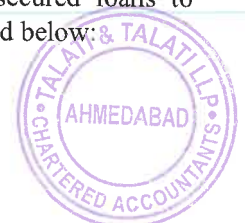
**ANNEXURE - A**

**To the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Knack Packaging Limited (Formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2026**

**(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our Report of even date)**

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and on the basis of the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i)
- a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.
- b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the Financial Statements are held in the name of the Company.
- d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- e) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii)
- a) The inventories except for goods in transit were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate considering size of the Company and the nature of its operations. In respect of goods in transit, subsequent evidence or receipt/delivery has been linked with inventory records. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification when compared with books of account.
- b) As disclosed in Note 20 to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The monthly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the company.
- (iii)
- a) During the year, the company has provided guarantee and granted unsecured loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties as stated below:



*(Rs. in Millions)*

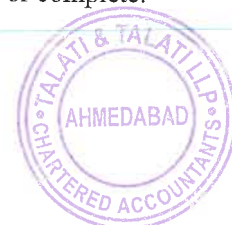
Particulars	Aggregate Amount granted during the year	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026
Loan to subsidiary	Nil	5.97
Loan to joint venture	182.18	192.37
Loan to related parties	80.38	35.38
Loan to employees	19.00	15.17
Loan to other parties	439.66	Nil
Guarantee to other parties	220.93	220.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>942.15</b>	<b>469.82</b>

- b) The terms and conditions of the grant of all loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- c) In the case of interest free loans, granted to subsidiary, the loan is repayable on demand. Stipulation of repayment schedule is not specified by the company in the agreement.
- d) There are no amounts of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- e) There were no loans granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which had fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.
- f) As disclosed in note 12 to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Company has granted loans repayable on demand to its related party as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

*(Rs. in Millions)*

Particulars	All Parties	Related Parties	% of loans to the total loans
Aggregate amount of loans granted during the year	520.04	80.38	15.46%
- Repayable on demand			

- (iv) The Company has not granted loans or provided guarantees or securities to parties covered under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted deposits from the public nor accepted any amount which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, related to the manufacturing activities and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.



(vii)

- a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the company. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of any dispute are given below:

Nature of statute	Nature of dues	Period to which amount relates	Amount (Rs. in Millions)	Forum where dispute is pending
Income tax act, 1961	Order for Disallowance of Donation claimed u/s 80G as part of CSR activity	2019-20	0.72	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
CGST Act, 2017	Order Issue u/s 74 and 122	2018-19	3.62	Central Appellate Authority
CGST Act, 2017	Order Issue u/s 74, 50 & 122	2017-18 & 2018-19	23.63	Supreme Court of India
Customs Act, 1962	SCN issued u/s 28AA for interest demand	2017-18 & 2018-19	19.58	Commissioner of Customs

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix)

- a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) In our opinion, term loans were applied for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- d) On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long term purposes by the Company.
- e) On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (x)
- a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- a) No material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
  - b) No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by Auditor in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
  - c) As represented to us by the management, there have been no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transaction with related parties and details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures”.
- (xiv)
- a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
  - b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)
- a) The provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities and is not required to obtain Certificate of Registration (CoR) for such activities from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- d) There is no Core Investment Company (CIC) in the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amounts for the year requiring a transfer to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (xxi) The requirement of clause 3(xxi) is not applicable in respect of Standalone Financial Statements.

For **Talati & Talati LLP**,  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration Number: 110758W/W100377)



**CA Anand Sharma**  
Partner  
(Membership No: 129033)  
UDIN: 26129033EOIPIT6721

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad  
Date: June 11, 2026



## **Annexure - B**

**To the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Knack Packaging Limited (Formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2026**

**(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

**Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act.**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of Knack Packaging Limited (Formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited) ("the Company") as at March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### **Managements and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are 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") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls 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 Standalone 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 over financial reporting with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.



## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future years 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 aspects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, 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 **Talati & Talati LLP**,  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration Number: 110758W/W100377)



**CA Anand Sharma**  
Partner  
(Membership No: 129033)  
UDIN: 26129033EOIPIT6721

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad  
Date: June 11, 2026



Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847  
Standalone Balance Sheet  
(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>I) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4(A)	2,332.43	1,456.52
(b) Capital Work-In-Progress	4(B)	-	128.34
(c) Other Intangible Assets	4(C)	5.65	5.15
(d) Right-of-use Assets	4(D)	116.86	146.61
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	45.59	1.63
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	52.44	50.44
(f) Other non-current assets	7	402.53	224.60
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,955.50</b>	<b>2,013.28</b>
<b>II) Current Assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	8	1,183.91	912.98
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	9	1,335.61	1,212.67
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	35.33	98.75
(iii) Other balances with banks	11	3.94	5.43
(iv) Loans	12	56.52	111.44
(v) Other Financial Assets	13	34.83	25.82
(c) Other Current Assets	14	279.86	99.84
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,930.00</b>	<b>2,466.93</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>5,885.50</b>	<b>4,480.22</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	1,000.00	50.00
(b) Other Equity	16	2,047.76	2,099.93
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>3,047.76</b>	<b>2,149.93</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>I) Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	394.65	499.64
(ii) Lease liabilities	18	126.58	150.17
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	43.35	13.63
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>564.58</b>	<b>663.44</b>
<b>II) Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	1,530.04	1,220.96
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	8.14	10.86
(iii) Trade Payables	22	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		64.12	40.54
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		341.39	295.58
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	23	215.64	41.92
(b) Other Current Liabilities	24	29.47	19.66
(c) Provisions	25	1.24	-
(d) Current Tax liabilities	26	83.12	37.33
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,273.16</b>	<b>1,666.85</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>5,885.50</b>	<b>4,480.22</b>

Summary of material accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report  
**For Talati & Talati LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 110758W/W100377)

**CA Anand Sharma**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 129033



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Knack Packaging Limited**  
(formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847

**Alpesh Tulsiibhai Patel**  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN: 06380254

**Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel**  
Whole Time Director  
DIN: 06468752

**Ajay Kumar Dubey**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Saloni Ghanshyambhai Hurkat**  
Company Secretary  
ACS : A67713

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026

Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847  
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss  
(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	27	8,097.49	7,267.62
Other Income	28	210.97	105.10
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>8,308.46</b>	<b>7,372.72</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	29	4,908.51	4,382.65
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	30	(174.89)	17.84
Employee Benefits Expense	31	461.56	411.07
Finance Cost	32	158.97	169.48
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	4	292.61	281.03
Other Expenses	33	1,447.15	1,155.35
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>7,093.91</b>	<b>6,417.42</b>
<b>Profit before exceptional item and tax</b>		<b>1,214.55</b>	<b>955.30</b>
<b>Exceptional Item</b>			
Impact of Labour Codes	40	10.77	-
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>1,203.78</b>	<b>955.30</b>
<b>Tax Expense:</b>			
(a) Current Tax	35	281.01	237.33
(b) Deferred Tax		28.56	6.98
<b>Total tax expenses</b>		<b>309.57</b>	<b>244.31</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>894.21</b>	<b>710.99</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss)</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)		3.62	(1.17)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>3.62</b>	<b>(1.17)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>897.83</b>	<b>709.82</b>
<b>Earnings Per Share (EPS)</b> (Face Value Rs. 10 per share)			
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (Pre Issue of Bonus Shares)	36	8.94	142.20
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (Post Issue of Bonus Shares)	36	8.94	7.11
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

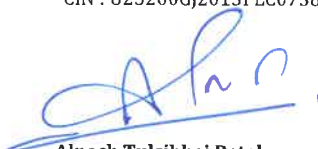
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report  
**For Talati & Talati LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 110758W/W100377)



CA Anand Sharma  
Partner  
Membership Number: 129033

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Knack Packaging Limited**  
(formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847



Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN: 06380254



Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel  
Whole Time Director  
DIN: 06468752



Ajay Kumar Dubey  
Chief Financial Officer



Saloni Ghanshyambhai Hurkat  
Company Secretary  
ACS: A67713

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026



Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026



Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847  
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity  
(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity Share Capital

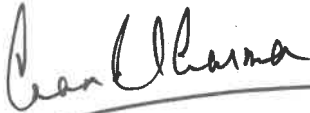
Particulars	No. of shares	Amount (in Rs.)
Balance as at April 01, 2024	50,00,000	50.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	50,00,000	50.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	9,50,00,000	950.00
Balance as at March 31, 2026	10,00,00,000	1,000.00

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	1,390.69	(0.58)	1,390.11
Profit for the year	710.99	-	710.99
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(1.17)	(1.17)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	2,101.68	(1.75)	2,099.93
Profit for the year	894.21	-	894.21
Issue of Bonus Shares	(950.00)	-	(950.00)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	3.62	3.62
Balance as at March 31, 2026	2,045.89	1.87	2,047.76

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report  
For Talati & Talati LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 110758W/W100377)



CA Anand Sharma  
Partner  
Membership Number: 129033

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Knack Packaging Limited  
(formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847



Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN: 06380254



Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel  
Whole Time Director  
DIN: 06468752



Ajay Kumar Dubey  
Chief Financial Officer



Saloni Ghanshyambhai Hurkat  
Company Secretary  
ACS : A67713

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026



**Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)**  
**CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847**  
**Standalone Statement of Cash Flows**  
**(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>1,203.78</b>	<b>955.30</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Interest income	(15.10)	(7.21)
Net (gain)/loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	(0.27)	(2.32)
Unrealised foreign exchange differences (net)	(80.42)	13.30
Subsidy Income	-	(19.17)
Expected credit loss (net)	22.09	2.60
Depreciation and amortisation expense	292.61	281.03
Finance costs	158.97	169.48
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>1,581.66</b>	<b>1,393.01</b>
<b>Net Change in:</b>		
Inventories	(270.92)	(72.31)
Trade and other receivables	(251.04)	(117.20)
Trade and other payables	79.60	(57.24)
<b>Cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>1,139.30</b>	<b>1,146.26</b>
Income tax payment (net) (including interest)	(234.06)	(219.05)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>905.24</b>	<b>927.21</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Payments for property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress, Capital advances, Capital creditors)	(1,026.19)	(578.70)
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.65	4.46
Purchase of equity investment measured at cost	(43.96)	-
Loan (given) / received back (net)	54.92	(98.15)
Interest income	11.99	7.11
<b>Net cash (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(1,001.59)</b>	<b>(665.28)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceed from long term borrowings	109.55	152.69
Repayment of long term borrowings	(232.05)	(168.24)
Proceed from short term borrowings	326.61	5.20
Payment of lease liabilities	(24.93)	(26.45)
Interest paid	(146.25)	(154.16)
<b>Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities</b>	<b>32.93</b>	<b>(190.96)</b>
<b>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(63.42)</b>	<b>70.97</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>98.75</b>	<b>27.78</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>35.33</b>	<b>98.75</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

In terms of our report attached  
**For Talati & Talati LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 110758W/W100377)



**CA Anand Sharma**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 129033



Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Knack Packaging Limited**  
(formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847



**Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel**  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN: 06380254



**Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel**  
Whole Time Director  
DIN: 06468752



  
**Ajay Kumar Dubey**  
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026



**Saloni Ghanshyambhai Hurkat**  
Company Secretary  
ACS : A67713

## KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED

(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847

### Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

#### 1. Corporate Information

Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited) ("the Company") (CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847) is engaged in the manufacturing and export of PP/HDPE Woven Sacks and BOPP Laminated PP Woven Bags.

