

Date: 9th November, 2021

To
Department of Corporate services
BSE Limited
1st Floor, New Trading Ring,
Rotunda Building, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy
Towers, Dalal Street, Fort,
Mumbai-400001
Scrip Code: - 540425

To
Listing Department
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C-1,
G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E)
Mumbai- 400051
Symbol- SHANKARA

Sub: Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Dear Sir/ Madam

We are forwarding herewith copies of newspaper cuttings of Un-audited Financials as published in the following newspapers:-

Name	Date of Publishing
The Business Standard	9 th November, 2021
Kannada Prabha	9 th November, 2021

This is for your information and record.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully
For Shankara Building Products Limited

Ereena Vikram

Ereena Vikram
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer



Encl: As above

New game for 'toyconomy'

Fresh rules on product standards and a steep rise in basic customs duty have altered the dynamics of the industry but not necessarily to the benefit of small players



SHINE JACOB
Chennai, 8 November

India is home to around 472 million children and 26 per cent of its population is below 15 years of age. This age cohort could soon be facing a shortage, not of any basic commodities but toys that remain an essential element of learning-by-play development, thanks principally to the Covid-19 pandemic and government regulations.

On January 1, India had banned the sale of toys that are not certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Now, all factories producing toys to be sold in India are required to be certified by the BIS and product testing has been made mandatory — and that applies to units abroad as well. Before this, India used to import 80 per cent of its toy requirement. This has slumped significantly (see chart: *Out of play*). That's because global restrictions on travel during the pandemic has meant BIS officials have been unable to travel and certify manufacturing units abroad.

But has this new regulation translated into major growth for the domestic toy industry? The answer depends on who you talk to.

"The reduction in imports has led to a rise in domestic production and also an increase in exports from India. Our company expects an increase of at least 25 per cent in our exports this year. We also see that there is a lot of rise in investments in the sector post-January 2021," said R Jeswant, chief executive officer of Chennai-based Funskool, a company promoted by the group that owns tyre-maker MRF.

According to Jeswant, this will be a huge boost to the Indian organised toy industry that contributes only 0.5-0.6 per cent to the global market. "For brands like ours, this is a huge opportunity. Increasingly, more and more toy companies are sourcing from India," he said.

Earlier this year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi also

OUT OF PLAY (₹ crore)

Year	Total imports
2018-19	2,498.48
2019-20	2,315.80
2020-21	1,242.38
2021-22	300*

Sources: DGIS & Industry estimates
*April to September - Industry estimates

stressed the importance of the "toyconomy" under the Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India) package. Stating that India's share in the \$100-billion global toy market is as low as \$1.5 billion, the government also lined up a steep increase in the basic customs duties on imported toys from 20 to 60 per cent to help the domestic industry compete against imports from countries such as China. At the same time, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade mandated sample testing from each consignment to curb imports of sub-standard toys.

"This is not an act of protectionism. Our aim was to ensure that quality is maintained as the health of our kids is top priority. We were unable to travel abroad from January onwards because of the stricter travel restrictions in some of those countries and also keeping the safety of officials in mind. The situation is gradually improving and we have started the process again," a senior BIS official told *Business Standard*.

India's toy imports declined 46 per cent between FY20 and FY21. Moreover, industry bodies say that during the first six months of the current financial year, the industry saw imports to the tune of only around ₹300 crore. This, too, was not in the

form of toys but as raw materials and parts that get assembled in India, according to sources.

Despite this, industry bodies and distributors indicate that these incentives have not translated into a rise in production for the domestic sector. That's because the bulk of toy manufacturers are in the unorganised sector. Data available in Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum shows that there are 7,560 registered medium and small enterprises (MSMEs) manufacturing toys. "Because the stringent guidelines are not particularly MSME-friendly, only around 400 of them have acquired BIS certification so far. This may lead to a shortage," said Ajay Aggarwal, president of the Toy Association of India (TAI). To make the certification process more attractive for MSMEs, BIS had lined up a 50 per cent discount on the minimum marking fee, which BIS charges on each product for inspection and certification, for them, in addition to a 10 per cent rebate for old licence holders.

India is one of the fastest growing markets for toys, growing at a compound annual growth rate of around 13 per cent as against a global average of around 5 per cent. But wiping out 80 per cent of the market seems to be hurting the retail market for sure.

"The only import relief we have is that you can import parts and assemble them here. But because imports of finished goods are near zero, the availability of good toys has gone down. Even if you go to big toy

chains, they have started selling garments and baby items there. Retail market is shrinking," said Pawan Gupta, owner of R P Associates, a distributor, importer and exporter based out of Delhi.

According to Gupta, domestic manufacturers are seeing a rise in production, but it will not be enough to replace the imports and hence the sector may see a shortage due to dip in stocks. Industry experts indicate that fresh investment in the sector from January would be ₹150-200 crore.

