

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Horizon Packs Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Horizon Packs Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



Regd. Office: 19, Esplanade Mansions, 14 Government Place East, Kolkata 700069, West Bengal, India.

Lodha & Co (ICAI Reg. No. 301051E) a Partnership Firm was converted into Lodha & Co LLP
(Identification No. ACE-5752) a Limited Liability Partnership with effect from December 27, 2023

Kolkata Mumbai New Delhi Chennai Hyderabad Jaipur

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position/state of affairs, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:



- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of The Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the rules").
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, references is made to our remarks in paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the rules.
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No. 35 to the financial statements;
- ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Indian accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31st March, 2025.
- iv.
 - a) The management has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - b) The management has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above as required by Rule 11 (e) of Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, contain any material mis-statement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year, accordingly the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and written representations received from the management, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts during the year 31st March 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and operated throughout the year except (a) audit trail is not enabled at the database level; (b) at application level change log (insertion log) is not enabled for relevant financial tables and (c)



for privileged access to make direct changes to audit trail setting through a common credential. Further, during the course of audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

- i) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For LODHA & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 301051E/ E300284



(Shyamal Kumar)

Partner

Membership No. 509325

UDIN: 25509325BMINTRE58L9



Place: New Delhi

Date: 08th May, 2025

ANNEXURE "A" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2025.

- i (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right of use assets.
- (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 Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its Property, Plant and Equipment. As per the programme certain Property, Plant and Equipment have been verified during the year, based on information and records provided, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company), disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment, Right to use assets, Capital work-in progress and investment property are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and records provided, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) As per the physical verification program, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. Discrepancies noticed were not of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account have been properly adjusted.
- (b) According to information provided and explanation given to us, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns/ statements filled by the company with such banks are generally in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the company of the respective quarters except for the following:-



(Rs. In Lakhs)						
Name of the Bank	Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned	Quarter ended	Amount disclosed as per quarterly return/ statement	Amount as per books of account	Difference	Reason for variance
Citi Bank & HDFC Bank [#]	12,500.00	June 30, 2024	23,735.61	16,803.75	6,931.86	Difference is to the extent of Trade Payable which has not been considered while submitting the provisional returns to the Banks.
		September 30, 2024	24,853.30	18,293.46	6,559.84	
		December 31, 2024	23,403.69	17,648.01	5,755.68	
		March 31, 2025	23,951.18	18,000.21	5,950.97	

[#]First Pari-passu charge on entire current assets, First Pari-passu charge on entire movable fixed assets except exclusively funded by other lender term loan, Demand Promissory Note and Letter of continuity.

iii.

- (a) The Company has made investments in mutual fund units but not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (a) and (b) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In respect of investments made, the terms and conditions are not prejudicial to the company's interest. Hence, reporting under 3(iii) (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities, hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposit from public. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under the sections 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, hence reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. (a) According to the records of the Company, the Company is generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities to the extent applicable and



there were no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

- (b) According to the records and information & explanations given to us, details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2025 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of The Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to which amount relates to	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Services Tax	13.35 391.52	2018-2019 2019-2020	First Appellate Authority Chennai High Court
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1,063.87 699.62	2017-2018 2019-2020	Income Tax Appellate Authority (ITAT)

(Refer Note no. 35 in financial statements)

- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint ventures during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint ventures during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- xi. (a) Based on the audit procedures performed and on the basis of information and explanations provided by the management, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations and records made available by the management of the Company and audit procedures performed, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and till date in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv. On the basis of records made available to us and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable. As per the information and representation provided by the management, there are Two CIC within the group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016).
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that



Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company and/ or certificate with respect to meeting financial obligations by the Company as and when they fall due. 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. (a) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there is no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- xxi. The Company is not required to prepare Consolidated financial statements hence reporting under this clause is not required.

For LODHA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 301051E/ E300284



(Shyamal Kumar)

Partner

Membership No. 509325

UDIN: 25509325BMINTR58L9

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08th May, 2025

**Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditor’s report of even date on the Financial Statements of Horizon Packs Private Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2025
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Horizon Packs Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31st March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Director of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘ICAI’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2025, 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 LODHA & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 301051E/ E300284



(Shyamal Kumar)

Partner

Membership No. 509325

UDIN: 25509325 BMINT R5819

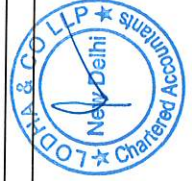


Place: New Delhi

Dated: 08th May, 2025

Financials Results for the quarter and year ended Mar 31, 2025

Sl. No.		Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended		(Rs in Lakhs)
			31.03.2025	31.12.2024	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	
			(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	
1		REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (GROSS)	18,008.87	16,952.90	16,383.10	72,219.32	66,746.59	
		(a) REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (NET)	18,006.81	16,952.51	16,381.06	72,211.58	66,740.40	
		(b) OTHER INCOME	460.68	145.60	209.45	931.44	508.85	
		TOTAL INCOME (1) (a+b)	18,467.49	17,098.11	16,590.51	73,143.02	67,249.25	
2		EXPENSES						
		(a) COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED	13,553.61	12,618.61	11,140.93	53,634.34	46,831.12	
		(b) (INCREASE)/ DECREASE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS & STOCK IN TRADE	(90.88)	16.86	220.49	(299.26)	329.21	
		(c) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES	1,443.38	1,401.94	1,453.17	5,915.00	5,708.10	
		(d) FINANCE COST	14.27	18.15	10.88	43.91	79.47	
		(e) DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION EXPENSES	385.11	408.15	(674.20)	1,432.37	1,112.80	
		(f) OTHER EXPENSES;						
		(i) POWER & FUEL	534.69	498.06	573.80	2,181.83	2,264.98	
		(ii) OTHERS	1,405.62	1,292.66	2,225.28	6,153.73	5,536.06	
		TOTAL EXPENSES (2)	17,245.80	16,254.43	14,950.35	69,061.92	61,861.75	
		PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST & DEPRECIATION (EBITDA)	1,621.07	1,269.98	976.84	5,557.38	6,579.77	
3		PROFIT BEFORE TAX (1-2)	1,221.69	843.68	1,640.16	4,081.10	5,387.50	
4		TAX EXPENSES						
		- CURRENT TAX	208.04	127.11	151.53	889.99	1,193.95	
		- PROVISION/ (CREDIT) FOR DEFERRED TAX	119.48	127.71	334.75	360.24	356.81	
		- SHORT/(EXCESS) PROVISION FOR TAX RELATED TO EARLIER YEARS (NET)	5.56	(43.48)	4.41	(37.92)	4.41	
5		NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD (3-4)	888.61	632.34	1,149.47	2,868.79	3,832.34	
6		OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
		(i) REMEASUREMENT GAIN/ (LOSS) ON DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS	(5.27)	-	(4.82)	(5.27)	(4.82)	
		(ii) TAX ON (i) ABOVE	1.33	-	1.21	1.33	1.21	
		(iii) EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	
		(iv) TAX ON (iii) ABOVE	-	-	-	-	-	



Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2025	31.12.2024	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
7	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS (5+6) (AFTER TAX)	884.67	632.34	1,145.86	2,864.85	3,828.73
8	PAID UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (FACE VALUE RS. 10/-)	31,675.40	31,675.40	31,675.40	31,675.40	31,675.40
9	OTHER EQUITY				14,564.19	11,699.36
10	EARNINGS PER SHARE (FACE VALUE RS. 10/- PER SHARE) (EPS FOR THE PERIOD NOT ANNUALISED)					
	(A) BASIC (In Rs.)	0.28	0.20	0.36	0.91	1.21
	(B) DILUTED (In Rs.)	0.28	0.20	0.36	0.91	1.21

*Read with Notes given below

Notes:

- 1 JK Paper Ltd. acquired 85% Equity shares of the Company on 12th December, 2022 and subsequently acquired balance 15% equity shares post which Company has become Wholly Owned Subsidiary of JK Paper Ltd w.e.f. 17th May, 2024.
- 2 This Statement is prepared by the Management pursuant to the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Results of the Holding Company. The Holding Company being listed, is required to comply with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("Listing Obligations").
- 3 These financial results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at meeting held on 8th May, 2025



Place : New Delhi
Date : May 08, 2025

For and on behalf of
For Horizon Packs Private Limited

Pavan Kumar Suri
Director
DIN : 02189913



(Signature)

A S Mehta
Director
DIN - 00030694

HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

		(Rs in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
		INR	INR
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant And Equipment	3	17,682.69	16,300.87
Right of Use Asset	3	535.74	231.93
Goodwill		1,312.28	1,312.28
Intangible Assets	3	6.45	12.46
Capital work in Progress	3	9.75	-
Financial assets			
Other Financial Assets	4	227.76	223.17
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	5	178.39	2,601.48
Other Non Current Assets	7	36.31	300.58
		19,989.37	20,982.77
Current assets			
Inventories	8	7,085.16	6,272.45
Financial assets			
Investments	9	9,033.80	7,141.75
Trade Receivables	10	16,789.85	15,253.44
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	714.94	444.87
Loans	12	12.10	4.69
Other Financial Assets	13	74.11	12.93
Other Current Assets	14	120.21	184.80
		33,830.17	29,314.93
		53,819.54	50,297.70
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	15	31,675.40	31,675.40
Other Equity	16		
- Other Equity		14,564.19	11,699.36
		46,239.59	43,374.76
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
- Borrowings	17	-	19.49
- Lease Liabilities	18	283.68	122.06
Provisions	19	-	36.60
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	6	635.83	276.92
		919.51	455.07



