

SPRINGFORM TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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CIN: L51900MH1979PLC021914

July 02, 2021

To,
BSE Limited,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400001

Ref.: Scrip Code: BSE 501479

Sub: Intimation under the SEBI (listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements)
Regulations, 2015:

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we hereby enclose the copies of Audited Financial Results of the Company for the fourth quarter and Financial Year ended March 31, 2021 duly approved in the Board Meeting held on June 30, 2021 published in the following newspapers:

1. Business Standard (English);
2. Nav Shakti (Marathi)

This is for your information and record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

FOR SPRINGFORM TECHNOLOGY LIMITED



Pankaj Kishor Shah
Managing Director
DIN: 00945911

Encl.: As above

FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORT

MSME, retail to be pain areas for banks

ABHIJIT LELE
Mumbai, 1 July

The consumer credit aka retail and loans to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) could pose higher slippage risk for lenders in the coming quarters.

The financial stability report by the Reserve Bank said close monitoring on asset quality of MSME and retail portfolios of banks is warranted going forward.

The consumer credit deteriorated after the loan moratorium programme ended in September 2020. The customer risk distribution of the credit active population underwent a marginal shift towards the high-risk segment in January relative to the same month in 2020.

In terms of credit risk migration, even low risk tiers are showing downward momentum. Consumer credit portfolios of private banks and finance firms including housing finance companies are seeing incipient signs of stress, the FSR said.

Referring to exposure to

DISTRIBUTION OF MSME PORTFOLIO SHOWING STRESS

	SMA0				SMA1				SMA2				NPA			
	PSB	PSB	PSB	PSB	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt	Pvt
Mar '20	6.9	5.7	4.2	18.2	4.4	1.9	0.7	4.3								
Jun '20	18.2	2.2	2.6	13.7	7	0.9	0.6	2.9								
Sep '20	13.4	3.2	2.6	14.9	8.1	0.9	0.6	2.6								
Dec '20	7.8	5.6	7.8	13.1	4.8	2.6	2.4	2.0								
Mar '21	10.6	9.2	3.6	15.9	3.7	2.4	0.8	3.6								

Special mention account (SMA); SMA0: 1–30 days due; SMA1: 31–60 days due; SMA2: 61–90 days due; NPA: Non-performing asset Source: FSR

MSMEs, the report pointed out stressed entities as groups that have an elevated level of debt. The implications of business disruptions following the resurgence of the pandemic could be significant.

Since 2019, weakness in the MSME portfolio of banks and finance companies has drawn regulatory attention. The RBI permitted restructuring of temporarily impaired MSME loans (of size up to ₹25 crore) under three schemes.

While public sector banks (PSBs) have actively resorted to restructuring under all the

schemes, participation by private banks was significant only in the Covid-19 restructuring scheme offered in August 2020. Despite the restructuring, however, stress in the MSME portfolio of PSBs remains high, the report said.

The government guaranteed credit scheme to eligible categories boosted the disbursements. The net credit flow to stressed MSMEs during March 2020–February 2021 rose to ₹50,535 crore with the shares of PSBs and private banks at 54 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively. The transition from low- and medi-

CONSUMER CREDIT DELINQUENCY RATES* (In %)

	PSBs	Private banks	Finance firms
Jul 2020	2.8	1.1	5.1
Aug 2020	2.7	1.1	5.2
Sept 2020	2.8	1.4	5.4
Oct 2020	2.6	1.4	5.3
Nov 2020	2.2	1.6	5.8
Dec 2020	2	2.2	6.3
Jan 2021	1.8	2.4	6.7

*90-days past due balances Source: FSR

um-risk MSME borrowers, year-on-year, to the high-risk segment was noteworthy.

The report said the banking sector would be required to specifically guard against adverse selection bias while being alive to the credit demand from productive and viable sectors.

In the most optimistic scenario, the impact of the second wave should be contained within the first quarter of the year. The frictional inflation pressures work their way out over the first half of the year, it said.

RBI survey sees risks easing

The RBI systemic risk survey in April–May found broad categories – global, macroeconomic, financial market, institutional and general – registering ‘medium’ risks for the financial system. This is an improvement from ‘high’ institutional risk in the previous two survey rounds. Within the major categories, however, this time certain components were rated as ‘high’ risk. For example, commodity price risk, domestic growth and inflation, fiscal deficit, corporate vulnerabilities, equity price volatility, banks’ assets quality and capital requirement, credit growth and cyber risk were high, while risks relating to global growth and pace of infrastructure development were seen as having waned.