The Company is an integrated manufacturer, producing a diverse range of PP/HDPE Woven Sacks and BOPP Laminated PP Woven Bags, with manufacturing facilities located at Borisana village and Indrad village, Kadi, Mahesana, Gujarat. Knack Packaging Limited is an Unlisted Public company incorporated in Gujarat on March 04, 2013 under the Companies Act, 1956, the Company's registered office is situated at 330/A, Opp. Saibaba Temple, Near Sattadhar Cross Roads, Ghatlodiya, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

#### 2. Statement of Compliance

Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), and the presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of the Revised Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to Standalone Financial Statements.

These Standalone Financial Statements of the Company comprise of the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 and the Summary of Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes.

The Standalone Financial Statements:

- a) have been prepared after incorporating adjustments for the changes in accounting policies, material errors and regrouping /reclassifications retrospectively in the financial years ended March 31, 2025 to reflect the same accounting treatment as per the accounting policies and grouping/classifications followed as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026; and
- b) does not contain any qualifications requiring any adjustments

The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Rs. and all values are rounded to the nearest Millions (Transactions below Rs. 5,000 denoted as Rs. 0), unless otherwise indicated.

#### 3. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### (i) Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Standalone Financial Statements

The Standalone Financial statements has been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, fair value of plan within the scope of Ind AS 19 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;



## KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED

(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847

### Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The material accounting policy information related to preparation of the standalone financial statements have been disclosed in the respective notes.

#### Current and non-current classifications

An Asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i. It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv. It is 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 classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv. 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. 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 for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

#### (ii) Significant accounting judgements, accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the standalone financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the accompanying disclosures. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### Material estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

##### i. Useful life of property, plant and equipment:

This involves determination of the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment. Useful life of these assets is based on the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which are as follows:

Asset Group	Useful Life
Building	30 years
Plant & Machinery	3-8 years
Furniture & Fixture	10 Years
Office Equipment	3-8 years
Vehicles	3-10 years
Windmill	22 years
Computers	3-5 years
Software and Licences	3 years
Cylinder	2 years
Factory Road	10 years



## KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED

(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847

### Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Solar Power Equipment	25 years
-----------------------	----------

#### ii. Taxes

Pursuant to the announcement of the changes in the corporate tax regime, the Companies have an option to either opt for the new tax regime or continue to pay taxes as per the old tax regime together with the other benefits available to the Companies including utilisation of the MAT credit. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company had elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to pay corporate income tax at 22% plus surcharge and cess (aggregating to tax rate of 25.168%). Accordingly, the Company has measured its current tax and deferred tax charge for the year ended March 31, 2026 on the basis of the new tax regime.

#### iii. Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

#### iv. Impairment

##### a) Investments

The Company reviews carrying value of its investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairments. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

##### b) Other than Investment

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure. The Company follows 'Simplified Approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on all trade receivables or contractual receivables.

Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its 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.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ (expense) in the statement of profit and loss.

#### v. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating the net realisable value of inventories, the Company makes an estimate of average selling prices reduced by gross profit.

#### (iii) Revenue recognition

##### Sale of Goods

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods or services is 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.

Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customers. In contracts where freights are arranged by Company and recovered from the customers, the same is treated as a separate performance obligation and revenue is recognised when such freight services are rendered.

#### Contract Balances:

##### i. Contract assets:



## **KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED**

**(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847**

### **Notes to Standalone Financial Statements**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration.

#### **ii. Trade receivables:**

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Trade receivables are derecognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party including discounting of bills on a non-recourse basis.

#### **iii. 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 including Advance received from customer.

#### **iv. Refund liabilities:**

In the case of sales returns, a refund liability is recognized. The Company issues a credit note for the sales return, and the amount is adjusted against the customer's next bill.

#### **v. Interest Income**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

vi. Commission income is recognised when the terms of the contract are fulfilled

#### **(iv) Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

##### **Company as a lessee**

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

##### **Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

##### **Lease Liability**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease



## **KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED**

**(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847**

### **Notes to Standalone Financial Statements**

payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### **Short term Leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **Company as a lessor**

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

#### **(v) Foreign Currencies**

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

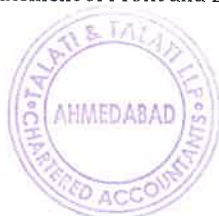
Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss on repayment of the monetary items.

#### **(vi) Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.



## **KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED**

**(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847**

### **Notes to Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

#### **(vii) 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 asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant.

The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

Export incentives under various schemes are recognized as income when the right to receive such entitlements/ credit as per the terms of the respective schemes is established and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

#### **(viii) Employee benefits**

##### **Short Term Employee Benefits**

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick/ contingency leave in the year the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

##### **Retirement and other employee benefits:**

##### **Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified obligations towards employee provident fund and employee state insurance to Government administered provident fund scheme and ESI scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contributions are recognised as an expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

##### **Defined Benefit Plan:**

Gratuity being a defined benefit scheme is accrued based on actuarial valuations, carried out by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. These contributions are covered through Company Gratuity Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and are charged against revenue.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the Standalone Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the Company recognizes corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:



## KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED

(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847

### Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

1. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
2. net interest expense or income; and
3. re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses.

Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Standalone Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

For the purpose of presentation of defined benefit plans, the allocation between short term and long-term provisions has been made as determined by an actuary.

#### Compensated absences:

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The group 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.

#### (ix) Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

#### Current Tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or 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 recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Further, deferred tax is not recognised on the items that does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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 in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

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.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss except when they are relating to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.



**KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED**

**(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847**

**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements**

**(x) Property, plant and equipment (herein referred to as "PPE")**

**Tangible Fixed Assets:**

**Recognition and Measurement:**

Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition or construction. They are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

**Subsequent Expenditure:**

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

**Depreciation and amortisation methods and useful lives:**

- i. Pursuant to the enactment of the Companies Act 2013, the Company has applied the estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule-II, which is described below. Accordingly, the unamortized carrying value is being depreciated over the revised/remaining useful lives.
- ii. Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on Straight Line Method as per useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except otherwise mentioned:

Asset Group	Useful Life
Cylinders	2 years
Office Equipment	3-8 years
Vehicles	3-10 years

- iii. Depreciation on asset acquired / disposed-off during the period is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of put to use/disposal.
- iv. When Significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them based on remaining useful life of property, plant and equipment.
- v. Freehold lands are not depreciated.

**Residual values**

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

**De-recognition of PPE**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Gain and loss on disposal of item of PPE**

Gains or losses arising from de recognition/ sale proceeds of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

**Capital Work in Progress:**

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and



**KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED**

**(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847**

**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements**

depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels, revenue (net of cost) generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

**Assets Held for Use:**

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

**(xi) Impairment of non-financial assets**

At the end of each reporting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company.

**(xii) Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

**Cost means:**

- Cost of raw materials and stock-in-trade include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Cost of semi-finished, finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

**NRV means:**

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

The basis of determining cost for various categories of inventories are as follows:

**Raw Material:** Weighted average basis

**Stores & Spares:** Weighted average basis

**Semi-finished and Finished Goods:** Cost or NRV, whichever is lower

**Stock-in-trade:** Cost or NRV, whichever is lower

**(xiii) Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).



**KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED**

**(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847**

**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements**

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**Contingent Liability**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence 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 or a present obligation that is not recognized 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 recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses it in the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Company are not disclosed.

**Contingent Assets**

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

**(xiv) Financial Instrument**

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.

Financial assets (except trade receivable, measured at transaction cost) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

**Financial Assets**

**a) Recognition and initial measurement:**

All Financial assets (except investment in subsidiary and joint venture) are initially recognised at fair value and, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

**b) Classification of financial assets:**

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

A financial asset is measured through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and



## KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED

(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)

CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847

### Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- 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.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

A financial asset is measured through Profit and Loss account (FVTPL) if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- 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.

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments and default category for equity instruments. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

#### c) De-recognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

#### d) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure. The Company follows 'Simplified Approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on all trade receivables or contractual receivables.

Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss.

#### e) Effective Interest Method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in the Standalone statement of profit and loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

### Financial Liabilities

#### a) Recognition and initial measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

#### Financial liabilities at FVTPL:



**KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED**

**(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847**

**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements**

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

**(xv) Segment reporting**

The Company is engaged in the business of producing PP/HDPE Woven Sacks and BOPP Laminated PP Woven Bags, hence there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108. There are no material individual markets for geographical segments for the segment revenues or results or assets.

**(xvi) Cash Flows and Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the IND AS 7. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cheques and drafts on hand, deposits held with Banks, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and book overdrafts. However, Book overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet for the purpose of presentation.

**(xvii) Earnings Per Share**

Basic Earnings Per Share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the company to the weighted average number of Shares outstanding during the period & Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company after adjusting the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares that were outstanding during the period.

The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period includes the weighted average number of equity shares that could have issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential.

**(xviii) Events occurring after the balance sheet date**

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. There are no subsequent events to be recognised or reported that are not already disclosed.

**(xix) Insurance Claims**

The Company accounts for insurance claims as under:

In case of total loss of asset by transferring, either the carrying cost of the relevant asset or insurance value (subject to deductibles), whichever is lower under the head "Claims Recoverable – Insurance" on intimation to Insurer. In case insurance claim is less than carrying cost, the difference is charged to Profit and Loss Account.

In case of partial or other losses, expenditure incurred / payments made to put such assets back into use, to meet third party or other liabilities (less policy deductibles) if any, are accounted for as "Claims Recoverable – Insurance". Insurance Policy deductibles are expensed in the year the corresponding expenditure is incurred.



**KNACK PACKAGING LIMITED**

**(formerly known as KNACK PACKAGING PRIVATE LIMITED)**

**CIN: U25200GJ2013PLC073847**

**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements**

As and when claims are finally received from Insurer, the difference, if any, between Claims Recoverable – Insurance and claim received is adjusted to Profit and Loss Account.

**(xx) Standards (Including Amendments) Issued but not yet effective**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and, based on its evaluation, has determined that it does not have any significant impact on its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments:

- i) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025**  
The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and noncurrent liabilities.
- ii) Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025**  
The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires entities to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and, based on its evaluation, it has made appropriate disclosures in the standalone financial statements.
- iii) Ind AS 12 - International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules apply immediately**  
The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively and there is no material financial impact due to application of the Pillar two rules.