"The sudden replacement of 80 per cent of the market with domestic manufacturing is impossible. I believe that they should consider implementing this certification in a phase-wise manner to ensure that there is no shortage in the retail front," Gupta added.

As always, however, the question is one of monitoring regulatory compliance, which is non-existent. "Today thousands of manu-

facturers are coming out with their products without BIS certification. There is no enforcing agency to look into it and there is no mechanism to protect the interests of those who have complied with the regulations," Aggarwal added. This is likely to create an unintended asymmetry between manufacturers who are BIS compliant and those who are not. The inevitable price arbitrage between the two may create the sort of situation that regulations were seeking to avoid.

"Because the stringent guidelines are not particularly MSME-friendly, only around 400 have acquired BIS certification so far. This may lead to a shortage," said Ajay Aggarwal, president, Toy Association of India

ON THE JOB

Self-employment increases



MAHESH VYAS

In October 2021, employment declined by 5.5 million in India to 400.8 million from 406.2 million in September. This is particularly disappointing because it belies hopes raised in mid-October ahead of the Indian festive season when weekly estimates showed an increase in the employment rate. This gain was lost in the second half of the month. As a result, an 8.5 million increase in employment pencilled in September was rolled back in October by a substantial 5.5 million. Nevertheless, it is a consolation that employment was still above 400 million. Such a level was achieved only twice in the preceding 19 months of the pandemic — in January and September 2021.

An oddity in the 5.5 million fall in employment in October was that it was accompanied by a massive 5.3 million increase in people who declared themselves employed as business persons. This is odd because these are not the best of times to start a business in India. Demand is weak and capacity utilisation is low. Household incomes are largely depressed. In October, less than 10 per cent of households reported an increase in income compared to a year ago, and 40 per cent reported a decline in nominal terms. The rest reported no change. Worse still, less than 5 per cent reported an improvement in their propensity to buy non-essentials. And, RBI's OBICUS (Order Books, Inventories and Capacity Utilisation Survey) continues to show a worsening capacity utilisation. The latest survey of June 2021 shows utilisation ratio of just 60 per cent.

Further, October 2021 was a difficult month. Unemployment rose to 7.8 per cent from 6.9 per cent in September. Labour was discouraged and its participation rate dropped in the festive month to 40.4 per cent from 40.7 per cent in September. While some labour exited the markets during the month, others took to "business". The festive season provided opportunities to become a business person, possibly temporarily. We believe that the increase in people declaring themselves to be business persons is actually an increase in self-employment. People who cannot find themselves an acceptable job take to self-employment. The festive season provided an opportunity to do this.

This increase in employment as businesspersons seen in October 2021 is thus likely to be a mere reflection of difficult employment conditions and not an increase in real and sustainable entrepreneurship.

We have noticed a steady increase in the self-employed since 2016 when CMIE's Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS) started capturing data on employment. CPHS classifies entrepreneurs into three kinds. First are the "Businesspersons" who own and manage capital as an enterprise in the form of an

establishment like an office, workshop, shop, factory, etc. These are distinct from a second category who run their own professional enterprise — such as doctors, lawyers, chartered accountants and the like — who are classified as "Professionally Qualified Self-employed Entrepreneurs". The third is the category of "Self-employed Entrepreneur". This includes self-run businesses of taxi operators, barbers, gym owners, beauticians, estate agents, brokers, religious professionals, trainers, models, astrologers, etc.

Employment in the third category — self-employed entrepreneur — has been rising. In 2016, they accounted for 62 per cent of all types of entrepreneurs. This proportion rose to about 73 per cent from 2017 through 2019. Then, in 2020, it shot up to 77 per cent. And in 2021, till August, its share had inched up further to 80 per cent.

Growth in employment as self-employed entrepreneurs suffered during the lockdown of April 2020. Employment in this category during January-April 2020 (Wave 19 of CPHS) dipped to 57 million from

57.7 million in the preceding Wave. This was the first instance of a drop in the count of self-employed entrepreneurs. Since then, the count has seen volatility. As Covid-19 restrictions eased, employment in this category shot up to 62 million during September-December 2020. But then it fell back to 57.8 million during January-April 2021 and to 57.5 million during May-August 2021 apparently because of the second wave of Covid-19. As vaccination has spread and the caseload has reduced, it is likely that self-employment has started to look up again.

It is unlikely that the other forms of business employment would have increased. Businesspersons who own and manage capital in the form of shops, factories, etc have been seeing a decline since late 2018. This decline is unlikely to be reversed during these times. Their count fell from 20.2 million during September-December 2018 to 14.8 million by May-August 2020. Then, after a brief recovery during September-

December 2020, it dropped again to reach 13.5 million by May-August 2021.

Employment among the professionally qualified self-employed entrepreneurs was rising smartly from 2017 till 2019. There were an estimated 1.39 million professionally qualified self-employed entrepreneurs in India during September-December 2019. However, the Covid-19 induced curbs have led to their numbers falling to just 0.94 million during May-August 2021.