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
		INR	INR
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities:			
- Borrowings	20	-	40.01
- Lease Liabilities	21	264.50	110.99
- Trade Payables	22		
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises; and		621.61	798.52
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors Other Than Micro And Small Enterprises		5,253.18	4,619.37
- Other Financial Liabilities	23	350.26	430.35
Provisions	24	40.21	64.56
Other Current Liabilities	25	130.68	404.07
		6,660.44	6,467.87
Total Equity and Liabilities		53,819.54	50,297.70
Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Lodha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 301051E/ E300284


Shyamal Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 509325



Place : New Delhi
Date : May 08, 2025

For and on behalf of
For Horizon Packs Private Limited


Pavan Kumar Suri
Director
DIN : 02189913


Amit Dokania
Chief Finance Officer


A. S. Mehta
Director
DIN : 00030694


Preeti Sharma
Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 08, 2025



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
		INR	INR
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	26	72,211.58	66,740.40
Other income	27	931.44	508.85
Total Income		73,143.02	67,249.25
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	28	53,634.34	46,831.12
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress	29	(299.26)	329.21
Employee benefits expense	30	5,915.00	5,708.10
Finance costs	32	43.91	79.47
Depreciation and amortization Expenses	33	1,432.37	1,112.80
Operating and other expenses	31	8,335.56	7,801.05
TOTAL EXPENSES (II)		69,061.92	61,861.75
Profit Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation And Amortisation (EBITDA)		5,557.38	6,579.77
Profit before tax	(I-II)	4,081.10	5,387.50
Tax expense			
Current tax		889.99	1,193.95
Provision/ ((Credit) for Deferred Tax		360.24	356.81
Adjustment of Tax Relating to Earlier Periods		(37.92)	4.41
Profit For The Year		2,868.79	3,832.33
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
(i) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(5.27)	(4.82)
(ii) Income tax relating to above items		1.33	1.21
		(3.94)	(3.61)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of tax)		(3.94)	(3.61)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)		2,864.85	3,828.72
Earning per Equity Shares Face value of Rs 10 each	34		
(Basic and Diluted EPS) (In Rs.)		0.91	1.21

Material Accounting Policies

2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Lodha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No: 301051E/ E300284

Shyamal Kumar

Partner

Membership No. 509325



Place : New Delhi

Date : May 08, 2025

For and on behalf of

For Horizon Packs Private Limited

Pavan Kumar Suri

Director

DIN : 02189913

Amit Dokania

Chief Finance Officer

Place : New Delhi

Date : May 08, 2025

A. S. Mehta

Director

DIN : 00030694

Preeti Sharma

Company Secretary



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as on April 1, 2020	33,89,66,629	33,896.66
Add: Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Less: Buyback of shares	(2,22,12,630)	(2,221.26)
Balance as on April 1, 2021	31,67,53,999	31,675.40
Add: Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Less: Buyback of shares	-	-
Balance as on April 1, 2022	31,67,53,999	31,675.40
Add: Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Less: Buyback of shares	-	-
Balance as on April 1, 2023	31,67,53,999	31,675.40
Add: Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Less: Buyback of shares	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2023	31,67,53,999	31,675.40
Add: Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Less: Buyback of shares	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2024	31,67,53,999	31,675.40
Add: Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Less: Buyback of shares	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2025	31,67,53,999	31,675.40

B. Other equity

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Other equity		
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as on April 1, 2023	2,221.26	5,649.36	7,870.62
Profit for the year	-	3,832.33	3,832.33
Other Comprehensive income (Net of taxes)	-	(3.61)	(3.61)
Fair value of financial assets	-	-	-
Balance as on April 1, 2024	2,221.26	9,478.08	11,699.36
Profit for the year	-	2,868.79	2,868.79
Other Comprehensive income (Net of taxes)	-	(3.94)	(3.94)
Balance as on March 31, 2025	2,221.26	12,342.93	14,564.19

As per our report of even date

For Lodha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No: 301051E/ E300284

Shyamal Kumar

Partner

Membership No. 509325



Place : New Delhi

Date : May 08, 2025

For and on behalf of

For Horizon Packs Private Limited

Pavan Kumar Suri

Director

DIN : 02189913

Amit Dokania

Chief Finance Officer

Place : New Delhi

Date : May 08, 2025

A. S. Mehta

Director

DIN : 00030694

Preeti Sharma

Company Secretary



Horizon Packs Private Limited
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1 - BACKGROUND AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Horizon Packs Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on August 20, 2001 as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is located in Ashford Centre, 2nd Floor, Shankar Rao Naram Marg, Lower Parel (West), Delisle Road, Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400013

The company operates in the business of manufacturing of Corrugated boxes, Corrugated sheet, and other Packaging related work.

Horizon Packs Private Limited has become wholly owned subsidiary company of J K Paper Ltd. ('Holding Company') with effect from May 17, 2024 as a result of transfer of balance equity shares by Promoters/ Shareholders pursuant to Share Purchase and Shareholders Agreement.

Note 2 A - MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS:

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financials Statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements.

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also its functional currency

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. This is based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as up to twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Approval of Financial Statements:

The Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 8, 2025

2.2 Use of estimate and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

2.3 Summary of Material accounting policies

(a) Business combinations

Business combinations involving entities under common control are accounted for using the "pooling of interest method". At the acquisition date, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at carrying value. The net assets of the transferor entity or business is accounted at their carrying amounts on the date of the acquisition subject to necessary adjustments required to harmonise accounting policies. Any excess or shortfall of the consideration paid over the share capital of transferor entity or business is recognised as capital reserve under equity.

In case of business combinations does not involving entities under common control, the above policy does not apply. Business combinations where common control does not exist are accounted for using the "Acquisition method". At the acquisition date, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at fair value. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition date fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value at acquisition date and includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. However, deferred tax asset or liability and any liability or asset relating to employee benefit arrangements arising from a business combination are measured and recognized in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes' and Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', respectively



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Where the consideration transferred exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the excess is recorded as goodwill. Alternatively, in case of a bargain purchase wherein the consideration transferred is lower than the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the difference is recorded as a gain in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. The costs of acquisition except those relating to issue of equity or debt securities are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(b) Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured and amortised in accordance with the accounting treatment prescribed in the scheme which is in compliance and accordance with the accounting standards applicable to the Company as of the appointed date of the scheme

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Measurement at recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies as an asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment separately, if the part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of that item of property, plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining item.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Cost includes cost of replacing a part of a plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Expenses directly attributable to new manufacturing facility during its construction period are capitalized if the recognition criteria are met.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Costs in nature of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the Derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

(d) Capital work in progress and Capital advances

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

(e) Depreciation:

Depreciation on each part of an item of property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method over their useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013

- Cost of leasehold land over the period of lease term.
- In case of pre-owned assets, the useful life is estimated on a case to case basis.
- Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment added/disposed off/ discarded during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/disposal/discarding.

The useful lives, residual values of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(f) Intangible Assets:

Measurement at recognition

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets arising on acquisition of business are measured at fair value as at date of acquisition. Internally generated intangibles including research cost are not capitalized and the related expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Amortization:

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortized on a Straight Line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful life of intangible assets is mentioned below:

- Cost of Software capitalized is amortised over a period of three years.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the Derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(g) Impairment

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization and assets representing investments in subsidiary and associate companies are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortization expense. Impairment losses, on assets other than goodwill are reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

(h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer involving single performance obligation, which is generally at the time of dispatch as per the contract. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price net of returns allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold is net of variable consideration on account of various trade discounts, volume rebates and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Contract balances:

Contract assets:

Trade receivables:

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (m) financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities:

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods 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 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.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment has been established.

(i) Inventories

Raw materials, components, stores and spares, packing material and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Goods-in-Transit are stated 'at cost'. However, materials and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by item basis.

- Cost of Kraft Paper raw materials is determined based on Specific Identification and for Other raw materials cost is determined based on weighted average
- Cost of Finished goods and Work in progress includes cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of freight, overheads, Insurance, direct costs and non refundable tax/ duties (as applicable) to bring the inventory to the present location and condition.
- Stores and maintenance spares are valued at weighted average.
- Cost of Scrap materials are valued at net realizable value.



Horizon Packs Private Limited
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash on hand and cash at bank including fixed deposit with original maturity period of three months or less and short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value..

(k) Cash Flow Statements

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(l) Foreign Currency Transactions

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, for monetary items transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are recorded in the functional currency (i.e. Indian Rupees), by applying to the foreign currency amount, the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognised. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Measurement of foreign currency items at reporting date:

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company are translated at the closing exchange rates. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

(m) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

The Company recognizes a financial asset in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor that market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

- The Company's business model for managing the financial assets and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets subsequently in following categories:

- at amortized cost (AC),
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- fair value through profit and loss (FVPTL).



