

Ref: STL / SE/2022-2023/Newspaper Publication/20

Dated: 19th May, 2022

To,
Department of Corporate Services,
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400 001

To,
Listing Department,
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
C-1, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex
Bandra, (E), Mumbai – 400 051

BSE Code: 541163; NSE: SANDHAR

Sub: Copy of Published Audited Standalone & Consolidated Financial Results

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached herewith the copy Audited Standalone & Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter and year ended 31st March, 2022 as published in requisite newspaper as per the requirement of Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,

For SANDHAR TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED


Komal Malik
Company Secretary &
Compliance Officer



Encl.: As above

Sandhar Technologies Limited

Finland, Sweden ask to join NATO

Russia's Ukraine invasion triggers potentially the biggest expansion of the alliance in two decades

AJAI SHUKLA
New Delhi, 18 May

Signalling the growing resolve across Europe to deal firmly with Russia's invasion of Ukraine, two major Scandinavian countries, Finland and Sweden, approached the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) on Wednesday with formal requests to join the 30-member alliance.

If, as seems likely, NATO accepts their request, this will be the Atlantic Alliance's biggest and most far-reaching expansion in two decades, adding over 800 miles to Russia's northern border and greatly complicating its security calculus.

This is also an indicator of how much opinion in Europe has shifted against Russia since it invaded Ukraine. Finland's parliament endorsed the proposal to join NATO by a majority of 188 to eight; and Sweden, which has been an isolationist for the last two centuries, now backs joining NATO, too.

Finland and Sweden's admission into NATO, however, is required to be approved by the North Atlantic Council. Turkey has already signalled opposition over Sweden's grant of asylum to Kurdish refugees. Italy, Greece and Spain are also ambivalent about NATO expansion.

The fortification

NATO was created with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on April 4, 1949 by 12 western European and American countries, including the US, UK, Germany and Canada, to provide collective security against the resurgent Soviet Union and to combat the spread of communism.

NATO was the first peacetime military alliance the US entered into outside of the Western Hemisphere.

At the broader strategic level, NATO was intended to serve three purposes: Detering Soviet expansionism; combating the revival of nationalist militarism in Europe through a strong North American presence on the continent; and encouraging European political integration.

Article 3 of the Treaty called for the signatories to "maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack". Article 5, arguably the most consequential clause, stated that "the Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or America

Turkey has already signalled opposition over Sweden's grant of asylum to Kurdish refugees. Italy, Greece and Spain are also ambivalent about NATO expansion



The map does not show an exhaustive list of European members of NATO

shall be considered an attack against them all," and in such an event, each of them would exercise the right of individual or collective self-defence.

Article 9 began the process of giving the Alliance an organisational structure by establishing the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and calling for it to "set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular, it shall establish immediately a defence committee, which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5."

As NATO set about developing an overall strategy for the Alliance, a key question hung over the use of nuclear weapons to defend the North Atlantic area. Most western military planners believed that NATO was greatly inferior in conventional military strength to the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites, which joined hands to form the Warsaw Pact.

Meanwhile, there was confidence in the US's preeminence in the nuclear weapons field. These two beliefs slanted the development of NATO's military strategy towards the use of nuclear weapons.

A key concern amongst NATO countries was the apprehension that the US might violate Article 5, and decide against coming to Europe's assistance in the event of a Soviet Union attack. To provide assurances of US assistance, European powers insisted that the US station a "tripwire force" in Europe.

The "tripwire force" constituted a small US military contingent stationed in Europe to demonstrate American commitment to place its troops in harm's way by militarily countering a massive Soviet Union attack.

In the event of an attack, the "tripwire force" would slow the Soviet advance for long enough to allow the US time to marshal additional resources. Since the "tripwire force" is too small to present an offensive threat, it can be deployed without triggering a "security dilemma" — a political science concept in which a state's actions taken to increase its own security causes other states to react in a manner that decreases, rather than increases, the original state's security.

High readiness to very high readiness

Up to when Russia annexed Crimea in 2014, there were just a few thousand NATO troops in Europe. Since then, their number has risen to tens of thousands as relations with Russia have dramatically spiralled downwards. The 2014 NATO summit, in Wales, returned the grouping to its Cold War role of territorial defence.

Now NATO's military presence has been sharply boosted. According to the *Economist*, the high-readiness NATO Response Force has been tripled in size to 40,000 and given more weaponry. This has been reinforced by another quick-reaction force, the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force, whose 5,000 ground troops supported by air, sea and special forces, can be deployed within 48 hours.

