# 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Percept Limited's most recent rating was withdrawn by ICRA on 27-Oct-2014.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 of 41.35% in Revenue Growth from 2018-2019 may have been caused by a decrease in sales or loss of a major client, which negatively impacts the company's profitability and financial stability.

• The further decrease of 8.15% in Revenue Growth from 2019-2020 suggests a continued downward trend, possibly due to market conditions or internal issues, which could affect investor confidence and the company's ability to secure future funding.

• The sharp rebound of 78.92% in Revenue Growth from 2021-2022 indicates a strong recovery, potentially due to successful business strategies or favorable market conditions, positively affecting the company's financial health and growth prospects.

• Financial Risk: The projected increase of 226.6% in Revenue Growth for 2022-2023, while optimistic, should be approached with caution. Such a drastic increase may not be sustainable and could be indicative of overestimated future performance, posing a risk of financial instability if the projections are not met.

## **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 positively affects the company's profitability.

• The consistent EBITDA Margin of 0% from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 may be due to low revenue or high operational costs, and it indicates a lack of operational profitability during these years.

• The sudden rise in EBITDA Margin in 2022-2023 after four years of no profitability may be due to a significant change in the company's operations or market conditions, and it suggests a potential turnaround in the company's financial performance.

• Financial Risk: The historical lack of profitability and sudden increase in EBITDA Margin in 2022-2023 presents a risk of financial instability. The company's ability to maintain or improve this margin in the future is uncertain, which could impact its ability to service a loan.

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

• The change from '0%' in EBT Margin from 2018-2021 to '11.04%' in 2022-2023 may be caused by an increase in operational efficiency or a decrease in depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses, and it affects the company's pre-tax profitability positively.

• The consistent '0%' EBT Margin from 2018-2021 may be caused by either low revenue, high depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses, or a combination of both, and it affects the company's ability to generate pre-tax profits negatively.

• The projected increase in EBT Margin to '11.04%' in 2022-2023 may be caused by an expected increase in revenue or a decrease in expenses, and it affects the company's future financial health positively, indicating potential for improved profitability.

• Financial Risk: The sudden increase in EBT Margin in 2022-2023 after a consistent '0%' in previous years may indicate overly optimistic projections or potential accounting irregularities, posing a risk to the bank in terms of the borrower's ability to repay the 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 after tax deductions. This indicates that the company has become more efficient in managing its expenses and taxes, leading to higher profits.

• The consistent '0%' PAT Margin from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 may be due to the company not generating any profit after tax during these years. This could be a result of high operational costs, high tax rates, or low revenue, which negatively impacts the company's financial performance.

• The sudden increase in PAT Margin in 2022-2023 may be due to a significant increase in revenue or a substantial decrease in expenses and taxes. This sudden change affects the company's financial health positively, indicating improved profitability.

• **Financial Risk:** The sudden increase in PAT Margin in 2022-2023, after four years of no profitability, raises concerns about the sustainability of this profitability. It's crucial to investigate the factors contributing to this sudden change to assess if they are sustainable in the long term or if they represent a one-time event. If the latter, the company may face financial instability in the future.

## **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 efficiency in generating profit from shareholders' equity.

• The consistent '0%' Return on Equity (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 inability to generate profit from shareholders' equity.

• The sudden increase in Return on Equity (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 improved financial performance.

• **Financial Risk:** The sudden increase in ROE in 2022-2023 after four years of zero ROE presents a risk of financial instability. This could indicate a potential volatility in the company's earnings or equity, which may affect the company's ability to sustain this performance in the long term.

## **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 a lack of investment in fixed assets, and this affects the company's ability to generate profits from its fixed assets.

• The unchanged '0%' in ROFA over the five-year period 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%' in ROFA from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 could be a result of the company's strategy to not invest in fixed assets or its inability to generate EBIT, which affects the company's potential for growth and expansion.

• **Financial Risk:** The consistent '0%' ROFA over the five-year period indicates a significant financial risk. It suggests that the company is either not investing in fixed assets or is unable to generate profits from its fixed assets. This could potentially lead to liquidity issues and impact the company's ability to repay the loan.

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

• The change from '0%' in ROCE from 2018-2021 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 2018-2021 may be caused by a lack of profitability (EBIT) or excessive capital employed during these years, indicating the company was not effectively utilizing its capital to generate profits.

• The sudden increase in ROCE to '3.58%' in 2022-2023 may be due to a significant improvement in EBIT or a reduction in capital employed, suggesting a potential turnaround in the company's operational efficiency.

• Financial Risk: The historical trend of '0%' ROCE indicates a potential risk in the company's ability to generate profits from its capital. The sudden increase to '3.58%' in 2022-2023, while positive, should be viewed with caution as it may not be sustainable or indicative of a long-term improvement in the company's financial performance.