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it 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.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL

Equity instruments:

All equity investments within the scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Such equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other such equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. Dividends on such equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

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

Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when any of the following occurs:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires;
- The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

In case of other assets, the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses'.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

The Company recognizes a financial liability in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liability.

Where the fair value of a financial liability at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor that market participants take into account when pricing the financial liability.

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value using the effective interest method, except or trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liability over the relevant period of the financial liability to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest expense over the relevant period of the financial liability. The same is included under finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when these are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(n) Fair Value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the Principal market for assets or Liabilities or
- In the absence of a Principal market, in the most advantageous market for the assets or liability

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels, described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

- Level 1 — quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 — inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability

(o) Employee Benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and entitlements to Annual leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.



Horizon Packs Private Limited
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid 15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972.

The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees. The gratuity fund has been approved by respective IT authorities.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

All expenses represented by current service cost, past service cost, if any, and net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on the plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset), are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. Such remeasurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the subsequent periods.

The Company presents the above liability/(asset) as current and non-current in the balance sheet as per actuarial valuation by the independent actuary; however, the entire liability towards gratuity is considered as current as the Company will contribute this amount to the gratuity fund within the next twelve months.

(p) **Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs, if any, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

(q) **Lease**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

(A) Lease Liability

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using incremental borrowing rate.

(B) Right-of-use assets

Initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives.

Subsequent measurement

(A) Lease Liability

Company measure the lease liability by (a) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability; (b) reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and (c) remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

(B) Right-of-use assets

Subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(C) Lease Modification

Lease modification is a change in the scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease.

Company accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets and the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the lessee shall account for the remeasurement of the lease liability by:

- (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. The lessee shall recognise in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.
- (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset for all other lease modifications.

Short term lease:

Short term lease is that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less. A lease that contains a purchase option is not a short-term lease. 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 that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis. The lessee shall apply another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit

As a lessor

Leases for which the company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on straight line basis over the lease term.

(r) Earnings Per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends, if any, and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

(s) Income Taxes

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable in respect of taxable profit for a period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current tax is measured using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of reporting period for the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized 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 under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, in case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized. Also, for temporary differences if any that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax assets are not recognized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefits of part or all of such deferred tax assets to be utilized.



Horizon Packs Private Limited
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Presentation of current and deferred tax:

Current and deferred tax are recognized as income or an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, in which case, the current and deferred tax income/expense are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

(t) Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has opted to present earnings before Interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year. The Company measures EBITDA based on Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations.

(u) Recoverability of advances/ receivables

At each balance sheet date, based on discussions with the respective counter-parties and internal assessment of their credit worthiness, the management assesses the recoverability of outstanding receivables and advances. Such assessment requires significant management judgement based on financial position of the counter-parties, market information and other relevant factor.

(v) Provisions

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated.

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

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs towards site restoration activity. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of future expenditure using a current pre-tax rate expected to be incurred to fulfil decommissioning obligations and are recognized as part of the cost of the underlying assets. Any change in the present value of the expenditure, other than unwinding of discount on the provision, is reflected as adjustment to the provision and the corresponding asset. The change in the provision due to the unwinding of discount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(w) During the preceding Financial year company has change the method of depreciation from Written Down Value to straight line.



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

NOTE - 3

(I) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Rs in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION/ AMORTIZATION				NET BLOCK	
	As on	Additions	Deletions	As on	As on	for the year	Deletions	As on	As on	As on
	April 1, 2024		/ adjustment	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024		/ adjustment	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) TANGIBLE ASSETS										
Freehold Land	1,381.58	1,030.57	-	2,412.15	-	-	-	-	2,412.15	1,381.58
Leasehold Land	1,024.97	-	-	1,024.97	133.32	11.84	-	145.16	879.81	891.65
Factory Building	6,267.18	203.12	-	6,470.30	2,798.33	135.89	-	2,934.22	3,536.08	3,468.85
Plant & Machinery	24,357.07	1,149.08	111.24	25,394.91	14,575.95	865.83	104.77	15,337.01	10,057.90	9,781.12
Furniture & Fixtures	314.55	4.89	87.07	232.37	254.09	17.87	87.07	184.89	47.48	60.46
Electrical Fittings & Installation	1,121.71	19.19	22.74	1,118.16	833.04	41.57	17.99	856.62	261.54	288.67
Vehicles	1,302.96	144.68	128.84	1,318.80	994.42	62.38	104.03	952.77	366.03	308.54
Office Equipment's	227.98	11.14	18.35	220.77	180.20	12.59	18.35	174.44	46.33	47.78
Computer & Peripherals	292.90	18.48	32.60	278.78	252.25	16.71	32.60	236.36	42.42	40.65
Laboratory Equipment's	99.33	5.95	0.02	105.26	67.76	4.57	0.02	72.31	32.95	31.57
Total (Rs.)	36,390.23	2,587.10	400.86	38,576.47	20,089.36	1,169.25	364.83	20,893.78	17,682.69	16,300.87
(II) INTANGIBLE ASSETS										
Computer software	179.80	4.88	3.67	181.01	167.34	10.89	3.67	174.56	6.45	12.46
Total (Rs.)	179.80	4.88	3.67	181.01	167.34	10.89	3.67	174.56	6.45	12.46
Total (A+B)	36,570.03	2,591.98	404.53	38,757.48	20,256.70	1,180.14	368.50	21,068.34	17,689.14	16,313.33



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

NOTE - 3
(I) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Rs in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION/ AMORTIZATION				NET BLOCK	
	As on		Deletions	As on	As on		Deletions	As on	As on	As on
	April 1, 2023	Additions	/ adjustment	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023	for the year	/ adjustment	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) TANGIBLE ASSETS										
Freehold Land	1,381.58	-	-	1,381.58	-	-	-	-	1,381.58	1,381.58
Leasehold Land	1,024.97	-	-	1,024.97	121.45	11.87	-	133.32	891.65	903.52
Factory Building	6,210.43	56.75	-	6,267.18	2,666.59	131.74	-	2,798.33	3,468.85	3,543.83
Plant & Machinery	23,215.34	1,171.62	(29.89)	24,357.07	13,824.89	777.15	(26.09)	14,575.95	9,781.12	9,390.45
Furniture & Fixtures	307.52	7.03	-	314.55	245.60	8.49	-	254.09	60.46	61.91
Electrical Fittings & Installation	1,118.73	2.98	-	1,121.71	792.11	40.93	-	833.04	288.67	326.63
Vehicles	1,333.02	31.78	(61.84)	1,302.96	993.44	51.56	(50.58)	994.42	308.54	339.58
Office Equipment's	200.44	27.24	0.30	227.98	171.28	8.62	0.30	180.20	47.78	29.16
Computer & Peripherals	275.38	17.52	-	292.90	224.30	27.95	-	252.25	40.65	51.08
Laboratory Equipment's	98.01	1.37	(0.05)	99.33	63.61	4.18	(0.03)	67.76	31.57	34.40
Total (Rs.)	35,165.42	1,316.29	(91.48)	36,390.23	19,103.27	1,062.49	(76.40)	20,089.36	16,300.87	16,062.14
(II) INTANGIBLE ASSETS										
Computer software	179.80	-	-	179.80	143.64	23.70	-	167.34	12.46	36.16
Total (Rs.)	179.80	-	-	179.80	143.64	23.70	-	167.34	12.46	36.16
Total (A+B)	35,345.22	1,316.29	(91.48)	36,570.03	19,246.91	1,086.19	(76.40)	20,256.70	16,313.33	16,098.30

Note 1:
During the FY 23-24 the company has changed its depreciation method from Written Down Value Method to Straight Line Method w.e.f. April 1, 2023. This has resulted into lower charge of depreciation of Rs. 1315.05 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2024.



