# About the Company

Percept Limited is a public, unlisted company that is currently active. The company operates in the internet-based services sector, specifically providing event management, tour operator services, public relation, and consultant fee and distribution services. It was incorporated on May 8, 2002, and is based in Mumbai, Maharashtra.  
  
The company has a total of 4 directors. One of them is a promoter director. The managing director is HARINDRA PAL SINGH. HARINDRA PAL SINGH also holds the largest share of the company, with a stake of 9.62%. The top two director shareholders collectively hold a stake of 9.65%.  
  
The company's shares are held by promoters to the extent of 84.50% and by non-promoters to the extent of 15.50%.  
  
Percept Limited has one associate company, Bollywood Merchandise Private Limited. The company has four subsidiary companies, namely Allied Media Network Private Limited, Percept Live Private Limited, and Percept H Private Limited. Additionally, Percept Limited has one holding company, Percept Finserve Private Limited.  
  
For 2022-2023, the company's revenue from operations has increased by a significant 226.60% compared to the previous year, reaching 5,079.62 lakhs. This growth is reflected in the profit after tax (PAT), which has seen a massive 529.61% increase, standing at 560.64 lakhs. EBITDA has also seen a substantial 142.85% increase, reaching 215.29 lakhs. The company's return on capital employed stands at 3.58%. The debt levels have decreased, with long-term borrowings decreasing by 11.30% and short-term borrowings by 6.97%. The total debt to equity ratio has improved from 1.17 in the previous year to 0.95 in 2022-2023, indicating a healthier financial position. Networth has increased to 4,780.52 lakhs.  
  
Yes Bank Ltd has the highest charge amount, and IDBI Bank Ltd is among the top bankers with open charges.  
  
Percept Limited's most recent rating was withdrawn by ICRA on 27-Oct-2014. Prior to that, ICRA downgraded the company's rating to D on 14-May-2013. In a previous development, ICRA upgraded the company's rating to B on 20-Mar-2012.  
  
PATKAR AND PENDSE were the recent auditors for the year 2022-2023.  
  
The company has a total of 75 High Court cases, with 17 pending and 58 disposed. In the District Court, there are 66 cases, with 29 pending and 37 disposed. Additionally, the company has 8 NCLT cases, with 5 pending and 3 disposed.  
  
Percept Limited has one EPF establishment in the state of Maharashtra, with one delayed establishment in the financial year 2024-2025, specifically in April 2024, with a maximum delay of 1 day.

# **Ratios Analysis**

# **Ratios**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Financial Term** | **2018-2019** | **2019-2020** | **2020-2021** | **2021-2022** | **2022-2023** |
| Revenue Growth (%) | -41.35 | -8.15 | -83.45 | 78.92 | 226.6 |
| EBITDA Margins (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.24 |
| EBT Margins (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.04 |
| PAT Margins (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.04 |
| Return on Equity (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.73 |
| Return on Fixed Assets (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Return on Capital Employed (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.58 |
| Current Ratio | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.39 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Quick Ratio | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.39 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Interest Coverage Ratio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140.38 |
| Long-term Debt/Equity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.28 | 0.22 |
| Total Assets/Equity | 3.5 | 3.73 | 3.93 | 3.57 | 3.13 |
| Total Debt/Equity | 0.92 | 1.05 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 0.95 |
| Total Debt/Total Assets | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.3 |
| Total Debt/EBITDA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21.08 |
| Fixed Assets Turnover | 201.28 | 204.76 | 12.08 | 62.97 | 339.77 |
| Total Asset Turnover | 0.34 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.36 |
| Working Capital Turnover | -3 | -2 | 0 | -1 | -2 |
| Inventory Days | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Receivables Days | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payable Days | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash Conversion Cycle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Employee Cost (% of Sales) | 27.04 | 24.94 | 66.58 | 29.47 | 14.18 |
| Finance Cost (% of Sales) | 3.38 | 2.65 | 14.94 | 7.63 | 0.03 |
| Total Other Expenses (% of Sales) | 95.33 | 87.21 | 106.55 | 102.83 | 81.59 |

## **Analysis of Revenue Growth (%):**

• The significant drop in Revenue Growth from -41.35% in 2018-2019 to -83.45% in 2020-2021 may have been caused by a severe contraction in the company's market or operational challenges, and this affects the company's ability to generate profits and maintain its operations.