Additionally, NATO has agreed to deploy four multinational battalions — each with about 1,000 troops and commanded by the US, UK, Germany and Canada — in the three Baltic states and Poland. Washington has promised to boost funding for the Pentagon's European Reassurance Initiative to \$3.4 billion next year. This fourfold expansion will be spent on increasing US forces and heavy weaponry in the region.

Box office hits record ₹1,500 cr in March

April expected to be just as good; and FY23 collections likely to be the best ever at ₹15,500 crore

SURAJEET DAS GUPTA
New Delhi, 18 May

After being battered by the pandemic, it has been a record month for multiplex theatre operators. The Multiplex Association of India (MAI), the apex body for the industry, revealed that it has made ₹1,500 crore in box office revenues in March, its best performance just before the pandemic in FY20.

The final numbers for April are still being collated but they are expected to remain at the same level as March owing to pent-up demand. The industry believes it is now poised to hit box office revenues of ₹15,500 crore in FY23, beating its peak performance just before the pandemic in FY20.

Kamal Gianchandani, president of the association and also head of business strategy and planning for PVR Ltd, was pleased with the results. "With all screens open and no government restriction in capacity and with moviegoers coming back in huge numbers, this March has been a record year for the industry," he said.

Based on the trends in March and



Year	Multiplex box office collections (in crore)
FY20	₹12,000
FY21	₹3,000
FY22	₹5,000
FY 23+	₹14,500-₹15,500

Source: MAI + MAI projections

April, Gianchandani said the industry expected FY23 to be the best year for it "ever" with overall revenues expected to hit ₹14,500-₹15,500 crore.

Industry estimates suggest that multiplex owners control around 3,000 screens, some of which had closed down

or changed hands during the pandemic. It is not clear how much of the 350-400 new screen capacity, which was shelved or was in various stages of completion, has come back to the market.

Also, just a few months ago, PVR and Inox declared that they were merging to become a 1,500-plus screen behemoth, with nearly half of the total multiplex screens in the country.

Gianchandani said the best year for the industry was in pre-Covid FY20 when it hit ₹12,000 crore in box office revenues. Then, with the pandemic forcing theatres to close and leading to a sharp fall in new movie releases, box office revenues for multiplex owners fell precipitously to ₹3,000 crore, a fourth of the previous financial year.

Revenues were expected to bounce back in FY22, despite the second Covid wave. Hopes were raised with the success of Akshay Kumar's *Sooryavanshi* last November, Maharashtra re-opening cinemas, albeit with capacity restrictions (35 per cent of box office revenues come from this state), and a healthy pipeline of 25-30 blockbusters ready to be released.

Yet, with the third wave of the pandemic hitting India in January, the expected growth did not happen. Box office revenues ended at around ₹4,500-₹5,000 crore, even after a big March performance.

MAI lists three reasons why box office collections are up: all screens are up and running; ticket prices have increased by around 20 per cent after a hiatus of over 22 months (the last price hike was in January 2019); and, despite the hike, capacity utilisation in movie screens has gone up by 6-7 per cent over FY20.

In addition, many of the movies, such as *Kashmir Files* (released in March) and *Gangubai Kathiawadi* (February) hit the jackpot. There was also *RRR* (March), which was dubbed in Hindi and which touched ₹1,133 crore in revenue across all languages.

The trend continued in April, with *KGF2* (which was also dubbed in Hindi) alone making ₹1,185 crore across all languages in the domestic box office.

Multiplexes, which are language-agnostic, get a substantial share of revenues not only from Hindi films but also from movies in other languages.

SANDHAR

Growth. Motivation. Better Life

SANDHAR TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CIN: L74999DL1987PLC029553
Regd. Office: B - 6/20, L.S.C. Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110029

Tel: 0124 - 4518900
E-mail: investors@sandhar.in
Website: www.sandhargroup.com

Fostering innovation and growth

EXTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED AND STANDALONE AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