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

NOTE - 3

(II) Right Of use Assets (ROU) for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Leased	Total
I. Cost		
As at April 1, 2021		
Additions	552.02	552.02
Deduction	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	552.02	552.02
Additions	-	-
Deduction	(552.02)	(552.02)
As at March 31, 2023	0.00	0.00
Additions	258.54	258.54
Deduction	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	258.54	258.54
Prepaid Deposits (Regrouped wrt Op. Balance)	15.03	15.03
Additions	556.90	556.90
Deduction	(5.13)	(5.13)
As at March 31, 2025	825.34	825.34
II. Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-
Depreciation during the year	195.07	195.07
As at March 31, 2022	195.07	195.07
Depreciation during the period	131.00	131.00
Deduction	(326.07)	(326.07)
As at March 31, 2023	-	-
Depreciation during the period	26.61	26.61
Deduction	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	26.61	26.61
Depreciation during the period	262.99	262.99
Deduction	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	289.60	289.60
Carrying value (net) as at March 31, 2025	535.74	535.74
Carrying value (net) as at March 31, 2024	231.93	231.93

NOTE - 3

Capital Work in Progress

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
Capital Work in Progress - Factory Building	9.75	-
Total	9.75	-



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 4	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS:	INR	INR
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	227.76	223.17
Total	227.76	223.17

NOTE - 5	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current Tax Assets (Net):	INR	INR
Income tax (Net of Provision for tax)	178.39	2,601.48
Total	178.39	2,601.48

NOTE - 6	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (NET):	INR	INR
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		
Provision for expense allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	37.87	45.32
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	48.55	58.61
Adjustment for lease accounting	3.13	0.28
Accounting Provision	-	25.28
Total Deferred Tax Assets	89.55	129.49
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		
Difference between book depreciation and depreciation under the Income Tax Act, 1961	(576.11)	(356.85)
Fair value of Investment	(149.27)	(49.56)
Total Deferred Tax Liability	(725.38)	(406.41)
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liability) (Net)	(635.83)	(276.92)

NOTE - 7	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS:	INR	INR
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	11.42	256.90
Prepaid expenses	24.89	36.20
Prepaid deposits	-	7.48
Total	36.31	300.58



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 8	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
INVENTORIES:	INR	INR
(valued at lower of the cost and net realisable value)		
- Raw Material	4,155.64	3,820.85
- Stock in Transit (Raw Material)	128.10	-
- Other Raw Material	124.06	122.27
- Semi- finished goods	48.63	2.52
- Finished goods	919.11	665.96
- Stores and consumables	74.86	59.77
-Machinery Spares	1,634.76	1,601.08
Total	7,085.16	6,272.45

NOTE - 9	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
CURRENT INVESTMENT:	INR	INR
Investments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss		
Investments in Units of Mutual Fund (Quoted)		
Liquid mutual fund units	9,033.80	7,141.75
Total carrying value	9,033.80	7,141.75
Particulars		
Quoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	9,033.80	7,141.75
Aggregate amount of Quoted investments	9,033.80	7,141.75
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	9,033.80	7,141.75
893912.556 Units(Previous Year - 457678.581) ICICI Prudential Saving Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	-	-
277895.12 Units(Previous Year - 3804246.522) ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund DP -Growth	-	-
6738176.257 Units(Previous Year - 6738176.257) HDFC Low Duration Fund - Direct Plan-Growth	-	-



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 10	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
TRADE RECEIVABLES:		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured*	16,789.85	15,253.44
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables credit impaired	192.89	232.88
	16,982.74	15,486.32
Less: Loss allowance	(192.89)	(232.88)
Total	16,789.85	15,253.44
Due from Companies under same management	-	-

*Including receivable from related parties amounting to Rs. 176.84 Lakhs (FY 2023-24- Rs. 1.95 Lakhs)

For the Year ended 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	13,391.03	2,902.39	491.39	3.69	0.48	0.87	16,789.85
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-	25.00	49.46	75.72	42.71	192.89
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : ECL Provision	-	-	(25.00)	(49.46)	(75.72)	(42.71)	(192.89)
Total	13,391.03	2,902.39	491.39	3.69	0.48	0.87	16,789.85

For the Year ended March 31, 2024							
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	12,427.88	2,405.22	420.34	-	-	-	15,253.44
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-	54.86	132.04	39.21	6.77	232.88
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : ECL Provision	-	-	(54.86)	(132.04)	(39.21)	(6.77)	(232.88)
Total	12,427.88	2,405.22	420.34	-	-	-	15,253.44



NOTE - 11	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:	INR	INR
Cash on hand	7.91	7.99
Balance with bank:		
- In Current accounts	707.03	436.88
Total	714.94	444.87

NOTE - 12	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
LOANS (CURRENT):	INR	INR
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Loan to employees	12.10	4.69
Total	12.10	4.69

NOTE - 13	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS:	INR	INR
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	74.11	12.93
Total	74.11	12.93

NOTE - 14	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS:	INR	INR
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
(a) Prepaid Expenses	61.52	66.49
(b) Prepaid deposits	-	7.56
(c) Advances to vendors	30.56	95.28
(d) Balances with Government Authorities	8.15	4.88
(e) Other receivables	19.98	10.59
Total	120.21	184.80



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

NOTE - 15	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
SHARE CAPITAL:		
Authorised:		
33,89,66,629 (Previous year - 33,89,66,629) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/-	33,896.66	33,896.66
	33,896.66	33,896.66
Issued, Subscribed and paid-up:		
31,67,53,999 (Previous year - 31,67,53,999) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	31,675.40	31,675.40
	31,675.40	31,675.40

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	31,67,53,999	31,675.40	31,67,53,999	31,675.40
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	31,67,53,999	31,675.40	31,67,53,999	31,675.40

Terms/ Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of shares referred to as 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 any of the remaining assets after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution assets of the company will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in Company

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Kirit Natvarlal Modi	-	0.00%	5,47,515	0.17%
Sachin Kirit Modi	-	0.00%	2,81,90,801	8.90%
Swapnil Kirit Modi	-	0.00%	1,87,74,784	5.93%
JK Paper Limited and Its Nominees	31,67,53,999	100.00%	26,92,40,899	85.00%
	31,67,53,999	100.00%	31,67,53,999	100.00%

Other Details of Share Capital for the immediate preceding five years

Particulars	Position as on			
	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Face Value (Rs.)	No. of Shares	Face Value (Rs.)
Aggregate number of shares allotted as fully paid up for consideration other than cash	-	-	-	-
Aggregate number of bonus shares allotted (capitalization of free reserves)	-	-	-	-
Aggregate number of fully paid equity shares allotted under Employees' stock option plan	-	-	-	-
Aggregate number of fully paid equity share bought back	-	-	-	-
Aggregate number of fully paid equity share bought back during Financial Year 2020-21	2,22,12,630	2,221.26	2,22,12,630	2,221.26

Number of Shares held by Promoters:

Name of the Promoters/Promoter Group	No. of Shares held at the end of the period [As on March 31, 2025 (Audited)]			No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on March 31, 2024 (Audited)]		
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the Year	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the Year
Kirit Natvarlal Modi	-	-	-100%	5,47,515	0.17%	0%
Sachin Kirit Modi	-	-	-100%	2,81,90,801	8.90%	0%
Swapnil Kirit Modi	-	-	-100%	1,87,74,784	5.93%	0%
JK Paper Limited and Its Nominees	31,67,53,999	100.00%	15%	26,92,40,899	85.00%	0%
Total Holding of Promoters and Promoter Group	31,67,53,999	100.00%		31,67,53,999	100.00%	



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 16 OTHER EQUITY	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance as per the last financial statements	2,221.26	2,221.26
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
	2,221.26	2,221.26
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per the last financial statements	9,478.08	5,649.36
Add: Profit for the year	2,868.79	3,832.33
Add/(Less): Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans (net of tax)	(3.94)	(3.61)
	12,342.93	9,478.08
Net surplus in statement of profit and loss		
	14,564.19	11,699.36
Total		
Capital Redemption Reserve: As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.		
Retained Earnings: It represents surplus/ accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders		

NOTE - 17 BORROWINGS (NON-CURRENT)	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
Secured Loans		
Total Loan from Banks	-	59.50
Less: Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowing	-	(40.01)
	-	19.49
Total		

NOTE - 18 Lease Liability	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
Lease liability	283.68	122.06
Total	283.68	122.06

NOTE - 19 PROVISIONS (NON CURRENT)	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
Provision for Employee benefits (Funded)		
- Provision for gratuity	-	36.60
	-	36.60
Total		



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 20	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
BORROWING (CURRENT)		
<u>Secured Loans</u>		
Current maturities of long term debts (Refer note 17)	-	40.01
Total	-	40.01

During the year the Company has availed Working Capital Demand Loan (WDCL) from 2 Banks.

Secured against: First parri passu charge on entire current assets, First pari passu charge on entire movable fixed assets except exclusively funded by other lender term loan, demand promisory Note and Letter of continuity.