ANUP ROY

July rain likely to be normal: Met

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 1 July

With the southwest monsoon on an extended break, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) on Thursday sought to play down the fears and said a revival was round the corner, but with a word of caution that there was an equal probability of the rains being “below normal”, “normal” or “above normal” in July.

Climatically, the IMD said rain in July was expected to be 96–104 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA), considered normal for the country as whole. However, chances are in July rain in parts of North-West India, South Peninsular, and parts of Central and North-East India might remain “normal” to “below normal”.

The Met said though El Nino was expected to remain “neutral” during the southwest monsoon season, there was an enhanced possibility of the Indian Ocean Dipole (which is another weather phenomenon that has a bearing on the Indian monsoon) becoming negative over the Indian Ocean in July to September 2021.

A negative IOD is not favourable for the monsoon in India.

“As sea surface temperature (SST) conditions over the Pacific and the Indian Ocean are known to have a strong influence on the Indian monsoon, the IMD is monitoring their evolution,” IMD Director General Mrutyunjay Mohapatra told reporters.

July and August are the two most crucial months of the four-month southwest monsoon season. Any break or deviation in rain in July and August could have a devastating impact on the country’s agriculture and the production of kharif crops, the sowing of which has fallen behind last year’s levels due to the sudden and unexpected break in the rains.

The progress of the southwest monsoon in the country stalled from June 19 mainly due to the absence of low pressure of the north Bay of Bengal, mid-lateral westerly winds, and the unfavourable Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO). So much so that the progress of the rains, which was ahead of schedule till the middle of June, stalled and now it is expected to cover the country by the middle of July against its normal date of July 8.

Though overall for the country as

CONCERNS REMAIN

- Monsoon has stalled in most parts of India since June 19, revival only after July 7
- Daily average rainfall has been much below normal in the past few days
- The break in monsoon has slowed down kharif sowing, which till June 25 was almost 22% less than last year
- The monsoon overall in June has been 10% above normal but that is largely due to its superlative performance till mid-June

“IN NORTH INDIA, WHERE THE MONSOON HAS YET NOT REACHED AND ITS PROGRESS HAS BEEN STALLED, TRANSPLANTING PADDY USUALLY TAKES PLACE IN THE MIDDLE OF JULY, THEREFORE THERE IS STILL TIME LEFT”

MRUTYUNJAY MOHAPATRA, DIRECTOR GENERAL, IMD



whole, the monsoon in June has been 10 per cent more than its Long Period Average (LPA), that has been largely on account of a steady progress till the middle of that month.

“In normal times, the break in monsoon is five-six days, but this year it has been extended and there is no chance of any progress till at least July 7,” Mohapatra said.

He said this was expected to affect agriculture and the sowing of kharif crops, the irrigation schedule, and also power supply, but hoped that the expected revival might wipe off the losses. “In North India, where the monsoon has yet not reached and its progress has been stalled, transplanting paddy usually takes place in the middle of July, therefore there is still time left,” Mohapatra said.

2nd wave sharply hit consumer credit demand

SUBRATA PANDA
Mumbai, 1 July

The second wave of the pandemic had a negative impact on the consumer credit demand as inquiries for such loans fell sharply across product categories after a rebound during the festive season in the third quarter of FY21, the half-yearly financial stability report (FSR) of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) said.

Added to the worse was the stress that was building up in the risk profile of retail borrowers. The consumer credit includes home loans, loans against property, auto loans, two-wheeler loans, commercial vehicle loans, construction equipment loans, personal loans, credit cards, business loans, consumer durable loans, education loans, and gold loans.

The FSR report has highlighted that the overall demand for con-

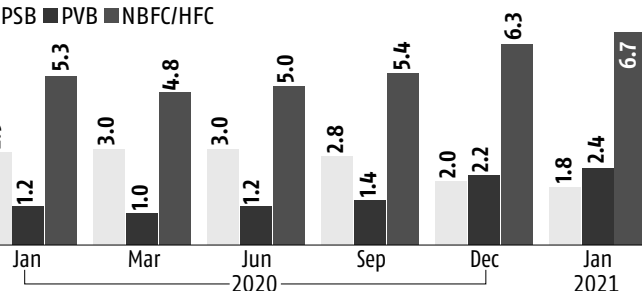
sumer credit, as reflected in inquiry volumes, had stabilised in Q4FY21 following a sharp rebound during the festive season in Q3FY21 after the first Covid wave receded.

The consumer credit deteriorated after the loan moratorium programme came to an end in September 2020, the report said.

The customer risk distribution of the credit-active population underwent a marginal shift towards the high-risk segment in January relative to the same month in 2020. In terms of credit risk migration, even low-risk tiers are showing downward momentum. The consumer credit portfolios of non-PSBs are seeing incipient signs of stress, it added.