## **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 continuing trend of increasing short-term liabilities or decreasing 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 assets and liabilities, 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 financial risk. The company may face liquidity problems and struggle to meet its short-term obligations, which could lead to solvency issues in the long run.

## **Analysis of Quick Ratio:**

• The decrease in Quick Ratio from 0.48 in 2018-2019 to 0.46 in 2019-2020 may be caused by an increase in current liabilities or a decrease in liquid assets, and it affects the company's short-term liquidity, indicating a slightly reduced ability to cover immediate 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 decrease in liquid assets, which further impacts the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.

• The stagnation of 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 less than ideal liquidity position as the ratio is below 1.

• Financial Risk: The consistently low Quick Ratio below 1 across all 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 earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) or a decrease in interest expenses. 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 to cover its interest expenses. This affects the company's financial stability, indicating a potential risk of default on its debt obligations during these years.

• The sudden increase in the Interest Coverage Ratio in 2022-2023 may be caused by a one-time event or anomaly, such as a large sale or reduction in debt. This affects the reliability of the ratio as a measure of the company's long-term financial stability.

• **Financial Risk:** The drastic change in the Interest Coverage Ratio from 0 to 140.38 within a year raises concerns about the consistency and predictability of the company's earnings and debt management. This volatility may pose a financial risk, as it could indicate an unstable business environment or irregular financial management.

## **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 the company taking on more long-term debt or a decrease in shareholders' equity. This increase in the ratio indicates a higher financial risk as the company is more leveraged.

• 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 the company reducing its long-term debt or increasing its shareholders' equity. This decrease in the ratio indicates a reduction in financial risk as the company is less leveraged.

• 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 very high shareholders' equity during these years. This suggests a low financial risk during this period as the company was not leveraged.

• **Financial Risk:** The sudden increase in the Long-term Debt/Equity ratio in 2021-2022 indicates a significant change in the company's financial structure, potentially increasing its financial risk. The company's ability to manage this debt and maintain a healthy equity level will be crucial in mitigating this risk.

## **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 be caused by an increase in total assets or a decrease in shareholders' equity. This indicates a higher financial leverage, which could mean the company is relying more on debt to finance its assets.

• 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. This suggests that the company is reducing its financial leverage, possibly by paying off debt or increasing equity through retained earnings or additional capital contributions.

• The fluctuation in the Total Assets/Equity ratio from 3.5 in 2018-2019 to 3.93 in 2020-2021, and then down to 3.13 in 2022-2023, may indicate instability in the company's financial structure. This could affect the company's ability to secure additional financing or impact its credit rating.

• Financial Risk: The high Total Assets/Equity ratio, especially in 2020-2021, indicates a higher financial risk. This is because a higher ratio means the company is heavily reliant on debt to finance its assets. If the company's earnings are not sufficient to cover its debt obligations, it could lead to financial distress or even bankruptcy.

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

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

• 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 a decrease in financial risk as the company is less leveraged.

• The fluctuation in Total Debt/Equity over the years, with a peak in 2020-2021, may indicate inconsistent financial management, affecting the company's ability to maintain a stable financial structure.

• Financial Risk: The increasing trend in Total Debt/Equity ratio until 2020-2021 indicates a higher financial risk, as the company is becoming more reliant on debt to finance its operations. This could potentially lead to difficulties in meeting its financial obligations, especially if the company's earnings are not sufficient to cover its debt payments.

## **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 debt or a decrease in total assets, and it indicates a higher financial risk as a larger proportion of the company's assets are financed through 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 it suggests a slight decrease in financial risk as the company is less reliant on debt to finance its assets.

• 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 debt or a decrease in total assets over the years, and it signifies a gradual increase in financial risk as the company becomes more dependent on debt.

• Financial Risk: The increasing trend in the Total Debt/Total Assets ratio over the years indicates a growing financial risk. If the company continues to finance a larger proportion of its assets through debt, it may face difficulties in meeting its debt obligations, especially if its assets decrease or do not generate sufficient returns.

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

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

• The consistent Total Debt/EBITDA ratio of 0 from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 may be due to the company having no debt or a very high EBITDA, indicating a strong financial position during these years.

• The drastic change in the Total Debt/EBITDA ratio in 2022-2023 compared to previous years may suggest a significant shift in the company's financial strategy or unexpected financial stress, impacting the company's overall financial health.

• Financial Risk: The Total Debt/EBITDA ratio of 21.08 in 2022-2023 is significantly above the threshold of 3, indicating a high financial risk. This suggests that the company may struggle to repay its debt using its EBITDA, potentially leading to financial instability.

## **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, compared to 62.97 in 2021-2022, indicates a significant improvement in the company's efficiency in generating revenue from its fixed assets, which could be due to a substantial increase in revenue or a significant decrease in fixed assets.

• Financial Risk: The drastic 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 as it may impact the company's ability to service its debts, especially if the company relies heavily on fixed assets for its operations.