Borrowings secured against Current assets

Name of the Bank	Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned	Quarter Ended	Amount reported in Quarterly returns	Amount as per books	Amount if Difference	% Difference
Citibank and HDFC Bank Ltd.	12,500.00	Jun 30, 2024	23,735.61	16,803.75	6,931.86	Difference is to the extent of Trade payable which has not been considered while submitting the provisional data to the banks.
		September 30, 2024	24,853.30	18,293.46	6,559.84	
		December 31, 2024	23,403.69	17,648.01	5,755.68	
		March 31, 2025	23,951.18	18,000.21	5,950.97	



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 21	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
Lease Liabilities (Current)		
Lease Liabilities (Current)	264.50	110.99
Total	264.50	110.99

NOTE - 22	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
TRADE PAYABLES:		
(a) Trade Payables		
- Outstanding due to micro and small enterprises	621.61	798.52
- Outstanding due to others	5,253.18	4,619.37
Total	5,874.79	5,417.89

*Including payable to related parties amounting to Rs.142.87 Lakhs (FY 2023-24- Rs. 12.82 Lakhs)

The above information regarding micro and small enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years
(i) MSME	614.67	6.94	-	-	-
(ii) Others	4,863.61	383.42	1.31	4.84	-
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME		-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others		-	-	-	-

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years
(i) MSME	778.27	16.25	4.00	-	-
(ii) Others	2,537.47	2,078.74	3.12	0.04	-
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME		-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others		-	-	-	-



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 23	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:		
- Security deposits	0.70	0.70
- Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	0.35
- Salary, Wages and Bonus payable	266.60	293.65
- Creditor for capital goods	48.19	101.87
- Expenses payable	34.77	33.78
Total	350.26	430.35

NOTE - 24	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
PROVISIONS (CURRENT)		
<u>Provision for Employee benefits</u>		
- Provision for leave compensation	34.64	22.53
- Provision for gratuity (Funded)	5.57	42.03
Total	40.21	64.56

NOTE - 25	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	INR	INR
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
- Statutory dues payable	127.95	395.01
- Advance received from customer	2.73	9.06
Total	130.68	404.07



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 26	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
REVENUE FROM OPERATION:	INR	INR
(a) Sale of Product		
- Finished Goods	68,178.97	63,428.47
- Raw Material	171.52	69.88
Less: Discount Allowed	(7.74)	(6.19)
Net Sales	68,342.75	63,492.16
(b) Other Operating Revenue		
- Sale of Scrap/Rejected Boxes	3,424.06	2,809.58
- Freight Recovered on Sales	444.77	438.66
Revenue from Operation (gross)	72,211.58	66,740.40

NOTE - 27	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
OTHER INCOME:	INR	INR
(a) Interest income	256.72	4.10
(b) Miscellaneous receipts	53.49	95.61
(c) Profit on sale of Investments (Net)	145.88	183.97
(d) Gain on foreign exchange fluctuations	1.98	4.67
(e) Net gain on fair valuation of investments through profit and loss	396.16	196.94
(f) Unwinding of discount on security deposit	10.33	5.95
(g) Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	26.89	17.61
(h) Reversal of Expected credit loss	39.99	-
Total	931.44	508.85

NOTE - 28	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
COST OF RAW MATERIAL CONSUMED:	INR	INR
Kraft Paper		
Opening stock (Including stock in transits)	3,820.85	3,788.95
Add : Purchases	50,686.31	43,022.70
Add : Inward Freight	1,636.22	2,155.80
	56,143.38	48,967.45
Less : Closing stock (Including stock in transits)	4,283.74	3,820.85
	51,859.64	45,146.60
Other than Kraft paper		
Opening Stock (Including stock in transits)	122.27	138.58
Add : Purchases	1,776.49	1,668.21
	1,898.76	1,806.79
Less : Closing stock (Including stock in transits)	124.06	122.27
	1,774.70	1,684.52
	53,634.34	46,831.12



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 29	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE:	INR	INR
<u>(a) Inventories at the end of the period/ year</u>		
Finished goods	919.11	665.96
Semi - finished goods	48.63	2.52
	967.74	668.48
<u>(b) Inventories at the beginning of the period/ year</u>		
Finished goods	665.96	893.36
Semi - finished goods	2.52	104.33
	668.48	997.69
Changes in inventories (b) - (a)	(299.26)	329.21

NOTE - 30	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE:	INR	INR
(a) Salary, wages and bonus etc.	3,031.97	2,897.44
(b) Director remuneration	46.45	360.00
(c) Contribution to provident fund and other funds	176.02	170.83
(d) Staff welfare expenses.	165.23	126.15
(e) Labour charges	2,495.33	2,153.68
Total	5,915.00	5,708.10



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

NOTE - 31	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES	INR	INR
Power and fuel	2,181.83	2,264.98
Directors Sitting Fees	7.38	3.93
Freight and Forwarding	2,126.05	1,996.89
<u>Repairs and maintenance:</u>		
- Factory	22.89	19.67
- Plant and machinery (net)	949.85	934.88
- Stores And Consumable	898.26	858.05
- Others	144.41	113.89
Water charges	6.09	5.41
Security charges	224.92	207.68
Rent	127.49	319.99
Traveling and conveyance	113.13	123.59
Printing and stationery	13.11	16.99
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note 41)	107.99	61.00
Bank and other charges	16.25	15.25
Rates and taxes	91.19	65.97
<u>Payments to auditors:</u>		
- Audit fees	10.50	10.50
- Tax audit	1.80	1.50
- Other matters	3.10	1.06
Legal and professional charges	665.59	209.73
Communication charges	48.70	45.44
Pre-Payment Discount	-	12.69
Sales Promotion Expenses	208.03	6.99
Insurance	129.68	105.87
Donations	1.16	1.15
Commission Paid	51.99	42.14
Expected credit loss	-	205.45
Miscellaneous expenses	174.27	143.72
Sundry balance written off (net)	9.90	6.64
Total	8,335.56	7,801.05

NOTE - 32	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
FINANCE COSTS	INR	INR
Interest on borrowing from bank	1.48	76.51
Interest on lease	42.43	2.96
Total	43.91	79.47

NOTE - 33	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES	INR	INR
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1,169.24	1,062.49
Amortization of intangible assets	10.89	23.70
Depreciation on Right to use assets	252.24	26.61
Total	1,432.37	1,112.80



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
NOTE - 34 EARNING PER SHARE

Earning per share is calculated by dividing the profit/ (loss) attributable to the Equity Share holders by weighted average number of Equity Share of outstanding during the year as under:

	(Rs in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit / (loss) attributable to Shareholders (in lakhs)	2,868.79	3,832.33
Weighted average number of shares (Nos.)	31,67,53,999	31,67,53,999
Earnings per share of Rs. 10 Each (Basic and Diluted)	0.91	1.21

NOTE - 35 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL & OTHER COMMITMENTS

Contingent Liability, Capital Commitment and other Commitment :

	(Rs in Lakhs)	
(a) Contingent liabilities	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Labour disputes before various courts	17.50	0.92
Disputed Income tax demand (refer note a)	1,763.49	2,379.32
Disputed GST demand (refer note b)	404.87	-

a) On April 27, 2021 Income Tax Department has issued an assessment order for AY 2018-19 and subsequently on September 18, 2022 for AY 2020-21 in which depreciation on goodwill and other tax claims has not been considered by the Income tax department. Against the said assessment orders, The Company has filed appeal with CIT (Appeals) on May 20, 2021 and on October 12, 2022 respectively which has been decided in company's favour. Against the said orders of CIT (Appeals), Department has filed appeal to ITAT on November 18, 2024 and on November 22, 2024. Contingent liability reported for AY 18-19 and 20-21 is Rs. 1063.87 lakhs and Rs. 699.62 lakhs respectively. The possibility of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not likely in above case.

b) On July 18, 2024 GST department has issued an order for FY 19-20 with demand of Rs. 391.52 lakhs. Company has filed writ petition with Chennai high court. On Feb 18, 2025 GST department has issued an order for FY 20-21 with demand of Rs. 13.35 lakhs. Company is in the process of filing appeal to first Appellate Authority

	(Rs in Lakhs)	
(b) Capital Commitment and other Commitment	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account commitments(Net of Capital advance)	243.02	-
Other Commitments - Letter of Comfort issued to Bank on behalf of Fellow Subsidiary	-	-
Total	243.02	-



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
Note - 36 MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES ("MSME") DISCLOSURE
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of each accounting year (Post due date as per the MSMED Act)	6.94	11.56
Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along-with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

Note - 37 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is principally engaged in single business segment that is manufacturing of Corrugated Boxes. All the assets and revenue earned by the Company are in India. In view of a single business and geographical segment, no further disclosure as per IndAS 108 is required to be made.

Note - 38 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
Defined contribution plans:

The Company also has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to Provident Fund ("PF") and Employee State Insurance Corporation ("ESIC") of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is INR 162.13 lakhs (Previous year INR 157.84 lakhs)

Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave.

The amount of the provision of Rs. 34.64 Lakhs (Previous year – Rs. 22.52 Lakhs) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations

Defined Benefits Plan

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to recognised funds in India.