Despite this, the loan approval rates have remained healthy because there is a distinct shift towards better-rated customers by lenders. But, growth in credit-

DELINQUENCY RATES IN AGGREGATE CONSUMER CREDIT



Source: FSR Report, RBI

active consumers (who have at least one outstanding credit account) and outstanding balances remained sluggish compared to last year.

As far as the housing market is concerned, residential housing property registration and sales

across major cities exceeded their pre-pandemic average levels during Q3 and Q4, aided by stamp duty cuts by some states, unmet demand during the Covid-related restrictions in the first half of FY21, and moderation in interest rates. But, overall, credit growth in the

system has been muted due to lackluster demand as well as risk aversion on the part of the lenders. In FY21, bank credit increased by 5.4 per cent year-on-year (YoY), the lowest in the past four financial years and it continued to remain subdued in Q1FY21.

“Credit by public sector banks and private sector banks increased by 3.2 per cent and 9.9 per cent (YoY), respectively, whereas the loan book of foreign banks remained flat as of June 4,” the FSR report said.

The overall credit to deposit (CD) ratio continued on its declining trajectory. The incremental CD ratio recorded an improvement during Q4FY21 but turned negative in Q1FY22 (up to June 4), the report added. Till March 2021, agricultural and personal loans grew at double digits but contracted since then (up to April 2021).

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Extract of Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Year ended March 31, 2021

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
		QUARTER ENDED		YEAR ENDED	
		31-MAR-21	31-MAR-20	31-MAR-21	31-MAR-20
		AUDITED	AUDITED	AUDITED	AUDITED
1.	Total Income from Operations	29.50	18.88	67.68	69.80
2.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items)	5.60	-0.49	9.04	9.42
3.	Net Profit/ (Loss) for the period (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	5.60	-0.49	9.04	9.42
4.	Net Profit/ (Loss) for the period (after Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	3.25	-2.94	6.69	6.97
5.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	3.25	-2.94	6.69	6.97
6.	Equity Share Capital (Face value of Rs.10/- per Share)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
7.	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year	0.00	0.00	57.26	50.57
8.	Earnings Per Share (of Rs.10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)				
	1. Basic :	6.49	0.00	13.38	13.94
	2. Diluted :	6.49	0.00	13.38	13.94

Notes:
1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Audited Quarterly and Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other DisclosuresRequirement) Regulations, 2015. The full format of audited results are available on the website of Stock Exchange Website (www.bseindia.com) and the Company (www.springformtech.com)
2. The above financial results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meeting held on June 30, 2021, and the statutory auditor have issued unqualified audit opinion on these results.
3. The Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") from April 01, 2016 and accordingly these results have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principals laid down in Ind AS-34, Interim Financial Reporting prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting pronouncement generally accepted in India. Financial results for all the periods presented have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principle as laid down in Ind AS 34.
4. Reconciliation of Net profit reported on account of transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS is as under:

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	QUARTER ENDED 31.03.2021 (AUDITED)	YEAR ENDED 31.03.2020 (AUDITED)
	Net Profit for the period under Indian GAAP	4.98	17.56
1.	On Account of Depreciation & Amortisation	2.66	10.86
2.	On Account of Interest	0.00	0.00
3.	Deferred Tax on above Adjustments	-0.93	-0.27
	Total	1.73	10.59
	Net Profit for the period under Ind AS	3.25	6.97

5. The Company has only one segment, hence disclosure as required under INDAS-108 on "Segment Reporting" is not applicable.
6. The spread of COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted businesses not only in India but across several countries. Due to lockdown and restrictions, business and economic activities have been disrupted and stalled. The Company's operations and financial results for the quarter have been adversely impacted due to this unprecedented situation. The operations resumed gradually with requisite precautions and duly following Government guidelines, although with limited availability of workforce and supply chain. The pandemic situation has negatively affected the normal business operations of the Company with consequential impact on profitability.
7. The Company has assessed the impact of pandemic on its financial results based on the internal and external information available up to the date of approval of these financial results. The Company continues to monitor the economic effects of the pandemic while taking requisite steps to bring normalcy in its operations.
8. The figures for the previous financial periods/year have been regrouped /reclassified wherever considered necessary.

For Springform Technology Limited
Sd/-
Pankaj Kishor Shah
Managing Director
DIN:00945911

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2021

Cooking gas gets costlier by ₹25 per cylinder

The price of a domestic liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinder (14.2 kg) was hiked by ₹25, and that of a commercial cylinder (19 kg) by ₹76 on Thursday. These hikes came on the back of global cues as international prices of crude oil and its products are rising. This is the first hike in domestic LPG prices since

March 2021. The price was hiked thrice during February 2021 itself and again on March 1. LPG prices were kept unchanged from April–June, a period coinciding with key assembly elections in West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Puducherry. The elections concluded in early May.