4 Property, plant and equipment, Capital Work-in-progress, Other intangible assets and Right-of-use assets

Description of the assets	Gross Block			Depreciation and Amortisation			Net block As at March 31, 2026
	As at April 01, 2025	Additions/Adjustments	Disposal/ De-recognition	As at March 31, 2026	During the year	Disposal/ De-recognition	
<b>(A) Property, plant and equipment</b>							
Land	14.06	-	-	14.06	-	-	14.06
Building	372.30	157.89	74.68	530.19	12.68	-	442.83
Plant and machinery	2,186.48	972.84	3.76	3,155.56	2,468.81	2.38	1,911.74
Office equipments	24.86	8.51	33.37	1,099.39	4.44	-	19.67
Vehicles	72.72	6.35	79.01	32.82	7.99	0.06	13.70
Computers	10.35	5.52	-	15.87	3.01	-	38.56
Furniture and fixtures	11.41	1.58	-	12.99	8.99	-	8.01
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>2,692.18</b>	<b>1,152.69</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>3,841.05</b>	<b>275.40</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2,332.43</b>
<b>(B) Capital work-in-progress</b>							
Capital work-in-progress (Refer note 4.1)	128.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>128.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(C) Other intangible as sets</b>							
Softwares & licenses	23.63	2.78	-	26.41	18.48	-	20.76
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>23.63</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.76</b>
<b>(D) Right-of-use assets</b>							
Land	182.75	(9.91)	-	172.84	11.25	-	56.85
Building	31.48	(10.13)	4.99	26.36	22.02	0.21	25.49
<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>214.23</b>	<b>(10.04)</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>199.20</b>	<b>14.93</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>82.34</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>3,058.38</b>	<b>1,145.43</b>	<b>137.15</b>	<b>4,066.66</b>	<b>292.61</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2,454.94</b>

4 Property, plant and equipment, Capital Work-in-progress, Other intangible assets and Right-of-use assets

Description of the assets	Gross Block			Depreciation and Amortisation			Net block As at March 31, 2025
	As at April 01, 2024	Additions	Disposal/ De-recognition	As at March 31, 2025	During the year	Disposal/ De-recognition	
<b>(A) Property, plant and equipment</b>							
Land	14.06	-	-	14.06	-	-	14.06
Building	356.46	16.97	1.13	372.30	12.25	-	297.62
Plant and machinery	1,991.45	210.02	14.99	2,186.48	2,366.63	14.24	1,099.39
Office equipments	20.21	4.65	24.86	1,111	4.12	-	15.23
Vehicles	69.48	3.83	0.59	24.70	8.16	0.34	9.63
Computers	6.73	3.62	-	10.35	2.70	-	40.20
Furniture and fixtures	10.68	0.73	-	11.41	0.36	-	5.50
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>2,469.07</b>	<b>239.82</b>	<b>16.71</b>	<b>2,692.18</b>	<b>2,635.58</b>	<b>14.58</b>	<b>1,456.52</b>
<b>(B) Capital work-in-progress</b>							
Capital work-in-progress (Refer note 4.1)	9.46	127.90	9.02	128.34	-	-	128.34
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>127.90</b>	<b>9.02</b>	<b>128.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128.34</b>
<b>(C) Other Intangible assets</b>							
Softwares & licenses	18.74	4.89	-	23.63	17.28	-	18.48
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>18.74</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.63</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.15</b>
<b>(D) Right-of-use assets</b>							
Land	158.54	24.21	-	182.75	10.86	-	137.15
Building	25.25	7.29	1.16	31.48	5.39	0.63	22.02
<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>183.79</b>	<b>31.60</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>214.23</b>	<b>16.25</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>146.61</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>2,681.06</b>	<b>404.21</b>	<b>26.89</b>	<b>3,058.38</b>	<b>281.03</b>	<b>15.21</b>	<b>1,736.62</b>

4.1 Capital Work-in-progress Ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	More than 3 years			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	
Projects in progress	127.90	0.44	-	128.34
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
	<b>127.90</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128.34</b>

Notes:

- On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and other intangible assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and other intangible assets.
- The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and other intangible assets during financial year beginning from April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2026.
- There are no capital work in progress where completion is over due against original planned timelines or where estimated cost exceeded its original planned cost as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- For security/hypothecation, refer note 17A and 20A.
- For details of capital commitments, refer note 37.
- The Company has capitalised borrowing cost amounting to Rs. 8.98 millions for the year ended March 31, 2026 and Rs. 5.87 millions for the year ended March 31, 2025 which is towards cost of qualifying asset.
- There are no temporarily idle property, plant and equipment.
- The useful life of property, plant and equipment have been defined in the material accounting policies.



5 Investments (Non current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>(a) Investment in wholly owned subsidiary - At cost</b>		
<b>In Equity Shares – Unquoted, Fully Paid Up</b>		
Knack Packaging SA (RF) PTY Ltd 30,000 shares of ZAR 10/- each	1.63	1.63
<b>(b) Investment in joint venture - At cost</b>		
<b>In Equity Shares – Unquoted, Fully Paid Up</b>		
Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V. 50 shares of USD 10,000/- each	43.96	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.59</b>	<b>1.63</b>

Category wise details of investments:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investment measured at Cost (Unquoted)	45.59	1.63

6 Other Financial Assets (Non current)  
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposit (Electricity, rent and others)	51.94	49.94
Bank Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	0.50	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.44</b>	<b>50.44</b>

Note:  
For amount due from related parties, refer note 44.

7 Other non-current assets  
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital advances	210.16	224.60
Loan to Related Party (refer note 44)		
- Joint Venture <sup>1</sup>	192.37	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>402.53</b>	<b>224.60</b>

Note :  
The Company has granted an unsecured loan to its Joint Venture entity, Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V., for business purposes, amounting to Rs. 192.37 Millions as at March 31, 2026. The said loan is considered good and recoverable. The loan is repayable after 4 years from the date of disbursement and carries interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum.

8 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw Materials	439.37	295.66
Work in progress	430.63	287.68
Finished Goods (refer note 3 below)	239.91	207.97
Stores & spares	74.00	121.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,183.91</b>	<b>912.98</b>

Notes:  
1. For security/hypothecation, refer note 17A and 20A.  
2. Refer material accounting policy for basis of valuation.  
3. Includes stock in transit of March 31, 2026 : Rs. 194.81 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 161.40 millions)

9 Trade Receivables (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	1,346.38	1,222.85
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	6.64	2.38
Trade receivables credit impaired	22.35	9.43
	<b>1,375.37</b>	<b>1,234.66</b>
<b>Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)</b>		
Unsecured, considered good	(16.29)	(12.55)
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	(1.12)	(0.02)
Trade receivables credit impaired	(22.35)	(9.43)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,335.61</b>	<b>1,212.67</b>

Notes:  
1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on terms of 0 - 90 days in case of domestic and 0-120 days in case of exports.  
2. For the Company's exposure to credit and currency risk, and loss allowances related to trade receivables, refer note 42A.  
3. No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies except transaction with related party (refer note 44) in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.  
4. For security/hypothecation, refer note 17A and 20A.  
5. There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.



## 9A Trade Receivable ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	727.18	550.78	33.92	15.38	14.91	4.21	1,346.38
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	6.64	-	-	6.64
(vi) Disputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	7.27	15.08	22.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>727.18</b>	<b>550.78</b>	<b>33.92</b>	<b>22.02</b>	<b>22.18</b>	<b>19.29</b>	<b>1,375.37</b>
Less: Allowance for credit losses and credit impaired							(39.76)
<b>Total</b>							<b>1,335.61</b>

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	696.02	433.30	33.48	30.15	28.68	1.22	1,222.85
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	2.38	-	-	-	2.38
(vi) Disputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	0.16	9.27	9.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>696.02</b>	<b>433.30</b>	<b>35.86</b>	<b>30.15</b>	<b>28.84</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>1,234.66</b>
Less: Allowance for credit losses and credit impaired							(21.99)
<b>Total</b>							<b>1,212.67</b>

## 10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balances with banks in:		
- Current accounts	29.46	88.79
Cash on hand	5.13	3.26
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	0.74	6.70
	<b>35.33</b>	<b>98.75</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as per Cash flow statement	<b>35.33</b>	<b>98.75</b>

## 11 Other balances with banks

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balances with the bank to the extend held as margin money (original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	3.94	5.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>5.43</b>

## 12 Loans (Current)

(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Loan to Related Parties (refer note 44)		
- Subsidiary <sup>1</sup>	5.97	5.38
- Others <sup>2</sup>	35.38	-
Loan to employees	15.17	10.77
Loan to others	-	95.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.52</b>	<b>111.44</b>

## Note :

<sup>1</sup>The Company has granted an unsecured loan to its subsidiary, Knack Packaging (SA) PTY Ltd for general corporate purposes, amounting to Rs. 5.97 Millions as at March 31, 2026.

The loan is repayable on demand and is non interest bearing.

<sup>2</sup>The Company has granted an unsecured loan to other related parties for general corporate purposes, amounting to Rs. 35.38 Millions as at March 31, 2026. The loan is repayable on demand and carries interest at the rate of 9% per annum.

## 13 Other financial assets (Current)

(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Export incentives receivables	15.11	6.37
Tender and other deposits	1.95	2.12
Discount and Other receivables from vendors	17.77	17.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.83</b>	<b>25.82</b>



14 Other current assets  
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance recoverable other than in cash <sup>1</sup>	119.18	23.96
Balances with government authorities <sup>2</sup>	91.79	61.81
Prepaid expenses <sup>3</sup>	67.00	11.35
Net Defined Benefit Asset (Gratuity) (refer note 40)	1.89	2.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>279.86</b>	<b>99.84</b>

Note:

<sup>1</sup>For amounts advanced to related parties refer note 44.

<sup>2</sup>Amount includes Rs. 21.81 Millions which has been paid by Company under protest to GST Department pending procedural outcome and its final characterization.

<sup>3</sup>The balance of Prepaid Expenses includes Rs. 56.49 Millions as at March 31, 2026 and Rs. 2.50 Millions as at March 31, 2025 incurred in connection with the proposed IPO.