Change in Defined Benefit Obligation
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning	261.12	241.98
Current Service Cost	40.98	39.06
Past Service Cost	-	-
(Gain) / Loss on settlements	-	-
Interest Expense	18.88	17.86
Benefit Payments from Plan Assets	(32.33)	(46.16)
Benefit Payments from Employer	-	-
Settlement Payments from Plan Assets	-	-
Settlement Payments from Employer	-	-
Other (Employee Contribution, Taxes, Expenses)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) due to effect of any business combination / divestiture / transfer)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) due to Plan combination	-	-
Remeasurements - Due to Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Remeasurements - Due to Financial Assumptions	13.13	4.02
Remeasurements - Due to Experience Adjustments	(3.77)	4.36
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end	298.01	261.12
Discount Rate	6.79%	7.23%
Salary Escalation Rate	5.00%	5.00%



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning	182.49	209.62
Interest Income	13.19	15.47
Employer Contributions	125.00	-
Employer Direct Benefit Payments	-	-
Employer Direct Settlement Payments	-	-
Benefit Payments from Plan Assets	(32.33)	(46.16)
Benefit Payments from Employer	-	-
Settlement Payments from Plan Assets	-	-
Settlement Payments from Employer	-	-
Other (Employee Contribution, Taxes, Expenses)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) due to effect of any business combination / divestiture / transfer)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) due to Plan combination	-	-
Remeasurements - Return on Assets (Excluding Interest Income)	4.09	3.56
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end	292.44	182.49

Components of Defined Benefit Cost

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Service Cost	40.98	39.06
Past Service Cost	-	-
(Gain) / Loss on Settlements	-	-
Reimbursement Service Cost	-	-
Total Service Cost	40.98	39.06
Interest Expense on DBO	18.88	17.86
Interest (Income) on Plan Assets	(13.19)	(15.47)
Interest (Income) on Reimbursement Rights	-	-
Interest Expense on (Asset Ceiling) / Onerous Liability	-	-
Total Net Interest Cost	5.69	2.39
Reimbursement of Other Long Term Benefits	-	-
Defined Benefit Cost included in P & L	46.67	41.45
Remeasurements - Due to Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Remeasurements - Due to Financial Assumptions	13.13	4.02
Remeasurements - Due to Experience Adjustments	(3.77)	4.36
(Return) on Plan Assets (Excluding Interest Income)	(4.09)	(3.56)
(Return) on Reimbursement Rights	-	-
Changes in Asset Ceiling / Onerous Liability	-	-
Total Remeasurements in OCI	5.27	4.82
Total Defined Benefit Cost recognized in P&L and OCI	51.94	46.27

Weighted Average Asset Allocations at end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equities	0%	0%
Bonds	0%	0%
Gilts	0%	0%
Insurance Policies	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Year 1	15.10	13.82
Year 2	13.55	11.20
Year 3	15.87	13.03
Year 4	21.96	14.98
Year 5	21.98	20.39
Year 6 to 10	132.08	119.80

Financial Assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount Rate	6.79%	7.23%
Salary Escalation	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal Rates	10% at younger ages reducing to 2% at older ages	10% at younger ages reducing to 2% at older ages



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Demographic Assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mortality Rate (as % of IALM (2012-14) Ult. Mortality Table)	0.09% to 1.12%	0.09% to 1.12%
Disability Rate (as % of above mortality rate)	0.00%	0.00%
Withdrawal Rate	2.0% to 10.0%	2.0% to 10.0%
Normal Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years
Adjusted Average Future Service	20.85	21.79

The Company expects to contribute around INR 5.57 Lakhs to the funded plans in financial year 2025-26 (Previous year: INR 16.18 lakhs) for gratuity

Sensitivity Analysis

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Scenario	2024-2025	2024-2025	2023-2024	2023-2024
	Defined Benefit Obligation	Percentage Change	Defined Benefit Obligation	Defined Benefit Obligation
Under Base Scenario	298.02	0.0%	261.13	0.0%
Salary Escalation - Up by 1%	330.99	11.1%	290.21	11.1%
Salary Escalation - Down by 1%	269.66	-9.5%	236.69	-9.4%
Withdrawal Rates - Up by 1%	300.35	0.8%	263.84	1.0%
Withdrawal Rates - Down by 1%	295.50	-0.8%	258.20	-1.0%
Discount Rates - Up by 1%	269.44	-9.6%	236.02	-9.6%
Discount Rates - Down by 1%	331.53	11.2%	290.55	11.3%



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note - 39**Lease Transactions**

The Company has elected below practical expedients while applying Ind AS 116:

1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
2. Applied the exemption not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.

The lease payments associated with the leases having a lease term of twelve months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

The incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1st January, 2024 is 9.10%.

39.1 As a Lessee - Movement in Lease liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Balance as at 1 April	233.05	0.00
New lease contracts entered during the year	538.62	258.55
Finance costs incurred during the year	42.43	2.96
Lease contracts terminated during the year	(5.28)	-
Payments of lease liabilities	(260.64)	(28.46)
Balance as at 31 March (refer note 18 & 21)	548.18	233.05
Maturity analysis - Undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	264.50	110.99
More than one year	283.68	122.06

39.2 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	42.43	2.96
Expenses relating to short-term leases	127.49	319.99

39.3 Derecognition of Right of use Assets

There have been termination of old lease agreements and new revised agreements have been entered into with revised clauses. The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. This change has resulted in the derecognition of Right-To-Use Assets as under:-

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Right of Use Asset opening carrying value	8.38	-
Depreciation-Lease up to date of derecognition	(3.35)	-
Lease liability reversed	(5.28)	-
Gain on termination of lease	0.25	-
Carrying value (net) as at March 31	-	-



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note - 40 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION**a) Name of the related parties**

Category	Name of the Person
Holding Company	J K Paper Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	The Sirpur Paper Mills Limited JKPL Packaging Products Limited Securipax Packaging Pvt. Ltd. JKPL Utility Packaging solution Pvt. Ltd. (Erstwhile Manipal Utility Packaging Solutions Pvt Ltd)
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Kirit Modi Sachin Modi (Upto May 17, 2024) Harsh Pati Singhania A.S. Mehta K R. Veerappan Deepak Gupta (Upto November 8, 2024) Sushil Kumar Wali Chaitanya Hari Singhania Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa Shri P.K.Suri (w.e.f May 10, 2024) Pradip Joshi (w.e.f December 13, 2024)
Relatives of KMP	Kirit Modi (HUF) Nandini Modi Swapnil Modi Sachin Modi
Manager	Shrinath Kasi (w.e.f May 17, 2024)
Chief Financial Officer	Amit Dokania
Company Secretary	Chetan Prajapati (Upto Jul 29, 2024) Preeti Sharma (w.e.f. October 25, 2024)
Enterprise over which KMP are able to exercise Significant Influence	Sigma Pack (Prop. Kirit Modi (HUF)) Affinity Packaging LLP Jagdamba Cartons Private Limited Tech Pack (Prop Sachin Modi)

Note: The information disclosed is based on the names of the parties as identified by the management.

HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
B) Details of transactions with the related parties
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Nature of Transactions	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Kraft Paper		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	-	43.18
JKPL Packaging Products Ltd	130.01	-
Sale of Raw Material (Other)		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	-	0.15
JKPL Packaging Products Ltd	0.36	-
Sale of Corrugated boxes		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	13.35	331.65
JKPL Packaging Products Ltd	12.16	5.50
JKPL Utility Packaging Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (Erstwhile Manipal Utility Packaging Solutions Pvt Ltd)	0.58	1.66
The Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd;	21.10	-
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	3.17	-
Shri Swapnil Modi	18.32	-
Shri Sachin Kirit Modi	10.91	-
Kirit Modi	-	10.25
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	52.18	-
Jagdamba Cartons Pvt. Ltd.	935.00	-
Affinity Packaging LLP	321.04	-
Sigma Pack (Prop Kirit Modi HUF)	0.80	-
Tech Pack (Prop Sachin Modi)	4.50	-
Purchase Finished goods and Accessories		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	31.64	17.26
JKPL Packaging Products Ltd.	778.39	-
Reimbursement of Expenses on their behalf		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	-	0.20
Kirit Modi	-	0.97
Amit Dokania	0.83	-
Shrinath Kasi	0.99	-
Salary paid to relative of Key Managerial Personnel		
Swapnil Modi	10.00	120.00
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)		
Short term employee benefits*	302.52	441.33
Director's Sitting fees	7.38	3.03
* The above said remuneration is excluding provision for Gratuity & Leave Encashment, where the actuarial valuation is done on overall Company basis		
Factory/office Rent		
Sigma Pack (Prop. Kirit Modi (HUF))	86.25	104.13
Jagdamba Cartons Private Limited	21.00	30.50
Kirit Modi	18.00	33.69
Nandini Modi	18.00	33.69
Affinity Packaging LLP	4.50	8.75
Purchase of Kraft Paper		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	-	108.76
Freight Expenses Paid		
Affinity Packaging LLP	23.70	162.39



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Nature of Transactions	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at As at March 31, 2025	As at As at March 31, 2024
Accounts Receivable		
The Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd	14.90	-
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	2.53	-
JKPL Utility Packaging Solution Pvt Ltd (Erstwhile Manipal Utility Packaging Solutions Pvt Ltd)	0.65	1.95
JKPL Packaging Products Ltd	158.76	-
Accounts Payable		
Securipax Packaging Pvt Ltd	5.46	4.99
Affinity Packaging LLP	-	7.83
JKPL Packaging Products Ltd	137.41	-

Note - 41 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSES

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Amount of CSR required to be spent as per the limits of Section 135 of companies Act, 2013	107.99	61.00
(b) Amount spent during the year	107.99	61.00
(c) Shortfall at the end of the year.	-	-
(d) Total of Previous Year Shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	-	-
(f) Nature of CSR activity	*	*
(g) Details of Related party transaction	NIL	NIL
(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movement in the provision during the year	-	-

The Company believes in a meaningful contribution for CSR and in furtherance of its commitment to CSR and for effectively discharging its CSR obligation and to create long-term impact on society. Company has Rs. Nil lakhs (Previous year Nil) unspent amount.