TWESH MISHRA

DOMESTIC LPG CYLINDER PRICES WERE UNCHANGED FOR LAST THREE MONTHS

* = estimated

Month and price of one domestic cylinder (in ₹) in Delhi

Feb '21	794	
Mar '21	819	
Apr '21	809	
May '21	809	
Jun '21	809	
Jul '21	834.50*	

Centrum seeks 20 years to repay DICGC for settling depositors' claim

BharatPe to build liabilities, technology; Centrum assets, operations

MANOJIT SAHA
Mumbai, 1 July

Centrum Financial, which was recently granted ‘in-principle’ licence by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to start a small finance bank (SFB) after the lender evinced interest in acquiring Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank, has asked for 20 years to repay Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) after the insurer settles the depositors’ claims.

PMC Bank was put under restrictions in September 2019 following financial irregularities. Last year, the RBI-appointed administrator of PMC Bank invited bids from investors for its reconstruction. Centrum had made the bid for PMC, jointly with Resilient Innovations Private Limited, known as BharatPe — a fintech company. After Centrum starts operating as an SFB, a scheme of amalgamation will be drafted by the government and the RBI. After PMC is merged with the SFB, PMC depositors will be allowed to withdraw their deposits.

Depositors up to ₹5 lakh deposits, which are guaranteed by law if a bank goes belly up, will get their full money back. The DICGC, which has been roped in to support the revival process of PMC Bank, will pay the depositors. The amount that DIGCG pays to depositors for claim settlement will become a long-term liability for Centrum.

This the first instance in recent times that DICGC has been roped in for the revival of a failed bank. Deposit insurance cover was increased to ₹5 lakh from ₹1 lakh during this year’s Budget, mainly to facilitate revival of PMC Bank.

Centrum declined to comment on the issues. An email query sent to the RBI remained unanswered.

The deposit matrix

Sources also said while 95 per cent of the



Large depositors are worried about a raw deal since there are talks of a haircut for deposits of above ₹5 lakh

depositors will be covered by the insurance scheme, the payout for DICGC will be only ₹2,230 crore. As of March 31, 2020, PMC Bank’s total deposit base was ₹10,700 crore. After RBI increased the withdrawal limit to ₹1 lakh in June 2020, 84 per cent of the depositors were eligible to withdraw deposits. Sources said the amount withdrawn so far is close to the total amount that could have been withdrawn after the limit was raised to ₹1 lakh, which was ₹850 crore.

“Smaller depositors have almost withdrawn their entire amount that was allowed,” said a source.

If 95 per cent of the depositors’ claims are to be settled, deposit withdrawal would be around ₹3,100 crore.

There are 43,000 depositors who have deposits of above ₹5 lakh. These are mostly individual depositors, though there are about 2,000 cooperative societies and a few hundreds of gurudwaras. Sources said institutions’ deposits are around ₹2,200 crore. This also means individual deposits of more than ₹5 lakh constitutes nearly half of the bank’s deposit base.

There are about 1.3 million depositors of PMC Bank, of which close to 400,090 are opened under the Jan Dhan scheme,

which are mostly zero balance deposits. Effectively, there are about 916,000 depositors at present.

Large depositors are worried about a raw deal since there are talks of a haircut for deposits of above ₹5 lakh. How the large depositors are going to be treated will be decided by the scheme of amalgamation, which will be finalised by the government and the RBI.

PMC depositors face a double whammy because they have to pay tax on the interest on their deposits, as mandated by the Income Tax Act, even if they are not allowed to withdraw the deposits.

Shareholding

According to the plan given to the RBI by these entities, Centrum will have to bring down their stake to 40 per cent from 50 per cent within five years of commencing operations, in line with the RBI’s on-tap guidelines of SFBs. BharatPe, on the other hand, will see a steeper dilution, from 50 per cent to 10 per cent, within five years. The shareholders of the proposed SFB have committed ₹1,800 crore capital for the bank – ₹900 crore for the first year and the remaining as and when required.

Role of shareholders

Centrum’s role in the SFB will be mainly in the asset side that will focus on lending to small and medium business, given their experience to run an NBFC. The branch business will also be looked after by Centrum.

BharatPe, on the other hand, will focus on the liabilities side, apart from the technology. BharatPe recently acquired Payback — a multi-brand loyalty programme — India from American Express and ICICI Investments Strategic Fund. Payback which has over 100 million customers will also be a source for the bank to mobilise deposits.