15 Share Capital  
Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Authorised share capital*</b>		
15,00,00,000 (March 31, 2026: 15,00,00,000, March 31, 2025: 60,00,000) Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	1,500.00	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital</b>		
10,00,00,000 (March 31, 2026: 10,00,00,000, March 31, 2025: 50,00,000) Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid	1,000.00	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>

\* The Company has increased its authorised share capital from Rs. 60 Million (divided into 60,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each) to Rs. 1500 Million (divided into 15,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each), by addition of 14,40,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

a. Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. (in Millions)	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. (in Millions)
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,00,000	50.00	50,00,000	50.00
Movements during the year (refer note f)	9,50,00,000	950.00	-	-
<b>Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>10,00,00,000</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>	<b>50.00</b>

b. The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to equity shares:

- The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
- 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.

c. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
<b>Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up</b>				
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	2,26,90,000	22.69%	15,00,000	30.00%
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	2,10,30,000	21.03%	5,60,000	11.20%
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	1,12,00,000	11.20%	3,70,000	7.40%
*Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	68,00,000	6.80%	6,00,000	12.00%
Tulsibhai Keshvalal Patel	63,00,000	6.30%	7,00,000	14.00%
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	54,00,000	5.40%	1,70,000	3.40%
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	39,60,000	3.96%	3,00,000	6.00%
Dharmisthaben Pravimbhai Patel	10,00,000	1.00%	4,00,000	8.00%

d. Details of shares held by Promoters

Name of the promoters	As at March 31, 2026		
	No. of shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
<b>Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up</b>			
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	2,26,90,000	22.69%	(7.31%)
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	2,10,30,000	21.03%	9.83%
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	1,12,00,000	11.20%	3.80%

Name of the promoters	As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
<b>Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up</b>			
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	15,00,000	30.00%	0.00%
Tulsibhai Keshvalal Patel*	7,00,000	14.00%	0.00%
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal*	6,00,000	12.00%	0.00%
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	5,60,000	11.20%	0.00%
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	3,70,000	7.40%	0.00%

\* Patel Kamlesh Ambalal and Tulsibhai Keshvalal Patel ceased to be promoter with effect from July 18, 2025.

e. There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment.

f. The Company at their meeting held on May 14, 2025 approved capitalisation of free reserves for issuance of 19 bonus shares for every one fully paid up equity share having a face value of Rs. 10 each. Accordingly the Company issued 9,50,00,000 shares as fully paid up Bonus shares.



16 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Reserves and Surplus</b>		
<b>a. Retained Earnings</b>		
Opening balance	2,101.68	1,390.69
Add : Profit for the year	894.21	710.99
Less: Issue of Bonus Shares	(950.00)	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>2,045.89</b>	<b>2,101.68</b>
<b>b. Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss</b>		
<b>Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan</b>		
Opening balance	(1.75)	(0.58)
Add/(Less) : Recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	4.79	(1.56)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(1.17)	0.39
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>(1.75)</b>
<b>Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss</b>		
Opening balance	-	-
Add/(Less) : Recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,047.76</b>	<b>2,099.93</b>

**Nature and Purpose of Reserves**

**1 Retained earnings**

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company at their meeting held on May 14, 2025 approved capitalisation of free reserves for issuance of 19 bonus shares for every one fully paid up equity share having a face value of Rs. 10 each. Accordingly the Company issued 9,50,00,000 shares as fully paid up Bonus shares.

**2 Other comprehensive income**

Other comprehensive income comprises actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit obligation.

17 Borrowings (Non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Secured - At amortised cost</b>		
<b>A. Term Loans</b>		
From Banks	576.52	693.94
<b>B. Vehicle Loans</b>		
From Banks	8.28	13.37
Less: Current maturity of long term borrowings	(190.15)	(207.67)
<b>Total</b>	<b>394.65</b>	<b>499.64</b>

**A. Security for term loans and vehicle loans**

**1 (A) Security Primary** - Term Loan of HDPC Bank is secured by Hypothecation of Plant and Machineries purchased out of bank finance. Working Capital facility of HDPC Bank is secured by Hypothecation of entire stock and book debts having 25% margin. Working Capital facility of HSBC Bank is secured by Hypothecation and First Pari passu charge on present and future stock and book debts of the company.

**1 (B) Security Collateral** - Rupee Term Loan availed from various banks are secured by first charge, ranking pari passu with other term lenders, by way of Equitable Mortgage on the below mentioned collaterals :

- **Industrial Land & Building** - Industrial S No. 460/P, 461 TA Kadi, Dist Mehsana Amalgamated Plot at Village Borisana 382715 Kadi Road
- **Industrial Land & Building** - Block No 521, Kadi Thol Road 0041malgamated Block No 521 to 524 (New Block No -497), Behind Shankar Parvati Cotton Mill 382715 kadi Road.
- **Industrial Land & Building** - Survey No 482, 483, 496- Open Plot S No. 482, 483 & 496, Village: Borisana, taluka: Kadi, Dist Mehasana B/h. Shankar Parvati Cotton Mill, kadi Thol Road, (Old Block No 518, 519 7 520) 384003 kadi Thol Road
- **Industrial Land & Building** - Survey No 175, 176 & 177, B/h Shankar Parvati Cotton Mill, Kadi-Thol Road

**-Specific Security details for HSBC Bank :**

- Negative lien Survey No 115, 116/1, 120, 700, 701, 702, 703 and 703/P, 704, 706 Khed Brahma, SabraKANtha
- Negative lien on Wind Mill Site at Nani Bhalsan, Kalwad, Jamnagar
- Hypothecation and Exclusive charge on Wind Mill and solar

**2 Personal Guarantee from:**

**For the borrowings taken from HSBC:**

Mr. Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel  
Mr. Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel  
Mr. Alpesh Tulshibhai Patel  
Mr. Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel  
Mr. Patel Kamlesh Ambalal  
Mr. Ambalal Keshavlal Patel  
Mrs. Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel  
Mrs. Sheetalben Alpeshbhai Patel  
Mrs. Sheetalben Rashminbhai Patel  
Mrs. Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel  
Ekta Digesh Patel  
Nikita Vinit Patel  
Janki Bhavik Patel  
Mr. Bhavik Patel

**For the borrowings taken from HDPC:**

75% shareholders  
Mr. Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel  
Mr. Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel  
Mr. Alpesh Tulshibhai Patel  
Mr. Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel  
Mr. Patel Kamlesh Ambalal  
Mr. Ambalal Keshavlal Patel

**3 Vehicle Loans** from various banks/financial institutions are secured by the hypothecation of specific assets purchased from those loans.

**B. Repayment and other terms:**

**a) Vehicle Loans From Bank and Others:**

Name of the bank	No. of installments	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Effective interest rate p.a.
Vehicle Loans from various banks/financial institutions are secured by the hypothecation of specific assets purchased from those loans	39-72	8.28	13.37	8.25% - 9%
		<b>8.28</b>	<b>13.37</b>	



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements  
(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)  
b) Term Loans From Banks:

Name of bank and facility availed	No. of installments	Sanctioned Limit	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Effective interest rate p.a.	Sanction Date	Maturity Date
HDFC - Term Loan	81	170.00	-	-	3M T- Bill + Spread	26-08-2016	07-05-2023
HDFC - Term Loan	86	160.00	-	29.20	3M T- Bill + Spread	19-11-2018	15-02-2026
HDFC - Term Loan	81	30.00	9.53	14.68	3M T- Bill + Spread	21-01-2021	07-11-2027
HDFC - Term Loan	81	92.50	27.24	41.17	3M T- Bill + Spread	18-02-2021	07-12-2027
HDFC - Term Loan	81	74.60	20.44	32.95	3M T- Bill + Spread	27-11-2020	07-09-2027
HDFC - Term Loan	81	52.90	13.92	22.43	3M T- Bill + Spread	07-12-2020	07-09-2027
HDFC - GECL	63	100.00	2.82	29.91	3M T- Bill + Spread	18-01-2021	07-05-2026
HDFC - Term Loan	88	150.00	101.46	122.92	3M T- Bill + Spread	23-11-2022	07-01-2030
HDFC - Term Loan	83	162.50	112.43	135.50	3M T- Bill + Spread	23-03-2023	07-03-2030
HDFC - Term Loan	82	13.50	9.26	11.19	3M T- Bill + Spread	17-03-2023	07-02-2030
HSBC - Term Loan	66	134.00	78.53	106.25	3M T- Bill + Spread	17-08-2023	31-01-2029
HSBC - Term Loan	60	280.00	200.89	147.74	3M T- Bill + Spread	01-08-2024	31-07-2029
			<u>576.52</u>	<u>693.94</u>			

Note:

- Information about company's exposure to Interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk is included in note 42.
- Refer Cashflow for reconciliation of movement of liabilities arising from financing activity.

18 Lease liabilities (Non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities (refer note 38)	126.58	150.17
<b>Total</b>	<u>126.58</u>	<u>150.17</u>

19 Deferred Tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	43.35	13.63
<b>Total</b>	<u>43.35</u>	<u>13.63</u>

A. Composition of deferred tax liabilities (net):

Particulars	As at April 01, 2025	Recognised through profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2026
Difference in Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	25.60	25.37	-	50.97
Provision for gratuity	0.75	(0.21)	1.17	1.71
Lease accounting	(4.23)	(0.27)	-	(4.50)
Expected credit loss	(3.16)	(1.22)	-	(4.38)
Others	(5.33)	4.88	-	(0.45)
<b>Total</b>	<u>13.63</u>	<u>28.55</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>43.35</u>

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Recognised through profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2025
Difference in Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	18.15	7.45	-	25.60
Provision for gratuity	(0.25)	1.39	(0.39)	0.75
Lease accounting	(8.37)	4.14	-	(4.23)
Expected credit loss	(2.38)	(0.78)	-	(3.16)
Others	(0.10)	(5.23)	-	(5.33)
<b>Total</b>	<u>7.05</u>	<u>6.97</u>	<u>(0.39)</u>	<u>13.63</u>

20 Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Secured</b>		
From Bank	1,339.89	1,013.19
<b>Unsecured</b>		
From Others	-	0.10
		<u>0.10</u>
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 17)	190.15	207.67
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,530.04</u>	<u>1,220.96</u>

A. Security for short term borrowings:

- Bank Overdraft/ Cash credit are secured by first charge on all current assets both present and future including all receivables.
- Working Capital Demand loan and packing credits from bank are secured by first charge on all current assets and fixed assets both present and future ranking pari passu basis among lenders.
- Buyers' credits and bills discounting are secured by first charge on all current assets and fixed assets both present and future ranking pari passu basis among lenders.

B. Repayment and other terms:

Name of bank and facility availed*	Sanctioned Limit	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Effective interest rate p.a.
HDFC - Cash credit	640.00	96.43	218.03	3M T- Bill + Spread
HDFC - Pre- Shipment Credit (Sub Limit)	440.00	120.00	110.00	3M T- Bill + Spread
HDFC - Working Capital Demand Loan	200.00	190.00	-	3M T- Bill + Spread
HSBC - Overdraft	600.00	210.82	3.72	3M T- Bill + Spread
HSBC - Working Capital Demand Loan	650.00	350.00	180.00	1M T- Bill + Spread
HSBC - Pre- Shipment Export Seller Loan	950.00	321.52	-	3M T- Bill + Spread
HSBC - Post Shipment Domestic Purchase Finance	650.00	51.13	501.43	3M T- Bill + Spread
Unsecured - Tata - Working Capital Demand Loan	50.00	-	0.10	1M STLR - 9.85%
HDFC - Letter of Credit (Sub Limit)	640.00	19.45	21.12	3M T- Bill + Spread

\*repayable on demand



C. Unsecured loans from Directors and their related parties are repayable on demand and carries an interest rate of 9% p.a.