* Promoting women entrepreneurship, farm based livelihood, education, health and protection of environment

Note - 42 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**A. Financial Instrument by category and hierarchy**

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.
2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The fair values for loans and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counter party credit risk.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

B. The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

C. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amount			Routed through Profit and loss				Routed through OCI				Carried at fair value				(Rs. in Lakhs)
	Current	Non Current	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial Assets																
a) Investments																
- Mutual Funds	9,033.80		9,033.80	9,033.80			9,033.80				-	9,033.80				9,033.80
b) Other Asset																
- Trade Receivables	16,789.85		16,789.85				-				-			16,789.85		16,789.85
- Cash & Cash Equivalent	714.94		714.94				-				-			714.94		714.94
- Loans	12.10		12.10				-				-			12.10		12.10
- Other Financial Assets	74.11	227.76	301.87				-				-			301.87		301.87
Total	26,624.80	227.76	26,852.56	9,033.80	-	-	9,033.80	-	-	-	-	9,033.80	-	17,818.76	-	26,852.56
Financial Liability																
- Borrowings	-	-	-				-				-			-		-
- Trade Payables	5,874.79		5,874.79				-				-			5,874.79		5,874.79
- Other Financial Liabilities	350.26		350.26				-				-			350.26		350.26
- Lease Liabilities	264.50	283.68	548.18				-				-			548.18		548.18
Total	6,489.55	283.68	6,773.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,773.23	-	6,773.23

As at March 31, 2024	Carrying amount			Routed through Profit and loss				Routed through OCI				Carried at fair value				(Rs. in Lakhs)
	Current	Non Current	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial Assets																
a) Investments																
- Mutual Funds	7,141.75		7,141.75	7,141.75			7,141.75				-	7,141.75				7,141.75
b) Other Asset																
- Trade Receivables	15,253.44		15,253.44				-				-			15,253.44		15,253.44
- Cash & Cash Equivalent	444.87		444.87				-				-			444.87		444.87
- Loans	4.69		4.69				-				-			4.69		4.69
- Other Financial Assets	12.93	223.17	236.10				-				-			236.10		236.10
Total	22,857.68	223.17	23,080.85	7,141.75	-	-	7,141.75	-	-	-	-	7,141.75	-	15,939.10	-	23,080.85
Financial Liability																
- Borrowings	40.01	19.49	59.50				-				-			59.50		59.50
- Trade Payables	5,417.89		5,417.89				-				-			5,417.89		5,417.89
- Other Financial Liabilities	430.35		430.35				-				-			430.35		430.35
- Lease Liabilities	110.99	122.06	233.05				-				-			233.05		233.05
Total	5,999.24	141.55	6,140.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,140.79	-	6,140.79



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

D. Financial risk management objectives and policies :

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of loans, investments, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, loans, trade and other receivables.

The company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has adopted a Risk Management Charter and Policy for self-regulatory processes and procedures for ensuring the conduct of business in a risk conscious manner. The Risk Management Policy of the Company states the Company's approach to address uncertainties in its endeavour to achieve its stated and implicit objectives. It prescribes the roles and responsibilities of the Company's management, the structure for managing risks and the framework for risk management. The framework seeks to identify, assess and mitigate financial risks in order to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Corporation has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- I. Market Risk
- II. Credit Risk
- III. Liquidity Risk

I. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

Market risk comprises three types of risks:

- I. interest rate risk,
- II. currency risk,
- III. other price risk.

Financial instruments affected by market risk includes borrowings, investments, trade payables, trade receivables and loans.

The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommend risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures like foreign exchange forward contracts, borrowing strategies and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

II(a). 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.

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates, in cases where the borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the 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 and fixed interest rates. To mitigate interest rate risk, the Company closely monitors market interest.

The following table provides a breakdown of the Company's borrowings:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Fixed rate borrowings	-	59.50

Since the Company does not have any floating interest bearing risk as defined in Ind AS 107, therefore company is not subject to exposure to market interest rates risk as on balance sheet date.



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
I(b). Foreign Currency Risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its operating and financing activities. The Corporation has put in place a Financial Risk Management Policy to identify the most effective and efficient ways of managing the currency risks.

a) Particulars of hedged foreign currency exposures as at the reporting date

The Company has entered into a foreign currency hedge against its foreign currency exposure relating to the foreign currency borrowing. The Company has entered into hedging contract for floating USD loan into fixed INR Loan as well as floating USD-LIBOR-BBA linked interest rate into Fixed-INR-Interest rate.

The hedged contract foreign currency exposure outstanding as at the reporting date are as under:

(Figures in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number of Contracts	2024-25		2023-24	
		Buy Amount (USD)	Indian Rupee Equivalent	Buy Amount (USD)	Indian Rupee Equivalent
Swap Contract - Floating USD to INR	0	-	-	-	-
Swap Contract - Floating Interest to Fixed Interest	0	-	-	-	-

b) Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposures as at the reporting date
(Figures in Lakhs)

Currency	Liabilities				Assets			
	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	FCY	INR	FCY	INR	FCY	INR	FCY	INR
USD	0.67	57.55	0.14	11.91	1.33	113.63	1.73	144.54
JPY	-	-	48.73	26.84	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 0.25% increase and decrease in INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedging. 0.25% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 0.25% change in foreign currency rates with all the variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 0.25% against the relevant currency. For a 0.25% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances would be negative.

Financials Liability
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Change in INR Vs. USD	Effect on Profit before tax		Effect on Total Equity	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
+0.25%	(0.14)	(0.03)	(0.14)	(0.03)
-0.25%	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.03

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Change in INR Vs. JPY	Effect on Profit before tax		Effect on Total Equity	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
+0.25%	-	(0.07)	-	(0.07)
-0.25%	-	0.07	-	0.07

Financials Assets
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Change in INR Vs. USD	Effect on Profit before tax		Effect on Total Equity	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
+0.25%	0.28	0.36	0.28	0.36
-0.25%	(0.28)	(0.36)	(0.28)	(0.36)

I(c). Other Price Risk :

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. Other price risk arises from financial assets such as investments in Mutual Funds.

The Company is mainly exposed to change in market rates of its investments in Mutual Funds recognised at FVTPL. A sensitivity analysis demonstrating the impact of change in market prices of these instruments from the prices existing as at the reporting date is given below:

Increase/Decrease	Effect on Profit	
	2024-25	2023-24
+10%	903.38	714.17
-10%	(903.38)	(714.17)



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

II. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, investment in mutual funds, other balances with banks, loans and other receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in Note 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with counterparties that have sufficiently high credit rating. The Company's exposure and credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions is reasonably spread amongst the counterparties.

Credit risk arising from investment in mutual funds and other balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks and recognised financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies

To manage this, the Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counter parties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of default occurring on asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as:

- i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
- ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
- iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
- iv) Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,
- v) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of the third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectations of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized as income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables and loan from individual customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Based on the historical data, loss on collection of receivable is not material hence no additional provision considered.

For trade receivables, as a practical expedient, the Company computes credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting year is as follows:

Net Outstanding > 365 days	% Collection to gross outstanding in current year	Credit loss allowance
Yes	< 25%	Yes, to the extent of lifetime expected credit losses outstanding as at reporting date.
Yes	> 25%	Yes, to the extent of lifetime expected credit losses pertaining to balances outstanding for more than one year

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	232.88	27.43
Loss allowance / (Reversed)	(39.99)	205.45
Balance at the end of the year	192.89	232.88

Credit risk arising from investment in mutual funds and other balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks and recognised financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies.



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

III. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analyse financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	(Rs. in Lakhs)				
	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2025					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	5,874.79	-	-	5,874.79	5,874.79
Other financial liabilities	350.26	-	-	350.26	350.26
Lease Liabilities	264.50	283.68	-	548.18	548.18
Total	6,489.55	283.68	-	6,773.23	6,773.23
As at March 31, 2024					
Borrowings	40.01	19.49	-	59.50	59.50
Trade Payables	5,417.89	-	-	5,417.89	5,417.89
Other financial liabilities	430.35	-	-	430.35	430.35
Lease Liabilities	110.99	122.06	-	233.05	233.05
Total	5,999.24	141.55	-	6,140.79	6,140.79

Note - 43 : CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders 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 maximize shareholder value.

The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has low debt. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. In order to maintain the same and achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure based on its long term financial plans.