• The sharp increase in Revenue Growth from -83.45% in 2020-2021 to 78.92% in 2021-2022 may be due to a recovery in the company's market or the implementation of successful turnaround strategies, and this affects the company's potential to return to profitability and growth.

• The projected surge in Revenue Growth to 226.6% in 2022-2023 may be based on optimistic assumptions about the company's future performance or market conditions, and this affects the company's valuation and the bank's assessment of its creditworthiness.

• Financial Risk: The extreme volatility in Revenue Growth, with sharp declines and increases, indicates a high level of financial risk. This could be due to unstable market conditions, operational inefficiencies, or overly optimistic projections. The bank should consider this risk when deciding whether to provide a loan to the borrower.

## **Analysis of EBITDA Margins (%):**

• The increase in EBITDA Margin from 0% in 2021-2022 to 4.24% in 2022-2023 may be caused by improved operational efficiency or increased revenue, and it affects the company's profitability positively.

• The consistent 0% EBITDA Margin from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 may be due to low revenue or high operational costs, and it affects the company's ability to generate profit from its operations.

• The projected increase in EBITDA Margin in 2022-2023 may be based on expected improvements in revenue or cost management, and it affects the company's future profitability outlook.

• Financial Risk: The historical 0% EBITDA Margin indicates potential financial risk as it suggests the company has been unable to convert revenue into profit. If the projected increase in 2022-2023 does not materialize, the company's ability to service any loan could be compromised.

## **Analysis of EBT Margins (%):**

• The change from '0%' in EBT Margin from 2018-2022 to '11.04%' in 2022-2023 may be caused by an increase in operational efficiency or a decrease in depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses. This affects the company's financial health positively as it indicates improved profitability before tax.

• The consistent '0%' EBT Margin from 2018-2021 may be caused by the company's inability to generate profit before tax, possibly due to high operational costs or depreciation expenses. This affects the company's financial health negatively as it indicates poor operational efficiency.

• The projected increase in EBT Margin to '11.04%' in 2022-2023 may be caused by expected improvements in revenue generation or cost management. However, this affects the company's financial health with uncertainty as projections may not always materialize as expected.

• Financial Risk: The sudden projected increase in EBT Margin for 2022-2023 poses a financial risk. If the company fails to achieve this projection, it could indicate underlying operational inefficiencies or financial instability, potentially affecting the bank's decision to provide a loan.

## **Analysis of PAT Margins (%):**

• The change from 0% to 11.04% in PAT Margin from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023 may be caused by an increase in net profitability, possibly due to cost reduction or revenue growth, and affects the company's ability to generate profit from its operations.

• The consistent 0% PAT Margin from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 may be caused by the company's inability to generate profit after tax, possibly due to high operational costs or low revenue, and affects the company's financial health and its ability to repay loans.

• The sudden increase in PAT Margin in 2022-2023 may be caused by a significant change in the company's operations or market conditions, and affects the company's future profitability and its attractiveness to investors and lenders.

• **Financial Risk:** The sudden increase in PAT Margin in 2022-2023, after four years of 0% PAT Margin, presents a financial risk as it may indicate volatility in the company's operations or financial management. This could potentially affect the company's ability to maintain its profitability and repay its obligations in the long term.

## **Analysis of Return on Equity (%):**

• The change from 0% to 11.73% in Return on Equity (ROE) from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023 may be caused by an increase in net profit or a decrease in shareholders' equity, and it affects the company's financial efficiency positively as it indicates better use of shareholders' equity to generate profit.

• The consistent 0% ROE from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 may be caused by the company not generating any net profit or having negative shareholders' equity during these years, and it affects the company's financial performance negatively as it suggests the company was not able to generate profit from its equity.

• The sudden increase in ROE in 2022-2023 may be caused by a significant improvement in the company's profitability or a reduction in shareholders' equity, and it affects the company's attractiveness to investors as it indicates a higher return on their investment.

• **Financial Risk:** The sudden increase in ROE in 2022-2023 after four years of 0% ROE presents a financial risk as it may indicate a volatile financial performance or a significant reduction in shareholders' equity, which could potentially lead to financial instability in the future.

## **Analysis of Return on Fixed Assets (%):**

• The consistent '0%' in ROFA from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 may be caused by a lack of earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) or an absence of fixed assets, and this affects the company's ability to generate profits from its fixed assets.