People who cannot find acceptable jobs and can become self-employed entrepreneurs indulge themselves but they mostly cannot provide employment to others. This is evident from the fact that while self-employed entrepreneurship is increasing, overall employment is not. On the contrary, the 5.3 million increase in employment in businesspersons in October was accompanied by a 196 million fall in employment in daily wage labourers and small traders. Evidently, employment conditions continue to remain grim in spite of this curious increase in entrepreneurship.

The writer is MD & CEO, CMIE Ltd



People who cannot find acceptable jobs and can become self-employed entrepreneurs indulge themselves but they mostly cannot provide employment to others



Extract of unaudited financial results for the quarter and half year ended 30th September, 2021

S. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			Half Year Ended		Year ended
		30.09.2021 (Unaudited)	30.06.2021 (Unaudited)	30.09.2020 (Unaudited)	30.09.2021 (Unaudited)	30.09.2020 (Unaudited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
1	Total Income	34,203.90	18,191.60	19,052.04	52,395.50	26,997.67	1,09,650.04
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	-1,945.20	-3,851.34	-2,573.56	-5,796.54	-7,109.55	-966.48
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	-1,945.20	-3,851.34	-2,573.56	-5,796.54	-7,109.55	-966.48
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	-1,414.48	-2,871.42	-1,896.39	-4,285.90	-5,260.11	-620.30
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	-1,485.54	-2,879.11	1,901.23	-4,364.65	-5,270.00	-651.03
6	Paid up equity share capital (face value of ₹10 per share each)	1,973.28	1,971.11	1,817.36	1,973.28	1,817.36	1,970.61
7	Other equity	-	-	-	77,028.68	38,932.60	80,552.06
8	Earnings Per Share (of ₹ 10/- each) (not annualised)						
	(a) Basic (₹)	-7.05	-14.57	-10.44	-21.62	-28.96	-3.37
	(b) Diluted (₹)	-7.05	-14.57	-10.44	-21.62	-28.96	-3.37

Note:
The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly financial results filed with Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of quarterly financial results is available on the Stock Exchanges websites - www.nseindia.com/www.bseindia.com and on the Company's Website - www.vmart.co.in

The financial results have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind-AS') as notified under the the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as specified in section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The said financial results were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 8th Nov, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sd/-
Lalit Agarwal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00900900

Place: Gurugram
Date: 8th Nov, 2021

V-MART RETAIL LIMITED

Regd. Off. - 610-611, Guru Ram Dass Nagar, Main Market, Opp. SBI Bank, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi - 110029.
Corporate Off. - Plot No. 962, Udyog Vihar, Industrial Area, Phase - V, Gurugram - 122016
Tel. : 0124-4640030; Fax: 0124-4640046; Email: info@vmart.co.in;
Website: www.vmart.co.in; CIN - L51909DL2002PLC163727

Shankara Building Products Ltd.

24%

revenue growth
in Q2 YoY

43%

PAT growth
in Q2 YoY

Consolidated Unaudited financial results for the Quarter and Half year ended 30th September 2021

Particulars	For the Quarter ended			For the Half year ended		For the year ended
	30.09.2021 (Unaudited)	30.06.2021 (Unaudited)	30.09.2020 (Unaudited)	30.09.2021 (Unaudited)	30.09.2020 (Unaudited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
Total Income from Operations (net)	60,701	44,624	48,948	1,05,325	83,660	2,04,458
Net Profit for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1,181	851	542	2,032	(2,004)	2,013
Net Profit for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1,181	851	542	2,032	(2,004)	2,013
Net Profit for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	897	626	625	1,523	(1,904)	1,384
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	875	628	625	1,503	(1,893)	1,419
Equity Share Capital (Face Value of ₹10/- each)	2,284.93	2,284.93	2,284.93	2,284.93	2,284.93	2,284.93
Reserves(excluding Revaluation reserve as per balance sheet of previous year)						49,882
Earnings per share (of Rs. 10/- each) - not annualised						
Basic & Diluted (Rs.)	3.92	2.74	2.74	6.66	(8.33)	6.06
Key results of Shankara Building Products Limited on a standalone basis						
Total Income	57,152	42,397	46,668	99,549	80,238	1,96,289
Profit before tax	939	476	437	1,415	(1,465)	1,398
Profit after tax	710	357	519	1,067	(1,368)	998
Total Comprehensive Income	697	357	532	1,054	(1,348)	1,035

Note:
The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly and Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the financial results are available on the Stock Exchange websites www.bseindia.com, www.nseindia.com and Company's website www.shankarabuildpro.com

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 8th November 2021

SUKUMAR SRINIVAS
Managing Director
DIN : 01668064

SHANKARA BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

CIN: L26922KA1995PLC018990, Registered and Corporate Office: G-2, FARAH WINSFORD, 133, INFANTRY ROAD, BENGALURU - 560 001
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