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Gross Debt	-	59.50
Cash & marketable securities	714.94	444.87
Net Debt (A)	-	-
Total Equity (as per balance sheet) (B)	46,239.59	43,374.76
Net Gearing Ratio (A/B)	0.00%	0.00%



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 44 : Income taxes

A) Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
<u>Current tax</u>		
Current Tax on taxable income for the year	889.99	1,193.95
Total current tax	889.99	1,193.95
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	360.24	356.81
Total deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	360.24	356.81
Tax in respect of earlier years	(37.92)	4.41
Total income tax expense/(credit)	1,212.31	1,555.17

B) A reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company and the effective income tax rate is as follows : Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company	25.168%	25.168%
Profit before tax	4,081.10	5,387.50
Tax amount at the enacted income tax rate	1,027.12	1,355.93
Tax effect of the amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Others	36.71	(4.89)
Difference on account of expenditure allowed on payment basis	-	-
Permanent Difference	186.40	18.07
Tax Exempt Income	-	-
Derecognition of deferred tax assets on land	-	181.65
Change in applicable tax rate	-	-
Effective Tax	1,250.23	1,550.76
Adjustments recognised in current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(37.92)	4.41
Income Tax Expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	1,212.31	1,555.17

Consequent to reconciliation items shown above, the effective tax rate is 29.71% (2023-24: - 28.87%).



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 44: Income taxes

C) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31,2023	Credit/ (charge) in Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/(charge) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31,2024	Credit/ (charge) in Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/(charge) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31,2025
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)							
Provision for post retirement benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	40.79	(397.62)	-	(356.83)	(219.27)	-	(576.10)
Expenses allowed in the year of payment	30.99	13.11	1.21	45.31	(8.77)	1.33	37.87
Others	6.90	27.70	-	34.60	(132.20)	-	(97.60)
Total	78.68	(356.81)	1.21	(276.92)	(360.24)	1.33	(635.83)



HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 45

Other Regulatory Information

i. Title deeds of Immovable Property not held in name of the Company

The Company does not hold any immovable property wherein title deeds are not held in name of the Company as on March 31, 2025

ii. Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended March 31, 2025

iii. Loans or Advances in the nature of loans

The Company has not granted any Loans or Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person.

iv. Details of Benami Property held

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder

v. Borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets

The Company has borrowed working capital loans from 2 banks on the basis of security of current assets during the year ending March 31, 2025 and has been regular in submission of required information on sales, inventory & accounts receivables etc. to the Banks. Though there is no material differences in amount reported and as per financial records with respect to inventory & accounts receivables, sales reported to the bank is inclusive of Goods & Service Tax (GST) whereas reported in financials as net of GST.

vi. Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender during the year.

vii. Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company do not have any transaction with company struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

viii. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

ix. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has not made any kind of investment in any other Companies

x. Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 13th December 2024, have approved a Composite Scheme of Arrangement under Sections 230 to 232 (read with Section 66 and other applicable provisions) of the Companies Act, 2013 between the Company and JK Paper Ltd. , the Holding Company and its subsidiaries namely JKPL Utility Packaging Solutions Private Limited (Formerly Manipal Utility Packaging Solutions Private Limited), Securipax Packaging Private Limited, Enviro Tech Ventures Limited and Resulting Company namely PSV Agro Products Private Limited and their respective shareholders (the 'Scheme'). The aforementioned Scheme having appointed dates of 1st April 2024, is subject to required regulatory and other customary approvals.

xi. Undisclosed Income

The Company has not recorded any transactions in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year ended March 31, 2025 in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

xii. Audit Trail

The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and operated throughout the year except (a) audit trail is not enabled at the database level (b) at application level change log (insertion log) is not enabled for relevant financial tables. Further, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



xiii. Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended March 31, 2025

xiv. Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or other kind of funds) to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

The Company has not received any funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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.

Note 46

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the year in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

Note 47

The balances of trade payables, receivables, loans and other financial asset are subject to confirmation and reconciliation.



Note 48 Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2024-25	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2023-24	% Variance	Explanation where variation is more than 25%(24-25)
a)	Current ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	33,830	6,600	5.08	29,315	6,468	4.53	12.1%	
b)	Debt equity ratio	Total Debt ⁽¹⁾	Shareholders Equity	548	46,240	0.01	293	43,375	0.01	75.8%	The debt equity ratio is higher with recognition of lease liabilities on application of lease accounting as per IND AS 116 on new immovable property operating leases
c)	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service ⁽²⁾	Debt Service ⁽³⁾	4,355	308	14.12	5,031	230	21.83	-35.3%	Debt Service coverage ratio has decreased due to decrease in profit and increase in Current lease liability portion
d)	Return on Equity ratio	Net Profit after Taxes	Average Shareholders Equity	2,869	44,807	6.40%	3,832	41,460	9.24%	-30.7%	Return on Equity reduced with decrease in profit for the year due to reduced margins
e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from operation	Average Inventory	72,212	6,679	10.81	66,740	6,245	10.69	1.2%	
f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operation	Average account Receivable	72,212	16,022	4.51	66,740	16,124	4.14	8.9%	
g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	52,463	5,646	9.29	44,691	4,586	9.74	-4.7%	
h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operation	Working Capital	72,212	27,170	2.66	66,740	22,847	2.92	-9.0%	
i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Taxes	Revenue from operation	2,869	72,212	3.97%	3,832	66,740	5.74%	-30.8%	Net profit ratio reduced with decrease in margins
j)	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed ⁽⁴⁾	4,125	46,875	8.80%	5,467	43,711	12.51%	-29.8%	Return on Capital Employed reduced with decrease in profit for the year due to reduced margins
k)	Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average Invested funds in Treasury investments	542	8,088	6.70%	381	3,927	9.70%	-30.9%	The variance is on account of actual duration of investment and increase in the investment

(1) Total Debt represents Current Borrowings + Non Current Borrowings + Lease liabilities
(2) Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after tax + Non Cash Operating Expenses + Interest + Other Non Cash Adjustments
(3) Debt Service represents Interest on Debt + Lease Interest + Scheduled principal repayment of non-current borrowings + Current maturity of lease liabilities
(4) Capital Employed represents Total Equity + Borrowings + Deferred Tax liabilities

Note 49

Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to correspond to current years classifications/presentation

As per our report of even date
For Lodha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 301051E/ E300284

Shyamal Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 509325



Place : New Delhi
Date : May 08, 2025

For and on behalf of
Horizon Packs Private Limited

Pavan Kumar Suri
Director
DIN : 02189513

Amit Dokania
Chief Finance Officer
Place : New Delhi



A. S. Mehta
Director
DIN : 00030594

Preet Sharma
Company Secretary

HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
A)	Cash Flow from Operating Activities :		
	Net Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	4,081.10	5,387.50
	<u>Adjustments for Non-Cash and Non-Operating Items :</u>		
	Depreciation and Amortisation	1,432.37	1,112.80
	Sundry Balance written off	9.90	6.64
	Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(26.89)	(17.61)
	Unwinding of discount on security deposit	(10.33)	-
	Reversal of Prepaid Deposits	10.45	-
	Profit on sale of Investment	(145.88)	(183.97)
	Net gain on fair valuation of investments through profit and loss	(396.16)	(196.94)
	Finance costs	43.90	79.47
	Expected Credit loss / (reversal)	(39.99)	205.45
	Interest Income	(256.72)	(4.10)
	Cash Flow before Changes in Working Capital	4,701.75	6,389.24
	Movement in working capital:		
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and others	92.13	1,711.53
	Decrease/ (Increase) in inventories	(812.71)	(53.96)
	Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables and others	(1,518.63)	1,381.49
	Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	2,462.54	9,428.30
	Income Tax paid (Net of Refund)	1,569.68	(1,195.66)
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	4,032.22	8,232.64
B)	Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
	Interest received on Fixed Deposits and Others	256.72	4.10
	Fixed deposits with maturity period of more than 3 month but less than 12 month	-	2.36
	Purchase of Current Investments	(3,300.00)	(17,931.45)
	Redemption of Current Investments	1,950.00	11,883.68
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net of Capital Advances and CWIP)	(2,409.65)	(1,316.30)
	Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	62.66	32.70
	Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)	(3,440.27)	(7,324.91)
C)	Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
	Proceeds / (Repayment) of Long term Borrowing (net)	(59.50)	(1,263.30)
	Interest Paid	(1.48)	(76.51)
	Payment of lease liabilities	(218.47)	(25.50)
	Payment for the interest portion of lease liabilities	(42.43)	(2.96)
	Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities - (C)	(321.88)	(1,368.27)
D)	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	270.07	(460.54)
E)	Cash & Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the year	444.87	905.41
F)	Cash & Cash Equivalent at the close of the year	714.94	444.87



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HORIZON PACKS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U21014MH2001PTC133116

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

a) Movement in liabilities arising from financing activities as at

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term
Opening Balance	141.54	151.00	64.05	1,258.75
Cash Flow Changes				
Inflow/(Repayments)	(280.38)	(40.01)	(73.02)	(1,218.74)
Non-Cash Flow Changes				
Other	422.52	153.50	150.51	110.99
Closing Balance	283.68	264.50	141.55	151.00

b) The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS 7") Statement of Cash Flows.

As per our report of even date

For Lodha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No: 301051E/ E300284

Shyamal Kumar

Partner

Membership No: 509325

Place : New Delhi

Date : May 08, 2025

For and on behalf of

For Horizon Packs Private Limited

Pavan Kumar Suri

Director

DIN : 02189913

Amit Dokania

Chief Finance Officer

Place : New Delhi

Date : May 08, 2025

A. S. Mehta

Director

DIN : 00030694

Preeti Sharma

Company Secretary