• The unchanged '0%' ROFA over the years may be due to the company's inability to effectively utilize its fixed assets to generate profits, which impacts the company's overall profitability and financial health.

• The persistent '0%' ROFA could be a result of the company's strategy to not invest in fixed assets or its failure to generate sufficient EBIT, which affects the company's growth potential and operational efficiency.

• **Financial Risk:** The continuous '0%' ROFA presents a significant financial risk as it indicates the company's inability to generate profits from its fixed assets, which could lead to liquidity issues, hamper the company's growth, and potentially affect its ability to repay the loan.

## **Analysis of Return on Capital Employed (%):**

• The change from '0%' in ROCE from 2018-2022 to '3.58%' in 2022-2023 may be caused by an increase in EBIT or a decrease in capital employed, and affects the company's efficiency in generating profits from its total capital.

• The consistent '0%' ROCE from 2018-2022 may be caused by a lack of profitability (EBIT) or excessive capital employed, and affects the company's ability to generate returns on its capital.

• The sudden increase in ROCE in 2022-2023 may be caused by a significant improvement in operational efficiency or a reduction in capital employed, and affects the company's financial performance and attractiveness to potential investors.

• Financial Risk: The historical trend of '0%' ROCE from 2018-2022 indicates a potential risk of inefficient capital utilization or lack of profitability, which could impact the company's ability to service its debt and may pose a risk to the bank in terms of loan repayment.

## **Analysis of Current Ratio:**

• The decrease in the Current Ratio from 0.48 in 2018-2019 to 0.46 in 2019-2020 may be caused by an increase in short-term liabilities or a decrease in short-term assets, and it affects the company's ability to cover its short-term obligations.

• The further decrease in the Current Ratio from 0.46 in 2019-2020 to 0.39 in 2020-2021 suggests a continued increase in short-term liabilities or decrease in short-term assets, which further weakens the company's liquidity position.

• The stagnation of the Current Ratio at 0.35 from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023 may be caused by a balance in the growth of short-term liabilities and assets, but it still indicates a weak liquidity position as the ratio is below 1.

• **Financial Risk:** The consistently low Current Ratio, below 1, over the years indicates a significant liquidity risk. The company may face difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations, which could lead to operational disruptions and potential solvency issues.

## **Analysis of Quick Ratio:**

• The decrease in Quick Ratio from 0.48 in 2018-2019 to 0.46 in 2019-2020 may have been caused by an increase in current liabilities or a decrease in liquid assets, and this affects the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

• The further decrease in Quick Ratio from 0.46 in 2019-2020 to 0.39 in 2020-2021 suggests a continued increase in current liabilities or a continued decrease in liquid assets, which further impacts the company's short-term financial health.

• The stagnation of the Quick Ratio at 0.35 from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023 may be due to a balance between the company's liquid assets and current liabilities, but it still indicates a potential liquidity issue as the ratio is below 1.

• Financial Risk: The consistent decrease and low Quick Ratio over the years indicates a potential liquidity risk. The company may struggle to meet its short-term obligations without selling inventory, which could lead to operational disruptions and financial instability.

## **Analysis of Interest Coverage Ratio:**

• The change from '0' to '140.38' in the Interest Coverage Ratio from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023 may be caused by a significant increase in the company's EBIT or a substantial decrease in its interest expense. This affects the company's ability to service its debt, indicating a strong financial position in 2022-2023.

• The consistent '0' Interest Coverage Ratio from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 may be caused by the company's inability to generate sufficient earnings (EBIT) to cover its interest expenses. This affects the company's financial stability, indicating potential financial stress during these years.

• The sudden increase in the Interest Coverage Ratio in 2022-2023 may be caused by an extraordinary event or transaction that significantly boosted the company's earnings or reduced its interest expense. This affects the company's debt-servicing ability, suggesting a potential turnaround in its financial performance.

• **Financial Risk:** The drastic fluctuation in the Interest Coverage Ratio from '0' to '140.38' raises concerns about the consistency and sustainability of the company's earnings and debt-servicing ability. It's crucial to investigate the underlying factors causing this sudden change to assess the potential risk of financial instability in the future.

## **Analysis of Long-term Debt/Equity:**

• The change from '0' to '0.28' in the Long-term Debt/Equity ratio between 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 may have been caused by an increase in long-term debt or a decrease in shareholders' equity, indicating a higher financial leverage.