(₹ in lakhs, except per equity share data)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Consolidated				Standalone			
		Quarter ended		Year ended		Quarter ended		Year ended	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
		Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
1	Revenue from Operations	68,357.83	64,199.62	2,32,370.23	1,86,356.51	57,310.85	54,959.49	1,94,101.58	1,58,530.80
2	Net Profit for the period (before tax, exceptional item and share of loss in joint ventures)	3,190.13	5,273.05	9,526.69	8,921.46	3,007.55	4,794.87	8,742.03	8,547.72
3	Net Profit for the period (before tax after exceptional item and share of loss in joint ventures)	2,844.99	5,053.62	8,144.24	7,801.53	2,897.19	4,794.87	8,631.67	8,547.72
4	Net Profit for the period (after tax, exceptional item and share of loss in joint ventures)	1,768.57	4,024.31	5,592.93	5,783.36	2,028.82	3,749.48	6,142.68	6,523.20
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit for the Period after Tax and Other Comprehensive Income after Tax)	1,714.56	3,790.65	6,082.78	5,408.83	1,955.33	3,627.95	5,922.25	6,123.00
6	Equity Share Capital	6,019.07	6,019.07	6,019.07	6,019.07	6,019.07	6,019.07	6,019.07	6,019.07
7	Total Reserves	-	-	79,875.08	74,418.43	-	-	79,975.31	74,654.97
8	Earnings Per Share (Face value of Rs 10/- per share) (not annualised for quarter)								
1. Basic:		3.24	6.69	9.29	9.61	3.37	6.23	10.21	10.84
2. Diluted:		3.24	6.69	9.29	9.61	3.37	6.23	10.21	10.84

Note:

a) The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarter and Year ended 31 March 2022 of Consolidated and Standalone Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarter and Year ended Financial Results are available on the websites of the BSE and NSE at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively and on Company's website at www.sandhargroup.com.

Place: Gurugram (Haryana)
Dated: 18 May 2022

For Sandhar Technologies Limited
JAYANT DAVAR
Co-Chairman and Managing Director

A Monet becomes the most valuable view of Italy

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION
Los Angeles, 18 May

Claude Monet's *Le Grand Canal et Santa Maria della Salute* has gone under the hammer for \$56.6 million (£45 million), making it the most valuable view of Italy by any artist sold at auction.

The piece has joined a series of Monet masterworks that have sold for more than \$50 million (£40.1 million) in consecutive New York sales at Sotheby's.



Le Grand Canal et Santa Maria della Salute goes for \$56.6 mn

The sum also makes the painting the most valuable painting of Venice by the artist sold at auction.

Monet's previous record was \$36.5 million (£29.6 million) achieved by *Le Palais Ducal*, sold at Sotheby's in London in 2019.

Channeling the magic of the water-based city on canvas, *Le Grand Canal* showcases pure brushstrokes of colour and light. "*Le Grand Canal* is a pivotal work that bridges the artist's ground-breaking Impressionist innovations and their continued evolution into a more freeform abstract approach," Sotheby's said.

Many canvases created by Monet during his three-month trip to Venice in 1908 are in prominent international museum collections, such as the Museum of Fine Arts Boston and the Fine Art Museums of San Francisco.

GROWTH DRIVEN BY GREEN ASPIRATIONS

EXTRACT FROM THE STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Standalone					Consolidated				
	FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED			YEAR ENDED		FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED			YEAR ENDED	
	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
Total income from operations	2,727.16	2,468.85	1,738.30	8,699.77	5,588.91	2,724.16	2,468.85	1,738.30	8,661.37	5,553.51
Net Profit for the period before tax #	497.70	413.65	439.99	1,765.88	1,331.49	567.03	479.89	484.09	1,953.20	1,421.90
Net Profit for the period after tax #	361.60	308.52	331.00	1,314.95	1,005.65	430.93	374.76	375.10	1,502.27	1,172.55
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	363.08	308.48	332.08	1,316.30	1,005.49	432.40	374.72	376.25	1,503.61	1,172.46
Equity share capital	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00
Reserves excluding revaluation reserves (as per balance sheet of previous accounting year)				6,796.15	5,731.85				7,446.04	6,194.43
Earnings per share (of ₹2/- each) in ₹ Basic and Diluted	5.17*	4.41*	4.73*	18.79	14.37	6.16*	5.35*	5.36*	21.46	16.75

There was no exceptional / extraordinary item during the periods presented
* not annualised

NOTES:

1. The Standalone & Consolidated financial results of Indraprastha Gas Limited ('IGL' or the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 18 May 2022. The statutory auditors of the Company have expressed an unmodified audit opinion on these results.

2. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly/Yearly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly/Yearly Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchanges websites (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website (www.iglonline.net).

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sd/-
(Sanjay Kumar)
Managing Director

INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED

IGL Bhawan, Plot No. 4, Community Centre, R.K. Puram, Sector-9, New Delhi - 110022 Phone No. 011-48074607, Fax No. 011-26171863, E-mail ID-investors@igl.co.in Website: www.iglonline.net CIN No. L23201DL1998PLC097614