D. Unsecured Intercompany deposits are repayable on demand And carries an interest rate of 9% p.a.

**21 Lease liabilities (Current)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities (refer note 38)	8.14	10.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>10.86</b>

**22 Trade Payables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	64.12	40.54
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	341.39	295.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>405.51</b>	<b>336.12</b>

**Notes:**

- (i) Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled within 0 - 30 days.  
(ii) For amounts due to related parties refer note 44.  
(iii) There are no unbilled Trade payables.

**22A Trade Payable ageing schedule**

**As at March 31, 2026**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) Undisputed dues - MSME	64.12	-	-	-	-	64.12
ii) Undisputed dues - Others	218.42	122.51	0.46	-	-	341.39
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>282.54</b>	<b>122.51</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>405.51</b>

**As at March 31, 2025**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) Undisputed dues - MSME	33.67	6.87	-	-	-	40.54
ii) Undisputed dues - Others	213.47	81.40	0.71	-	-	295.58
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>247.14</b>	<b>88.27</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>336.12</b>

**22B Details of dues to micro and small enterprises**

The information regarding principal and interest pertaining to micro and small enterprises based on available details (as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006) is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier	64.12	40.54
(ii) Interest Due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSME Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSME Act 2006	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSME Act 2006	-	-

**23 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Creditors for Capital Goods	174.41	10.36
Interest accrued	1.51	3.29
Salary payable	39.72	28.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>215.64</b>	<b>41.92</b>

**24 Other Current Liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory Dues	11.82	5.93
Advance from Customers	17.65	13.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.47</b>	<b>19.66</b>

**25 Provisions (Current)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for Employee benefits		
Leave Encashment	1.24	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>-</b>



26 Current Taxes

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for Income tax	283.12	237.33
Advance Tax Paid	(200.00)	(200.00)
<b>Current tax liability</b>	<b>83.12</b>	<b>37.33</b>

27 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Revenue from contract with customers</b>		
- Sale of products	7,941.04	7,119.92
- Sale of services	80.54	67.37
<b>Other operating revenue</b>		
- Export incentives	25.82	24.18
- Scrap sales	50.09	56.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,097.49</b>	<b>7,267.62</b>

a) Disaggregated revenue information (by geographical region)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Within India	3,572.75	3,211.97
Outside India	4,498.92	4,031.47
	<b>8,071.67</b>	<b>7,243.44</b>
Add: Export Incentives	25.82	24.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,097.49</b>	<b>7,267.62</b>

b) Movement in trade receivables and contract liabilities:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade receivables (refer note 9)	1,335.61	1,212.67
Contract liabilities (refer note 24)	17.65	13.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,353.26</b>	<b>1,226.40</b>

c) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	8,191.43	7,295.87
<b>Adjustments</b>		
Discount and incentives	(77.91)	(31.04)
Sales return	(41.85)	(21.39)
<b>Revenue from contract with customers</b>	<b>8,071.67</b>	<b>7,243.44</b>
Add: Export Incentives	25.82	24.18
<b>Revenue from contract with customers</b>	<b>8,097.49</b>	<b>7,267.62</b>

28 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Other non-operating income</b>		
<b>Interest:</b>		
- Bank deposits	0.42	1.85
- Loans	14.68	5.36
Net gain on disposal of Plant, property & equipment	0.27	2.32
Foreign currency translation gain (net)	178.25	57.13
<b>Others</b>		
- Insurance claim received (refer note 1 below)	0.06	13.31
- Subsidy income (refer note 2 below)	-	19.17
- Commission income	15.22	5.96
- Miscellaneous income	2.07	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>210.97</b>	<b>105.10</b>

Notes:

- The company has received an insurance claim under its Commercial General Liability policy.
- The company has received a Capital Investment Subsidy of Rs. 19.17 Millions under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for machinery that had already been fully depreciated.

29 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	295.66	240.51
Add: Purchases during the year	5,052.22	4,437.80
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	439.37	295.66
<b>Cost of materials consumed</b>	<b>4,908.51</b>	<b>4,382.65</b>



30 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Inventories at the beginning of the year</b>		
- Finished Goods	207.97	219.87
- Work in progress	287.68	293.62
<b>Inventories at the end of the year</b>		
- Finished Goods	239.91	207.97
- Work in progress	430.63	287.68
<b>Net (increase)/decrease in inventories</b>	<b>(174.89)</b>	<b>17.84</b>

31 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salary, wages & bonus	414.19	388.51
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 40)	15.42	7.19
Staff welfare expenses	31.95	15.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>461.56</b>	<b>411.07</b>

32 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense*	143.74	160.14
Bank charges	15.23	9.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>158.97</b>	<b>169.48</b>

\* The break up of interest expense into major heads is given below:

- On term loans and working capital loans (refer note 17 and 20)	124.20	129.66
- On lease (refer note 38)	10.73	15.22
- On loans from related parties (refer note 44)	-	6.88
- Others	8.81	8.38

Note:

Interest expense exclude Rs. 8.98 Millions as at March 31, 2026 and Rs. 5.87 Millions as at March 31, 2025 which is towards cost of qualifying asset.

33 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	273.72	158.57
Consumption of power and fuel	197.33	214.12
Freight and Forwarding charges	299.46	259.27
Contract labour expenses	293.38	211.15
Selling and Distribution	56.53	112.19
Legal and professional fees (refer note 33A)	57.47	28.03
Director's Sitting Fees	1.76	-
Director's Commission	1.17	-
Repairs & maintenance	94.54	71.27
Rent, rates and taxes	40.88	8.09
Insurance	16.26	11.69
Expected credit loss allowance (incl. bad debts written off refer note 42)	22.09	2.60
Communication expenses	1.74	1.51
Travelling and conveyance expenses	53.32	47.28
CSR and Donations (refer note 34)	12.70	8.02
Office expenses	10.44	10.44
Miscellaneous expenses	14.56	11.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,447.15</b>	<b>1,155.35</b>

33A Details of Payment made to auditors included in Legal and professional fees:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Payment to Statutory Auditor</b>		
- Statutory Audit fees**	2.20	1.45
- IPO Related Services*	2.70	-
- Other Certificates	0.09	-
- Reimbursement of Expenses	0.18	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>1.45</b>

\* Fees paid for IPO related Services form part of Pre-paid expenses, disclosed under Current Assets under Note 14

\*\* Fees for the year March 31, 2025 includes Tax Audit Fees of Rs. 0.2 Million pertains to previous auditor.

34 Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

i) As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company and the amount needs to be spent by the Company for the year is 2% of average net profits for previous three financial years, calculated as per Section 19B of the Companies Act, 2013. The nature of CSR activities undertaken by the Company includes Promoting education, employment enhancing vocation skills, empower women, animal welfare, Contribution to the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund). All these activities are covered under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013. The details of amount spent are:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	12.43	7.87
Amount of expenditure incurred on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	12.70	8.02
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
Details of related party transactions in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Indian Accounting Standard	NA	NA



35 Income Tax Note

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Current Tax :</b>		
Current income tax charge	283.11	237.33
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(2.10)	-
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	28.56	6.98
<b>Total tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>309.57</b>	<b>244.31</b>
<b>Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:</b>		
<b>Accounting profit before tax</b>	<b>1,203.78</b>	<b>955.30</b>
<b>Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 25.168%</b>	<b>302.97</b>	<b>240.43</b>
Difference in depreciation as per Income tax and as per Companies Act, 2013	(21.55)	(2.78)
Deduction allowed in Income tax (80JAA)	(0.80)	(0.69)
Expenses disallowed under Income Tax	2.50	0.36
Deferred taxes	28.56	6.98
Others	(2.11)	0.01
<b>Total tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>309.57</b>	<b>244.31</b>

36 Earning per share

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

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

**Earnings per share (Pre issue of Bonus Shares)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to equity share holders for basic earnings	894.21	710.99
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS	10,00,00,000	50,00,000
Face value of each equity share	10	10
<b>Basic and Diluted</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>142.20</b>

**Earnings per share (Post Issue of Bonus Shares)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to equity share holders for basic earnings	894.21	710.99
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS <sup>a</sup>	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
Face value of each equity share	10	10
<b>Basic and Diluted</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>7.11</b>

<sup>a</sup>Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
<b>Equity shares before bonus issue</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>
Add: Additional Shares issued due to bonus issue <sup>a</sup>	9,50,00,000	9,50,00,000
<b>Weighted Average number of Equity Shares</b>	<b>10,00,00,000</b>	<b>10,00,00,000</b>

During the year, the Company at their meeting held on May 14, 2025 approved capitalisation of free reserves for issuance of 19 bonus shares for every one fully paid up equity share having a face value of Rs. 10 each. Accordingly the Company issued 9,50,00,000 shares as fully paid up Bonus shares.



37 Contingent liabilities and commitments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>i) Contingent liabilities:</b>		
<b>A) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts</b>		
i) Tax matters in dispute under Appeal:		
- Goods and Services Tax	27.26	-
- Income Tax	0.72	0.72
- Customs	19.58	-
<b>B) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees</b>		
Outstanding bank guarantees	46.35	50.35
Outstanding corporate guarantees given to/ on behalf of related parties (refer note 3 below)	220.93	-
<b>ii) Commitments:</b>		
- Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	379.58	238.23
- Other commitments (refer note 1 & 2 below)	47.42	43.26

Note:

<sup>1</sup> The Company entered into a joint venture agreement on April 28, 2025, with "Sacos Y Empaques Internacionales S.A. de C.V." (holding 40% interest) and "Mauricio Ferretis Diaz Infante" (holding 10% interest) to establish a jointly controlled entity named Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V., in which the Company holds a 50% ownership interest. Sacos Y Empaques Internacionales S.A. de C.V. a key strategic customer of the Company is engaged in the manufacture of packaging products in Mexico and is not a publicly listed entity. On August 6, 2025, the Company fulfilled its capital commitment of USD 0.5 Million towards the jointly controlled entity.

Subsequently, on December 30, 2025, the equity interests held by "Sacos Y Empaques Internacionales S.A. de C.V." and "Mauricio Ferretis Diaz Infante" in the joint venture were transferred to "Bessher Holding S.A.P.I. de C.V." The said transfer was duly approved by the shareholders of the joint venture. Post transfer Company is holding 50% interest and Bessher Holding S.A.P.I. de C.V. is holding 50% interest. (refer note 44)

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to a Board Resolution dated January 24, 2026 passed by the Company approving a loan of USD 1.50 Million to the Joint Venture "Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V.", out of which Company has disbursed USD 1 Million as on reporting date.

<sup>3</sup> Corporate Guarantee is given by the Company on behalf of its Joint Venture (Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V.) to B&B Verpackungstechnik GmbH and it is within the approved limits as mentioned in the special resolution passed by the shareholders on March 27, 2025.