• The subsequent decrease from '0.28' to '0.22' in the Long-term Debt/Equity ratio between 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 may have been caused by a reduction in long-term debt or an increase in shareholders' equity, suggesting a reduction in financial risk.

• The consistent '0' Long-term Debt/Equity ratio from 2018-2019 to 2020-2021 indicates that the company had no long-term debt or a significantly high shareholders' equity during these years, implying a low financial risk.

• Financial Risk: The sudden increase in the Long-term Debt/Equity ratio in 2021-2022 indicates a rise in financial risk for the company. This could potentially impact the company's ability to secure future loans, especially if the trend continues or if the company fails to manage its long-term debt effectively.

## **Analysis of Total Assets/Equity:**

• The increase in the Total Assets/Equity ratio from 3.5 in 2018-2019 to 3.93 in 2020-2021 may have been caused by an increase in total assets or a decrease in shareholders' equity, indicating a higher financial leverage.

• The decrease in the Total Assets/Equity ratio from 3.93 in 2020-2021 to 3.13 in 2022-2023 may be due to a decrease in total assets or an increase in shareholders' equity, suggesting a reduction in financial leverage.

• The fluctuation in the Total Assets/Equity ratio over the years, from 3.5 in 2018-2019 to 3.73 in 2019-2020, then peaking at 3.93 in 2020-2021 before falling to 3.13 in 2022-2023, may be due to inconsistent growth in total assets relative to shareholders' equity, affecting the company's financial stability.

• Financial Risk: The increasing Total Assets/Equity ratio until 2020-2021 indicates a higher financial risk as the company is increasingly relying on debt financing. The subsequent decrease in the ratio in 2022-2023, however, suggests a reduction in this risk, but the overall fluctuation in the ratio indicates potential instability in the company's financial structure.

## **Analysis of Total Debt/Equity:**

• The increase in Total Debt/Equity from 0.92 in 2018-2019 to 1.22 in 2020-2021 may be caused by an increase in total debt or a decrease in shareholders' equity, indicating a higher financial risk as the company is increasingly financed by debt.

• The decrease in Total Debt/Equity from 1.22 in 2020-2021 to 0.95 in 2022-2023 may be due to a reduction in total debt or an increase in shareholders' equity, suggesting that the company is reducing its financial risk by relying less on debt.

• The fluctuation in Total Debt/Equity from 1.05 in 2019-2020 to 1.17 in 2021-2022 and then down to 0.95 in 2022-2023 may be caused by inconsistent financial strategies or market conditions, affecting the stability of the company's financial structure.

• Financial Risk: The increasing trend in Total Debt/Equity ratio from 2018-2019 to 2020-2021 indicates a growing reliance on debt, which could expose the company to higher financial risk, especially if the company faces difficulties in generating sufficient profits to service its debt.

## **Analysis of Total Debt/Total Assets:**

• The increase in the Total Debt/Total Assets ratio from 0.26 in 2018-2019 to 0.33 in 2021-2022 may be caused by an increase in the company's borrowing or a decrease in total assets, and this affects the company's financial risk as it indicates a higher proportion of assets are financed by debt.

• The decrease in the Total Debt/Total Assets ratio from 0.33 in 2021-2022 to 0.3 in 2022-2023 may be due to a reduction in total debt or an increase in total assets, and this affects the company's financial stability as it indicates a lower proportion of assets are financed by debt.

• The overall upward trend in the Total Debt/Total Assets ratio from 0.26 in 2018-2019 to 0.3 in 2022-2023 may be due to a consistent increase in total debt or a decrease in total assets over the years, and this affects the company's financial leverage as it indicates a growing reliance on debt financing.

• Financial Risk: The increasing trend in the Total Debt/Total Assets ratio over the years indicates a growing financial risk for the company. A higher ratio suggests that the company is increasingly financing its assets through debt, which could lead to higher interest expenses and potential difficulties in meeting its debt obligations.

## **Analysis of Total Debt/EBITDA:**

• The change from '0' to '21.08' in parameter 'Total Debt/EBITDA' from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023 may be caused by a significant increase in total debt or a decrease in EBITDA, and affects the company's ability to repay its debt.

• The consistent '0' in parameter 'Total Debt/EBITDA' from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 may be caused by the absence of debt or high EBITDA, indicating a strong financial health during these years.

• The sudden spike in 'Total Debt/EBITDA' in 2022-2023 may indicate a drastic change in the company's financial strategy or an unexpected event causing financial stress.

• **Financial Risk:** The sudden increase in the Total Debt/EBITDA ratio to 21.08 in 2022-2023 poses a significant financial risk, as it suggests the company would take over 21 years of EBITDA to repay its total debt, indicating potential financial stress and a high risk for lenders.

## **Analysis of Fixed Assets Turnover:**

• The significant drop in Fixed Assets Turnover from 204.76 in 2019-2020 to 12.08 in 2020-2021 may have been caused by a decrease in revenue or an increase in fixed assets, indicating less efficient use of fixed assets.

• The subsequent increase in Fixed Assets Turnover from 12.08 in 2020-2021 to 62.97 in 2021-2022 suggests an improvement in the company's ability to generate revenue from its fixed assets, possibly due to an increase in revenue or a decrease in fixed assets.

• The sharp rise in Fixed Assets Turnover to 339.77 in 2022-2023, if projections hold true, could be due to a significant increase in revenue or a substantial decrease in fixed assets, indicating highly efficient use of fixed assets.

• Financial Risk: The extreme fluctuations in the Fixed Assets Turnover ratio over the years indicate instability in the company's ability to efficiently utilize its fixed assets to generate revenue. This could pose a financial risk if the company is unable to maintain a consistently high ratio, potentially impacting its ability to repay a loan.

## **Analysis of Total Asset Turnover:**

• The decrease in Total Asset Turnover from 0.34 in 2018-2019 to 0.06 in 2020-2021 may be caused by a decrease in revenue or an increase in total assets, indicating less efficient use of assets to generate revenue.

• The increase in Total Asset Turnover from 0.06 in 2020-2021 to 0.36 in 2022-2023 may be due to an increase in revenue or a decrease in total assets, suggesting improved efficiency in using assets to generate revenue.

• The fluctuation in Total Asset Turnover from 0.34 in 2018-2019 to 0.3 in 2019-2020, then dropping to 0.06 in 2020-2021, and finally increasing to 0.36 in 2022-2023 indicates inconsistent asset utilization to generate revenue over the years.

• Financial Risk: The inconsistency in the Total Asset Turnover ratio over the years poses a financial risk as it indicates instability in the company's ability to efficiently use its assets to generate revenue. This could potentially impact the company's ability to service its debt, posing a risk to the bank's loan.

## **Analysis of Working Capital Turnover:**

• The change from -3 in 2018-2019 to -2 in 2019-2020 in the Working Capital Turnover ratio may be caused by an increase in revenue or a decrease in working capital, and it affects the company's efficiency in generating revenue from its working capital.

• The change from -2 in 2019-2020 to 0 in 2020-2021 in the Working Capital Turnover ratio may be caused by a significant increase in revenue or a decrease in working capital, indicating an improvement in the company's efficiency in using its working capital to generate revenue.

• The change from 0 in 2020-2021 to -1 in 2021-2022 in the Working Capital Turnover ratio may be caused by a decrease in revenue or an increase in working capital, suggesting a decline in the company's efficiency in generating revenue from its working capital.

• Financial Risk: The consistently negative Working Capital Turnover ratio over the years indicates a potential financial risk. It suggests that the company is not efficiently using its working capital to generate revenue, which could lead to liquidity issues and impact the company's ability to repay the loan.

## **Analysis of Inventory Days:**

• The constant '0' in parameter 'Inventory Days' from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 may be caused by the company not holding any inventory, and this affects the company's ability to meet sudden increases in demand.

• The unchanged '0' in parameter 'Inventory Days' over the years may also be caused by the company's business model, possibly indicating that it operates on a just-in-time inventory system, which affects the company's need for storage space and inventory management resources.

• The persistent '0' in parameter 'Inventory Days' could be caused by the company's high sales volume or efficient inventory turnover, which affects the company's liquidity and operational efficiency positively.

• **Financial Risk:** The constant '0' in Inventory Days over the years, while indicating efficient inventory management, also poses a risk of potential stockouts and inability to meet unexpected surges in demand, which could affect customer satisfaction and the company's reputation.

## **Analysis of Receivables Days:**

• The constant '0' in parameter 'Receivables Days' from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 may be caused by the company's immediate collection of payments from customers, and this affects the company's cash flow positively.

• The lack of change in 'Receivables Days' over the years may be due to the company's consistent and effective credit control policies, which ensures a steady cash flow.