38 Lease Accounting

The Company has lease contracts for land and buildings. These lease contracts generally have lease term between 1 to 30 years. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to discount lease liabilities is 9.50%.

(i) The movement in Lease liabilities during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	161.03	165.06
Additions/Adjustments to lease liabilities	(10.04)	7.77
De-recognition of lease liabilities	(2.28)	(0.57)
Finance costs incurred during the year	10.94	15.22
Payments of Lease Liabilities	(24.93)	(26.45)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>134.72</b>	<b>161.03</b>

(ii) The carrying value of the rights-of-use assets and amortisation charged during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	146.61	131.79
Additions/Adjustments to right-of-use assets	(10.04)	31.60
De-recognition of right-of-use assets	(4.78)	(0.53)
Amortisation during the year	(14.93)	(16.25)
<b>Amount recognised in Statement of profit &amp; loss account during the year</b>	<b>116.86</b>	<b>146.61</b>

(iii) Amount recognised in Statement of profit & loss account during the year

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10.95	15.22
Interest income on security deposit	(2.72)	(0.22)
Gain/ (loss) on derecognition	2.50	(0.05)
Amortisation on right-of-use assets	14.92	10.86
Expenses related to short term lease	40.32	7.72
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>65.97</b>	<b>33.53</b>

(iv) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flow

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Total Cash outflow for leases	(24.93)	(26.45)

(v) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Maturity Analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flows</b>		
Less than one year	20.44	26.61
One to five years	80.10	96.36
More than five years	218.33	280.58
<b>Total undiscounted Lease Liability</b>	<b>318.87</b>	<b>403.55</b>
<b>Balances of Lease Liabilities</b>		
Non Current Lease Liability	126.58	150.17
Current Lease Liability	8.14	10.86
<b>Total Lease Liability</b>	<b>134.72</b>	<b>161.03</b>



39 Capital Management:

- For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company.
- The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise 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.
- The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalent and other balances with banks.
- The Company's net debt to total equity i.e. capital gearing ratio as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 was as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total borrowings (refer note 17 and 20)	1,924.69	1,720.60
Less: Cash and cash equivalent and Other balances with banks (refer note 10 and 11)	39.27	104.18
<b>Net Debt (a)</b>	<b>1,885.42</b>	<b>1,616.42</b>
<b>Total Equity (b)</b>	<b>3,047.76</b>	<b>2,149.93</b>
<b>Gearing ratio (a/b)</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.75</b>

40 Defined Benefit Plan

- The Company has made a provision in the Accounts for Gratuity based on Actuarial valuation. The particulars under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" furnished below are those which are relevant and available to the Company for respective periods.
  - In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company contributes to a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") for employees who have completed 5 years of service.
  - The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company.
  - The Gratuity plan is a funded plan (from FY 2023-24) and the Company makes contribution to LIC of India.
  - Gratuity is paid from entity as and when it becomes due and is paid as per the entity scheme for Gratuity.
  - Aforesaid post-employment benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Interest rate risk, salary risk, asset liability matching risk and mortality risk.
- 1. Interest rate risk:** A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.
  - 2. Salary risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.
  - 3. Asset Liability Matching Risk:** The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow, entity has to manage pay-out based on pay as you go basis from own funds.
  - 4. Mortality Risk:** Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>A. Change in the Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation</b>		
<b>Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the Year</b>	<b>18.01</b>	<b>12.81</b>
Interest Cost	1.58	0.93
Current Service Cost	6.32	2.68
Past Service Cost	10.77	-
Liability Transferred In/ Acquisitions	-	-
(Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-
(Gains)/ Losses on Curtailment	-	-
(Liabilities Extinguished on Settlement)	-	-
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	-	-
(Benefit Paid From the Fund)	(0.02)	-
The Effect Of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	(2.11)	0.77
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	(2.54)	0.82
<b>Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year</b>	<b>32.01</b>	<b>18.01</b>
<b>B. Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets</b>		
<b>Fair Value of Plan assets at the beginning of the Year</b>	<b>20.73</b>	<b>10.00</b>
Interest Income	1.45	0.72
Contributions by the Employer	11.60	9.98
Expected Contributions by the Employees	-	-
Expected Contributions by the Employees	-	-
(Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-
(Benefit Paid from the Fund)	(0.02)	-
(Assets Distributed on Settlements)	-	-
Effects of Asset Ceiling	-	-
The Effect of Changes In Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	0.14	0.03
<b>Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the year</b>	<b>33.90</b>	<b>20.73</b>
<b>C. Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet</b>		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year	(32.01)	(18.01)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the year	33.90	20.73
Funded Status (Surplus/ (Deficit))	1.89	2.72
<b>Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>2.72</b>
<b>D. Net Interest Cost</b>		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the Year	18.01	12.81
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the year	(20.73)	(10.00)
<b>Net Liability /Asset at the Beginning</b>	<b>(2.72)</b>	<b>2.81</b>
Interest Cost	1.58	0.93
(Interest Income)	(1.45)	(0.72)
<b>Net Interest Cost</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>E. Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss</b>		
Current Service Cost	6.32	2.68
Net Interest Cost	0.13	0.21
Past Service Cost	10.77	-
Expected Contributions by the Employees	-	-
(Gains)/Losses on Curtailments And Settlements	-	-
Net Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
<b>Expenses Recognized</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>2.89</b>
<b>F. Expenses Recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the year	(4.65)	1.59
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	(0.14)	(0.03)
Change in Asset Ceiling	-	-
<b>Net (Income)/Expense Recognized in OCI</b>	<b>(4.79)</b>	<b>1.56</b>



**G. Balance Sheet Reconciliation**

<b>Opening Net Liability</b>		
Expenses Recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(2.72)	2.81
Expenses Recognized in OCI	17.22	2.89
Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In	(4.79)	1.56
Net (Liability)/Asset Transfer Out	-	-
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	-	-
(Employer's Contribution)	(11.60)	(9.98)
<b>Net Liability/(Asset) Recognized in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>(1.89)</b>	<b>(2.72)</b>

**H. Assumptions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.48%	6.83%
Rate of Discounting	7.48%	6.83%
Rate of Salary Increase	7.00%	7.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

**I. Sensitivity Analysis**

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions</b>	<b>32.01</b>	<b>18.01</b>
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(3.06)	(1.87)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	3.63	2.25
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	3.55	2.22
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(3.06)	(1.89)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.05)	(0.14)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.03	0.14

- The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the Defined Benefit Obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.
- Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the Defined Benefit Obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.
- There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior.

**J. Maturity profile of Obligations**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting</b>		
1st Following Year	1.49	0.75
2nd Following Year	1.63	0.96
3rd Following Year	3.39	0.92
4th Following Year	1.74	1.58
5th Following Year	2.09	1.11
Sum of Years 6 To 10	11.12	5.71
Sum of Years 11 and above	65.26	36.93

**Impact of Labour Codes:**

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified provisions of the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, ('Labour Codes') which consolidate twenty-nine existing labour laws into a unified framework governing employee benefits during employment and postemployment. The Labour Codes, amongst other things introduces changes, including a uniform definition of wages and enhanced benefits relating to leave. The Company has assessed the financial implications of these changes which has resulted in increase in gratuity liability arising out of past service cost by Rs. 10.77 Millions. Considering the impact arising out of an enactment of the new legislation is an event of non-recurring nature, the company has presented this incremental amount as "Impact of Labour Codes" under "Exceptional Item" in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026. The company continues to monitor the developments pertaining to Labour Codes and will evaluate impact if any on the measurement of liability pertaining to employee benefits.

**41 Financial Instruments**

**Categories of financial instruments and level wise disclosure of fair value for financial instruments requiring fair value measurement**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3 — Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Given below is the category wise carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments (except for investments in subsidiary which is carried at historical cost):

As at March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Fair value measurement hierarchy level	Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised cost	Total Carrying value
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Investments	-	-	-	45.59	45.59
Loans*	-	-	-	56.52	56.52
Trade Receivables*	-	-	-	1,335.61	1,335.61
Cash and Cash Equivalents*	-	-	-	35.33	35.33
Other balances with banks*	-	-	-	3.94	3.94
Other financial assets*	-	-	-	87.27	87.27
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,564.26</b>	<b>1,564.26</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Long-term Borrowings	-	-	-	394.65	394.65
Short-term Borrowings*	-	-	-	1,530.04	1,530.04
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	134.73	134.73
Trade Payables*	-	-	-	405.50	405.50
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	-	215.64	215.64
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,680.56</b>	<b>2,680.56</b>



As at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Fair value measurement hierarchy level	Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised cost	Total Carrying value
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Investments	-	-	-	1.63	1.63
Loans*	-	-	-	111.44	111.44
Trade Receivables*	-	-	-	1,212.67	1,212.67
Cash and Cash Equivalents*	-	-	-	98.75	98.75
Other balances with banks*	-	-	-	5.43	5.43
Other financial assets*	-	-	-	76.26	76.26
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,506.18</b>	<b>1,506.18</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Long-term Borrowings	-	-	-	499.64	499.64
Short-term Borrowings*	-	-	-	1,220.96	1,220.96
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	161.03	161.03
Trade Payables*	-	-	-	336.12	336.12
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	-	41.92	41.92
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,259.67</b>	<b>2,259.67</b>

\* For assets and liabilities valued at amortised cost, the management has assessed that the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts determined as per amortised cost due to short term maturities of these instruments.

#### 42 Financial risk management objectives

- In the course of business, amongst others, the Company is exposed to several financial risks such as Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Commodity Price Risk and Foreign Currency Risk.
- These risks may be caused by the internal and external factors resulting into impairment of the assets of the Company causing adverse influence on the achievement of Company's strategies, operational and financial objectives, earning capacity and financial position.

##### A. Credit risk

- Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks.
- Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.
- Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk consist of trade receivables, cash & bank balances.

##### Trade Receivable:

- Credit risk on receivables is also mitigated, to some extent, by securing the same against letter of credit of reputed nationalised and private sector banks. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk.
- The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue trade receivables. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated. The Company has customary business practice for extending credits period & limit to customer based on their profile, financial position and their external rating etc.
- The credit period on sale of goods ranges from 0 to 90 days with or without security. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible allowance for bad and doubtful debts. Refer note 9A for ageing of trade receivable.
- The credit risk on cash & cash equivalent are insignificant as counterparties are banks or mutual funds with high credit ratings assigned by the rating agencies of international repute.

##### Movement in the expected credit loss allowance:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	12.56	9.47
Net measurement of loss allowance	4.85	3.09
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>17.41</b>	<b>12.56</b>
Add: Bad Debts recognised / (reversed) during the year	17.24	(0.49)
<b>Amount Recognised in Profit and Loss</b>	<b>22.09</b>	<b>2.60</b>

##### B. Liquidity risk

- Liquidity Risk arises when the Company is unable to meet its short term financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Company maintains adequate liquidity in the system so as to meet its all financial liabilities timely, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. In addition to this, the Company's overall financial position is strong so as to meet any eventuality of liquidity tightness.
- A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through continued support from trade creditors, lenders and equity contributions.
- The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments.