• The '0' value in 'Receivables Days' throughout the years may indicate that the company does not offer credit sales, which affects the company's customer base by potentially limiting it to only those who can make immediate payments.

• **Financial Risk:** The constant '0' in 'Receivables Days' may indicate a lack of credit sales, which could limit the company's customer base and potentially hinder growth. Additionally, if the '0' is due to aggressive collection practices, it could strain customer relationships and lead to a loss of business in the long term.

## **Analysis of Payable Days:**

• The constant '0' in parameter 'Payable Days' from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 may be caused by the company not having any outstanding payments to suppliers, and this affects the company's cash flow management as it indicates immediate payment to suppliers.

• The unchanged '0' in parameter 'Payable Days' over the years may be caused by the company's policy or ability to pay suppliers immediately upon receiving goods or services, and this affects the company's relationship with suppliers, potentially strengthening it due to prompt payments.

• The persistent '0' in parameter 'Payable Days' throughout the years may be caused by the company's efficient management of its working capital, and this affects the company's liquidity position, indicating a strong ability to meet short-term obligations.

• **Financial Risk:** The constant '0' Payable Days could also indicate a lack of credit purchases, which may limit the company's flexibility in managing its cash flow. This could pose a risk if the company faces any sudden financial crunch and needs to preserve cash.

## **Analysis of Cash Conversion Cycle:**

• The constant '0' in the Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) from 2018 to 2023 may be caused by an immediate conversion of inventory into cash and immediate payment of payables, which indicates highly efficient working capital management.

• The lack of change in the CCC over the years may be due to a consistent operational strategy, which affects the company's liquidity position positively as it suggests the company is not tied up in inventory or receivables.

• The constant '0' in the CCC could also be caused by a lack of credit transactions, which affects the company's reliance on external financing, potentially reducing financial risk.

• **Financial Risk:** The constant '0' in the CCC, while indicating efficiency, may also suggest a lack of credit transactions which could limit the company's ability to leverage credit for growth. Additionally, a sudden change in the company's operational efficiency or market conditions could significantly impact the CCC and the company's liquidity position.

## **Analysis of Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales):**

• The constant '0' in parameter 'Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales)' from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 may be caused by the company not spending on raw materials, which affects the cost efficiency of the company positively.

• The unchanged '0' in parameter 'Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales)' over the years could be due to the company's business model not requiring raw materials, which impacts the company's operational structure.

• The persistent '0' in parameter 'Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales)' might be a result of the company outsourcing its production, which influences the company's dependency on external suppliers.

• Financial Risk: The constant '0' in 'Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales)' could indicate a risk of over-reliance on external suppliers or a lack of control over production costs, which could potentially impact the company's profitability and sustainability in the long run.

## **Analysis of Total Employee Cost (% of Sales):**

• The increase in Total Employee Cost (% of Sales) from 24.94% in 2019-2020 to 66.58% in 2020-2021 may have been caused by a significant rise in employee costs or a decrease in sales, indicating a labor-intensive operation during this period.

• The subsequent decrease in Total Employee Cost (% of Sales) from 66.58% in 2020-2021 to 29.47% in 2021-2022 could be due to cost-cutting measures, improved sales, or both, suggesting better cost efficiency in this period.

• The projected further decrease in Total Employee Cost (% of Sales) to 14.18% in 2022-2023 may be due to continued cost efficiency measures or projected increase in sales, indicating a potential for improved profitability.

• Financial Risk: The significant fluctuation in Total Employee Cost (% of Sales) over the years indicates instability in cost management or revenue generation, which could pose a financial risk for the bank if the borrower cannot maintain a stable and sustainable level of employee costs relative to sales.

## **Analysis of Finance Cost (% of Sales):**

• The increase in Finance Cost (% of Sales) from 2.65% in 2019-2020 to 14.94% in 2020-2021 may have been caused by an increase in finance-related expenses or a decrease in total revenue. This significant increase affects the company's financial efficiency, indicating a higher burden of financial costs on sales.

• The decrease in Finance Cost (% of Sales) from 14.94% in 2020-2021 to 7.63% in 2021-2022 may have been due to a reduction in finance-related expenses or an increase in total revenue. This decrease improves the company's financial efficiency, reducing the burden of financial costs on sales.

• The drastic drop in Finance Cost (% of Sales) from 7.63% in 2021-2022 to 0.03% in 2022-2023 may have been caused by a significant reduction in finance-related expenses or a substantial increase in total revenue. This dramatic decrease suggests a significant improvement in the company's financial efficiency.

• Financial Risk: The extreme fluctuations in the Finance Cost (% of Sales) over the years indicate a potential instability in the company's financial management. This volatility could pose a risk to the bank in terms of the borrower's ability to manage their financial obligations effectively.

## **Analysis of Total Other Expenses (% of Sales):**

• The decrease in Total Other Expenses (% of Sales) from 95.33% in 2018-2019 to 87.21% in 2019-2020 may have been caused by improved cost management and affects the company's profitability positively by freeing up more revenue for other uses.

• The increase in Total Other Expenses (% of Sales) from 87.21% in 2019-2020 to 106.55% in 2020-2021 may have been caused by unexpected or unplanned expenses, and it negatively affects the company's profitability as it indicates more revenue is being spent on operational costs.

• The projected decrease in Total Other Expenses (% of Sales) from 102.83% in 2021-2022 to 81.59% in 2022-2023 may be due to anticipated cost-saving measures or increased revenue, and it positively affects the company's profitability by reducing the proportion of revenue spent on other expenses.

• Financial Risk: The high Total Other Expenses (% of Sales) ratio, especially in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, indicates a significant financial risk. If the company continues to spend a large portion of its revenue on other expenses, it may struggle to cover other necessary costs or investments, potentially leading to financial instability.

# **Balance Sheet Analysis**

# **Balance Sheet**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Financial Term** | **2018-2019** | **2019-2020** | **2020-2021** | **2021-2022** | **2022-2023** | **2023-24** |
| Share Capital | 441.47 | 441.47 | 441.47 | 441.47 | 441.47 | 0 |
| Reserves & Surplus | 4996.24 | 4556.94 | 3908.9 | 3778.4 | 4339.05 | 0 |
| Money Received against Warrants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Networth | 5437.7 | 4998.41 | 4350.36 | 4219.87 | 4780.52 | 0 |
| Share Application Money Pending Allotment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deffered Government Grants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minority Interest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term Borrowings | 6.1 | 5.15 | 3.47 | 1202.48 | 1066.64 | 0 |
| Secured Long-term Borrowings | 6.1 | 5.15 | 3.47 | 1202.48 | 1066.64 | 0 |
| Unsecured Long-term Borrowings (A)+ (B)+ (C) +(D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonds/ Debentures (A) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Term Loans (B) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| From banks | 6.1 | 5.15 | 3.47 | 1202.48 | 1066.64 | 0 |
| From other parties | 6.1 | 5.15 | 3.47 | 1202.48 | 1066.64 | 0 |
| Loans and advances from related parties (C) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Unsecured Long-term Borrowings (D) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Non Current Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term Provisions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Non Current Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term Borrowings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Secured Short-term Borrowings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unsecured Short-term Borrowings (A)+ (B)+ (C) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans repayable on demand (A) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| From banks | 6.1 | 5.15 | 3.47 | 1202.48 | 1066.64 | 0 |
| From other parties | 6.1 | 5.15 | 3.47 | 1202.48 | 1066.64 | 0 |
| Loans and advances from related parties (B) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Unsecured Short-term Borrowings (C) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trade Payables | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term Provisions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Equity & Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Equity & Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FIXED ASSET | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tangible Assets | 4988.63 | 5268.48 | 5291.91 | 3731.92 | 3471.97 | 0 |
| Intangible Assets | 1134.94 | 1398.76 | 1424.26 | 0.75 | 133.33 | 0 |
| Net Block of Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Work in Progress | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intangible Asset under Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Fixed Asset | 1134.94 | 1398.76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Current Investment | 1134.94 | 1398.76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred Tax Assets (Net) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term Loans & Advances | 0 | 0 | 1424.26 | 0.75 | 133.33 | 0 |
| Other Non Current Assets | 0 | 0 | 1424.26 | 0.75 | 133.33 | 0 |
| Total Non Current Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current Investment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inventories | 3850.36 | 3868.06 | 3867.65 | 3731.17 | 3338.64 | 0 |
| Trade Receivables | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term Loans & Advances | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Current Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Current Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Total Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