##### As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (refer note 17 and 20) #	1,530.04	394.65	-	1,924.69
Trade Payables	405.50	-	-	405.50
Lease liabilities #	20.44	80.10	218.33	318.87
Other financial liabilities (current) #	215.64	-	-	215.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,171.62</b>	<b>474.75</b>	<b>218.33</b>	<b>2,864.70</b>
# excluding future interest				

##### As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (refer note 17 and 20) #	1,220.96	499.64	-	1,720.60
Trade Payables	336.12	-	-	336.12
Lease liabilities #	26.61	96.36	280.58	403.55
Other financial liabilities (current) #	41.92	-	-	41.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,625.61</b>	<b>596.00</b>	<b>280.58</b>	<b>2,502.19</b>
# excluding future interest				



**C. 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.
- The borrowings of the Company are denominated in rupees with a mix of floating and fixed interest rate and is subject to interest rate risk on account of any fluctuation in the base prime lending rate (BPLR) fixed by the banks. Every fluctuation in the BPLR of the bank either on the higher or lower side will result into financial loss or gain to the company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed rate borrowings	8.28	13.38
Floating rate borrowings	1,916.42	1,707.22
Lease liabilities (refer note 38)	134.73	161.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,059.43</b>	<b>1,881.63</b>

**Sensitivity analysis**

Sensitivity of profit and equity on a possible change in interest rate upto 100 bps on variable rate borrowing outstanding is as under:

Particulars	Profit / (Loss)	
	1% increase	1% decrease
Floating rate borrowings as at March 31, 2026	(18.12)	18.12
Floating rate borrowings as at March 31, 2025	(16.55)	16.55

**D. Commodity price risk**

- The main raw materials which company procures are global commodities and their prices are to a great extent linked to the movement of crude prices directly or indirectly.
- The pricing policy of the company's final product is structured in such a way that any change in price of raw materials is passed on to the customers in the final product however, with a time lag which mitigates the raw material price risk.
- With regard to the finished products, the company has been operating in a global competitive environment which continues to keep downward pressure on the prices and the volumes of the products.
- In order to combat this situation, the company formulated manifold plans and strategies to develop new customers & focus on new innovative products. In addition, it has also been focusing on improvement in product quality and productivity. With these measures, company counters the competition and consequently commodity price risk.

**E. Foreign currency risk**

- The company is exposed to the foreign currency risk from transactions & translation. Transactional exposures are arising from the transactions entered into foreign currency. Management keeps a close watch of the maturity of the financial assets in foreign currency and payment obligations of the financial liabilities.

(i) The carrying amount of the company's material foreign currency dominated monetary Assets and Liabilities at the end of the reporting period is as below:

Particulars	Monetary assets	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
USD	14.23	10.58
EURO	0.29	0.06
GBP	0.06	0.01

Particulars	Monetary liabilities	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
USD	0.17	0.20
EURO	1.27	-
GBP	-	-

Following Table Summaries approximate gain / (loss) on Company's Profit before tax on account of appreciation and depreciation of underlying foreign currencies of the above table.

Particulars	Effect on profit before tax	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Closing USD rate (in Rs.)	94.84	85.58
Closing EURO rate (in Rs.)	109.00	92.32
Closing GBP rate (in Rs.)	125.51	110.74
5% appreciation	61.67	44.72
5% depreciation	(61.67)	(44.72)

**(ii) Details of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure**

- The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under:

As at March 31, 2026

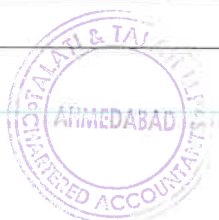
Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in Rs.
Trade payables	USD	0.17	16.34
	EUR	1.27	138.53
Trade receivables	USD	12.17	1,153.87
	EUR	0.29	31.78
	GBP	0.06	6.91
Loan to Wholly Owned Subsidiary	USD	0.06	5.97
Loan to Joint Venture	USD	2.00	189.67

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in Rs.
Trade payables	USD	0.20	17.86
Trade receivables	USD	10.51	896.28
	EUR	0.06	4.64
	GBP	0.01	1.39
Loan to Wholly Owned Subsidiary	USD	0.06	5.38

**43 Segment reporting**

- Segments are identified in line with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 108 "Operating Segments" taking into consideration the internal organization and management structure.
- Operating Segments are components of the Company whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the and assesses its performance and for which discrete information is available.
- The operating segment of the Company is identified to be manufacturing of "Packaging products" and the CODM reviews business performance at an overall Company level as one segment. Hence no separate disclosure is provided.



**Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)**

CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847

**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements****(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)****44 Related Party Disclosures**

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" has been set out below. Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by the management and information available with the Company.

**A. Subsidiary/Jointly Controlled Entity**

<b>Name of entity</b>	<b>Type of relationship</b>
Knack Packaging (SA) PTY Ltd	Subsidiary
Sayem Knack SA DE CV <sup>1</sup>	Jointly Controlled Entity

**B. Director or Key Managerial Personnel:**

<b>Name of Director or KMP</b>	<b>Type of relationship</b>
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	Managing Director
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	Whole time Director
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	Whole time Director
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	Director (upto July 18, 2025)
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	Director (upto July 18, 2025)
Deepti Sharma	Independent Director (w.e.f. July 18, 2025)
Rajnish Magan	Independent Director (w.e.f. July 18, 2025)
Vittaladevini S Balaji	Independent Director (w.e.f. July 18, 2025)
Ajay Kumar Dubey	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. July 01, 2025)
Saloni Ghanshyambhai Hurkat	Company Secretary (w.e.f. April 04, 2025)

**C. Relative of Director or Key Managerial Personnel/HUF:**

<b>Name of Relative</b>	<b>Type of relationship</b>
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	HUF of Director
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel	HUF of KMP
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	HUF of Director (upto July 18, 2025)
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	HUF of Director
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	HUF of Director
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	HUF of Director (upto July 18, 2025)
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel	Relative of KMP
Dahiben Keshavlal Patel	Relative of KMP
Kamlaben Ambalal Patel	Relative of KMP
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	Relative of KMP
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	Relative of KMP
Savitaben Tulsibhai Patel	Relative of KMP
Shital Alpesh Patel	Relative of KMP
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	Relative of KMP
Patel Jay Pravinkumar	Relative of KMP
Patel Ansh Kamlesh	Relative of KMP
Jayshree Satishkumar Patel	Relative of KMP
Tithi Alpesh Patel	Relative of KMP
Ishita Dhavalkumar Patel	Relative of KMP
Palak Jay Patel	Relative of KMP
Patel Ravi Kamlesh	Relative of KMP

**D. Enterprises over which KMP or Relatives of KMP have significant influence**

Knack Energy Private Limited	Arbuda Stone Private Limited
Knack Flexipack LLP	Nest Developers (Nest Residency)
Knack Flexipack	Nest Pashupati Infra
Knack Polymers	Pashupati Nest Buildcon
Knack Technopack	Anantam Infra
Your Travel Buddy	Nest Pashupati Developers
Knack International Private Limited	Nest Infrastructure
Arbuda Quarry	Arbuda Stone Industries
ADP Packaging Private Limited	Mark Enterpirse (Partnership)
Nest infra	Arbuda Minerals
Knack Packaging (Partnership)	

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> The Company entered into a joint venture agreement on April 28, 2025, with "Sacos Y Empaques Internacionales S.A. de C.V." (holding 40% interest) and "Mauricio Ferretis Diaz Infante" (holding 10% interest) to establish a jointly controlled entity named Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V., in which the Company holds a 50% ownership interest. Sacos Y Empaques Internacionales S.A. de C.V. a key strategic customer of the Company is engaged in the manufacture of packaging products in Mexico and is not a publicly listed entity. On August 6, 2025, the Company fulfilled its capital commitment of USD 0.5 Million towards the jointly controlled entity. Subsequently, on December 30, 2025, the equity interests held by "Sacos Y Empaques Internacionales S.A. de C.V." and "Mauricio Ferretis Diaz Infante" in the joint venture were transferred to "Bessher Holding S.A.P.I. de C.V." The said transfer was duly approved by the shareholders of the joint venture. Post transfer Company is holding 50% interest and Bessher Holding S.A.P.I. de C.V. is holding 50% interest.

<sup>3</sup> The Company has incorporated, Knack Packaging (FZC) SPC, in Oman on September 15, 2025. The entity did not commence any business operations, no bank account was opened and no funds were remitted by the Company towards subscription of share capital or for any other purpose. Subsequently, the company initiated the process of closure of above entity in March, 2026 and the entity was placed under liquidation on May 24, 2026 in the official gazette.

**Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)**

CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

**E. Transactions with related parties**

Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries & Joint Venture		Enterprises over which KMP or Relatives of KMP have		Key managerial personnel and their relatives / HUF		Total	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
<b>Sale of Product</b>								
Knack Packaging (SA) PTY Ltd	267.24	256.55	-	-	-	-	267.24	256.55
Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V.	23.37	-	-	-	-	-	23.37	-
Knack Energy Private Limited	-	-	0.79	1.35	-	-	0.79	1.35
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	8.53	5.10	-	-	8.53	5.10
Knack Polymers	-	-	16.28	18.16	-	-	16.28	18.16
Knack Technopack	-	-	15.02	9.87	-	-	15.02	9.87
Knack International Private Limited	-	-	31.56	-	-	-	31.56	-
<b>Sale of Service</b>								
Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V.	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-
<b>Sale of Asset</b>								
Knack International Private Limited	-	-	0.78	-	-	-	0.78	-
<b>Job Work Income</b>								
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	0.50	0.63	-	-	0.50	0.63
Knack Polymers	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	0.23	-
Knack Technopack	-	-	0.30	0.09	-	-	0.30	0.09
<b>Sale of RODTEP license</b>								
Knack Energy Private Limited	-	-	7.71	11.40	-	-	7.71	11.40
<b>Purchases</b>								
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	21.58	35.76	-	-	21.58	35.76
Knack Polymers	-	-	0.92	68.77	-	-	0.92	68.77
Knack Technopack	-	-	93.62	46.46	-	-	93.62	46.46
Arbuda Minerals	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-
<b>Job work expense</b>								
Knack Energy Private Limited	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	0.44
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	0.00	5.87	-	-	0.00	5.87
Knack Polymers	-	-	1.93	0.48	-	-	1.93	0.48
Knack Technopack	-	-	0.09	0.68	-	-	0.09	0.68
<b>Purchase of Assets</b>								
Knack Energy Private Limited	-	-	117.73	36.53	-	-	117.73	36.53
<b>Travelling expense</b>								
Your Travel Buddy	-	-	6.87	2.73	-	-	6.87	2.73
<b>Payment made on behalf of related party</b>								
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.08	-
Knack Energy Private Limited	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.09	-
Knack International Private Limited	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02	-



Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)

CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries & Joint Venture		Enterprises over which KMP or Relatives of KMP have		Key managerial personnel and their relatives / HUF		Total	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
<b>Remuneration</b>								
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	16.50	27.00	16.50	27.00
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	-	-	-	-	-	20.40	-	20.40
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	17.00	20.40	17.00	20.40
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	16.50	27.00	16.50	27.00
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	25.20	-	25.20
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	0.90
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	0.90
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	1.80
Ishita Dhavalkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	0.36
Patel Jay Pravinkumar	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	2.10
Palak Jay Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	0.21
Patel Ravi Kamlesh	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	-	1.20
Shital Alpesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	1.80
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	0.90
Ajay Kumar Dubey	-	-	-	-	5.35	-	5.35	-
Saloni Ghanshyambhai Hurkat	-	-	-	-	0.82	-	0.82	-
<b>Rent</b>								
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	-	-	-	-	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	1.55	1.50	1.55	1.50
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.02
Kamlaben Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.60
Savitaben Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	0.96	1.56	0.96	1.56
Shital Alpesh Patel	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.02
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	-	-	-	-	1.55	1.50	1.55	1.50
<b>Security Deposits given</b>								
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	5.10	-	5.10
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	9.90	-	9.90
Shital Alpesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	9.90	-	9.90
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	5.10	-	5.10
Savitaben Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
<b>Security Deposits received back</b>								
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	-	1.28
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	-	2.48
Shital Alpesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	-	2.48
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	-	1.28
<b>Advance Given</b>								
Knack Technopack	-	-	75.00	-	-	-	75.00	-
Mark Enterprise (Partnership)	-	-	9.90	-	-	-	9.90	-
Knack Polymers	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	20.00	-
<b>Capital Advance Given</b>								
Knack Energy Private Limited	-	-	49.86	-	-	-	49.86	-
<b>Loans given</b>								
Knack Technopack	-	-	-	55.66	-	-	-	55.66
Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V.	182.18	-	-	-	-	-	182.18	-
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	80.00	-	-	-	80.00	-
<b>Loans received back</b>								
Knack Technopack	-	-	-	55.66	-	-	-	55.66
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	45.00	-	-	-	45.00	-
<b>Interest Income Earned</b>								
Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V.	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	-
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	0.42	-
Knack Technopack	-	-	-	0.66	-	-	-	0.66



Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847  
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements  
(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries & Joint Venture		Enterprises over which KMP or Relatives of KMP have		Key managerial personnel and their relatives / HUF		Total	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
<b>Loans taken</b>								
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	45.04	-	45.04
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	-	-	-	-	-	61.66	-	61.66
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	111.93	-	111.93
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	45.39	-	45.39
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	99.45	-	99.45
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	2.45	-	2.45
Kamlaben Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	2.77	-	2.77
Patel Jay Pravinkumar	-	-	-	-	-	11.58	-	11.58
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	6.66	-	6.66
Dahiben Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11
Jayshree Satishbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	17.71	-	17.71
Savitaben Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	1.91	-	1.91
Shital Alpesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	7.31	-	7.31
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	4.33	-	4.33
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.64	-	0.64
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	3.53	-	3.53
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	0.61
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.78	-	0.78
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	0.45
<b>Loans repaid</b>								
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	50.78	-	50.78
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	-	-	-	-	-	75.04	-	75.04
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	124.11	-	124.11
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	47.54	-	47.54
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	116.84	-	116.84
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	9.29	-	9.29
Kamlaben Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	5.29	-	5.29
Patel Jay Pravinkumar	-	-	-	-	-	12.58	-	12.58
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	10.07	-	10.07
Dahiben Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	8.21	-	8.21
Jayshree Satishbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	5.47	-	5.47
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	21.80	-	21.80
Savitaben Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	2.64	-	2.64
Shital Alpesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	7.61	-	7.61
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	8.29	-	8.29
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	3.73	-	3.73
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	5.53	-	5.53
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	4.72	-	4.72
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	2.67	-	2.67
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	1.19	-	1.19
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	9.87	-	9.87
<b>Interest expense</b>								
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.60
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	0.62
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	0.81
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	-	1.04
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	0.48
Kamlaben Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
Patel Jay Pravinkumar	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.12
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11
Dahiben Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
Jayshree Satishbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	0.31
Savitaben Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11
Shital Alpesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	-	0.29
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.30
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	0.26
Ambalal Keshavlal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.25
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	-	0.43
<b>Advance received back</b>								
Mark Enterprise (Partnership)	-	-	11.70	-	-	-	11.70	-
Knack Technopack	-	-	75.00	-	-	-	75.00	-
Knack Polymers	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	20.00	-



Knack Packaging Limited (formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847  
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements  
(All amount in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries & Joint Venture		Enterprises over which KMP or Relatives of KMP have		Key managerial personnel and their relatives / HUF		Total	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
<b>Tours and Travel Expense</b>								
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	6.29	-	6.29	-
Kamlaben Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.55	-
Savitaben Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.55	-
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	0.36	-
<b>Director's Sitting Fees</b>								
Vittala Devini S. Balaji	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.60	-
Rajnish Magan	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	0.66	-
Deepti Sharma	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	-
<b>Independent Director Commission</b>								
Vittala Devini S. Balaji	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	0.39	-
Rajnish Magan	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	0.31	-
Deepti Sharma	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	0.47	-

**C. Balance with related parties**

Nature of balances	Subsidiaries & Joint Venture		Enterprises over which KMP or Relatives of KMP have		Key managerial personnel and their relatives / HUF		Total	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
<b>Trade receivables</b>								
Knack Packaging (SA) PTY Ltd	50.96	120.46	-	-	-	-	50.96	120.46
Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V.	23.74	-	-	-	-	-	23.74	-
Knack Technopack	-	-	0.63	0.00	-	-	0.63	0.00
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	0.82	0.15	-	-	0.82	0.15
Knack Energy Private Limited	-	-	-	11.62	-	-	-	11.62
Knack Polymers	-	-	1.94	-	-	-	1.94	-
Knack International Private Limited	-	-	38.03	-	-	-	38.03	-
<b>Advance From customer</b>								
Knack Polymers	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
<b>Trade payables</b>								
Knack Technopack	-	-	7.63	-	-	-	7.63	-
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.08	-
Your Travel Buddy	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.09	-
<b>Advance To vendor</b>								
Mark Enterprise (Partnership)	-	-	-	1.80	-	-	-	1.80
Knack Energy Private Limited	-	-	-	78.96	-	-	-	78.96
<b>Loans and Advances</b>								
Knack Packaging (SA) PTY Ltd	5.97	5.38	-	-	-	-	5.97	5.38
Sayem Knack S.A. de C.V.	192.37	-	-	-	-	-	192.37	-
Knack Flexipack LLP	-	-	35.42	-	-	-	35.42	-
<b>Security Deposits</b>								
Dharmisthaben Pravinbhai Patel	-	-	-	-	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83
Divyaben Rashminkumar Patel	-	-	-	-	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43
Shital Alpesh Patel	-	-	-	-	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43
Shitalben Kamlesh Patel	-	-	-	-	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83
Savitaben Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
Patel Kamlesh Ambalal	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
Rashminbhai Tulsibhai Patel	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
Tulsibhai Keshavlal Patel	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	-
<b>Outstanding Salary</b>								
Ajay Kumar Dubey	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38	-
Saloni Ghanshyambhai Hurkat	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-

**D. Terms and conditions for 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.





**46 Supplier Finance Arrangement (SFA)**

**A) Terms and Conditions:**

The Company has entered into supplier finance arrangements through purchase bill discounting facilities sanctioned by banks as a sub-limit of its working capital cash credit facilities. Under these arrangements, participating suppliers are paid by the bank on or near the invoice due date and the Company settles the obligation with the bank on deferred credit terms.

The arrangements are used primarily for procurement of inventories/raw materials from suppliers having immediate payment terms. The arrangements extend the Company's payment cycle up to 120 days from invoice date. Such facilities are secured and carry finance charges at rates linked to the underlying banking arrangements. The Company has provided collateral/ security to the bank.

Company has presented the liabilities arising to bank under short-term borrowings in the balance sheet since, upon settlement of supplier dues by the bank, The Company has derecognised the original trade payables relating to the arrangement and subsequently the Company has an obligation to repay the bank under financing terms.

**B) Particulars of supplier finance arrangements are as follows:**

**Carrying Amount of Financial Liabilities:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Financial Liabilities classified under 'Short Term Borrowings'	51.13	501.43
(ii) Out of (i), amount received by suppliers from bank	51.13	501.43

**Payment Terms:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Liabilities that are part of the arrangements	0 days	0 days
(i) Comparable trade payables that are not part of the arrangements	0-45 days	0-45 days

There is no effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities disclosed above.

The Company monitors liquidity risk associated with such arrangements as part of its working capital management process. The withdrawal or non-renewal of such facilities may impact short-term liquidity management.

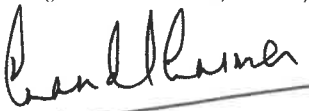


47 Additional Regulatory Information as required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

- a) Title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose deeds are held in the name of the Company.
- b) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous years.
- c) Except disclosed in Note 44, the company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties, other than subsidiary and joint venture, either severally or jointly with any other person.
- d) The Company does not have any intangible assets under development.
- e) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- f) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- g) The Company did not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- h) During the year there were no charges or satisfaction of charges yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond statutory period.
- i) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- j) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
- k) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall
- (i) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- l) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- m) During the year the Company is not having any unrecorded transactions that are surrendered or disclosed as income during tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961) and there is no previously unrecorded income and related assets that have been properly recorded in the books of accounts during the year.
- n) The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions that are used for any other purpose other than the specific purpose for which it was taken at the reporting balance sheet date.
- o) The company does not have any investment property during any reporting period, the disclosure related to fair value of investment property is not applicable.
- p) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- q) The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- r) There are no significant events after the reporting period except disclosed in financial statements.
- s) Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification.
- t) Disclosures that are not applicable to the Company have not been presented in the standalone financial statements.


The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report  
For Talati & Talati LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 110758W/W100377)

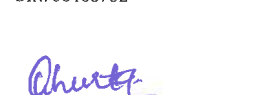
  
CA Anand Sharma  
Partner  
Membership Number: 129033

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Knack Packaging Limited  
(formerly known as Knack Packaging Private Limited)  
CIN : U25200GJ2013PLC073847

  
Alpesh Tulsibhai Patel  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN: 06380254

  
Pravinkumar Ambalal Patel  
Whole Time Director  
DIN: 06468752

  
Ajay Kumar Dubey  
Chief Financial Officer

  
Saloni Ghanshyambhai Hurkat  
Company Secretary  
ACS : A67713

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026



Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : June 11, 2026