# **Profit and Loss Analysis**

# **Profit and Loss**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Financial Term** | **2018-2019** | **2019-2020** | **2020-2021** | **2021-2022** | **2022-2023** | **2023-24** | **Nov-2024** | **Mar-2025** |
| Revenue from Sale of Products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenue from Sale of Services | 5717.67 | 5251.76 | 869.28 | 1555.29 | 5079.62 | 6782.7 | 4263.55 | 7500 |
| Other Operating Revenues | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gross Sales | 5717.67 | 5251.76 | 869.28 | 1555.29 | 5079.62 | 6782.7 | 4263.55 | 7500 |
| Less:Duties | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Revenue from Operations | 5717.67 | 5251.76 | 869.28 | 1555.29 | 5079.62 | 6782.7 | 4263.55 | 7500 |
| Other Income | 679.42 | 345.13 | 120.99 | 497.3 | 352.96 | 851.3 | 39.17 | 500 |
| Total Revenue | 6397.08 | 5596.89 | 990.26 | 2052.59 | 5432.58 | 7634 | 4302.72 | 8000 |
| Cost of Materials Consumed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchases of Stock in Trade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work In Progress and Stock In Trade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Employee Benefit Expense | 1546.25 | 1309.98 | 578.74 | 458.38 | 720.05 | 1005.41 | 711.9 | 1050 |
| Managerial Remuneration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Employee Benefit Expense | 1546.25 | 1309.98 | 578.74 | 458.38 | 720.05 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Other Expenses | 5450.68 | 4580.32 | 926.21 | 1599.31 | 4144.28 | 6023.45 | 3259.95 | 6235.37 |
| Payment to Auditors | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Insurance Expenses | 13.67 | 0.99 | 0.46 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Power and Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Expenses | 5437.01 | 4571.33 | 922.75 | 1596.2 | 4140.13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EBITDA | -1279.26 | -638.55 | -635.68 | -502.4 | 215.29 | 605.14 | 330.87 | 714.63 |
| EBITDA % | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finance Costs | 193.32 | 139 | 129.9 | 118.66 | 1.49 | 1.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization Expense | 6.71 | 6.88 | 3.46 | 6.74 | 6.12 | 5.65 | 0 | 6.5 |
| Total Expenses | 7196.96 | 6036.18 | 1638.31 | 2183.09 | 4871.94 | 7035.68 | 3971.85 | 7291.87 |
| Profit before Exceptional and Extraordinary Items and Tax | -799.87 | -439.29 | -648.05 | -130.5 | 560.64 | 598.32 | 330.87 | 708.13 |
| Prior Period Items before Tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceptional Items | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit before Extraordinary Items and Tax | -799.87 | -439.29 | -648.05 | -130.5 | 560.64 | 598.32 | 330.87 | 708.13 |
| Extraordinary Items | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit before Tax | -799.87 | -439.29 | -648.05 | -130.5 | 560.64 | 598.32 | 330.87 | 708.13 |
| Current Tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred Tax | 3251.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances related to Profit or Loss and the Related Deferred Tax Movement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the Period from Continuing Operations | -4050.96 | -439.29 | -648.05 | -130.5 | 560.64 | 598.32 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit/(Loss) from Discontinuing Operations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax Expense of Discontinuing Operations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit/(Loss) from Discontinuing Operations (After Tax) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit/(Loss) | -4050.96 | -439.29 | -648.05 | -130.5 | 560.64 | 598.32 | 0 | 0 |

## **Analysis of Gross Sales:**

• Apologies for the confusion, but there seems to be no data provided in the prompt to analyze and generate insights. Please provide the data to proceed further.

## **Analysis of Total Revenue from Operations:**

• Apologies for the confusion, but there seems to be no data provided in the prompt to analyze and generate insights. Please provide the data to proceed with the analysis.

## **Analysis of Total Revenue:**

• Apologies for the confusion, but there seems to be no data provided in the prompt to analyze and generate insights. Please provide the necessary financial data for the analysis.

## **Analysis of EBITDA:**

• Apologies for the confusion, but there seems to be no data provided in the prompt to analyze and generate insights. Please provide the necessary data to proceed with the analysis.

## **Analysis of Total Expenses:**

• Apologies for the confusion, but there seems to be no data provided in the prompt to analyze and generate insights. Please provide the data to proceed with the analysis.

## **Analysis of Profit before Exceptional and Extraordinary Items and Tax:**

• Apologies for the confusion, but there seems to be no specific data provided in the prompt for me to analyze and generate insights. Please provide the relevant financial data so I can provide a detailed analysis.