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

• The decrease in Total Asset Turnover from 0.34 in 2018-2019 to 0.3 in 2019-2020 may be caused by a decrease in revenue or an increase in total assets, and it affects the company's efficiency in generating revenue from its assets.

• The significant drop in Total Asset Turnover from 0.3 in 2019-2020 to 0.06 in 2020-2021 suggests a drastic decrease in revenue or a substantial increase in total assets, which impacts the company's ability to efficiently utilize its assets to generate revenue.

• The increase in Total Asset Turnover from 0.06 in 2020-2021 to 0.36 in 2022-2023 indicates an improvement in the company's ability to generate revenue from its assets, possibly due to an increase in revenue or a decrease in total assets.

• Financial Risk: The fluctuating Total Asset Turnover ratio over the years indicates inconsistency in the company's ability to efficiently utilize its assets to generate revenue. This inconsistency poses a financial risk as it may lead to unpredictability in the company's future financial performance.

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

• The increase from -3 to 0 in the Working Capital Turnover from 2018-2019 to 2020-2021 may have been caused by an increase in revenue or a decrease in working capital, and it indicates an improvement in the company's efficiency in using its working capital to generate revenue.

• The decrease from 0 to -1 in the Working Capital Turnover from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022 may have been caused by a decrease in revenue or an increase in working capital, and it suggests a decline in the company's efficiency in using its working capital to generate revenue.

• The constant negative Working Capital Turnover from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 may be caused by the company's consistent inability to generate positive revenue or manage its working capital effectively, and it affects the company's overall financial health and its ability to secure loans.

• Financial Risk: The persistent negative Working Capital Turnover Ratio poses a significant financial risk as it indicates the company's inefficiency in using its working capital to generate revenue. This could lead to liquidity issues and may affect the company's ability to repay loans, thereby making it a risky investment for the bank.

## **Analysis of Inventory Days:**

• The constant '0' in 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 lack of change in Inventory Days over the years may be due to a consistent just-in-time inventory management strategy, which affects the company's operational efficiency by reducing storage and holding costs.

• The persistent '0' in Inventory Days could also be caused by the company's business model, such as a service-based or digital product company, which affects the need for physical inventory.

• **Financial Risk:** The absence of inventory could pose a risk in terms of the company's ability to meet unexpected surges in demand, potentially leading to lost sales and customer dissatisfaction.

## **Analysis of Receivables Days:**

• The consistent '0' in Receivables Days from 2018-2023 may be caused by immediate payments from customers and affects the company's cash flow positively.

• The lack of change in Receivables Days over the years may be due to a strict credit policy or efficient collection process, which results in no outstanding payments.

• The '0' Receivables Days across all years could also indicate that the company operates on a cash basis, which eliminates the risk of bad debts.

• **Financial Risk:** While the '0' Receivables Days indicates efficient collections or cash-based operations, it may also limit the company's ability to extend credit to customers, potentially affecting its competitiveness and market share.

## **Analysis of Payable Days:**

• The constant '0' in parameter 'Payable Days' from 2018 to 2023 may be caused by the company paying its suppliers immediately upon receiving goods or services, and this affects the company's cash flow as it does not take advantage of credit terms offered by suppliers.

• The unchanged '0' in parameter 'Payable Days' over the years could also be due to the absence of credit purchases or the company not recording its payables accurately, which affects the reliability of the company's financial statements.

• The persistent '0' in parameter 'Payable Days' might be caused by the company's policy or ability to pay its suppliers upfront, which affects the company's liquidity as it may not have sufficient cash for other operational needs or unexpected expenses.

• **Financial Risk:** The constant '0' Payable Days over the years indicates a potential risk in the company's cash flow management. It may not be utilizing its cash efficiently, which could lead to liquidity issues. Additionally, if the '0' is due to inaccurate recording of payables, it raises concerns about the company's financial reporting integrity.

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

• The constant '0' in the Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) from 2018 to 2023 may be caused by the company's efficient management of inventory, receivables, and payables, and it affects the company's liquidity by indicating that it can quickly convert its investments into cash.

• The lack of change in the CCC over the five-year period may be due to consistent operational practices and affects the predictability and stability of the company's cash flow.

• The sustained '0' in the CCC could be a result of the company's ability to immediately sell inventory and collect receivables, or delay payables, and this affects the company's working capital by reducing the need for external financing.

• **Financial Risk:** The constant '0' in the CCC, while indicating efficiency, may also suggest a lack of growth or expansion in the company's operations. If the company is not investing in inventory or extending credit to customers, it may be missing opportunities for growth. This could pose a risk to the company's long-term financial health and potential for returns to the bank.

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

• The consistent '0%' in Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales) from 2018-2023 may be caused by the company not spending on raw materials, which affects the cost efficiency, indicating it to be extremely high.

• The lack of change in Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales) over the years may be due to the company's business model not requiring raw materials, which impacts the nature of its cost structure, making it different from typical manufacturing businesses.

• The '0%' Raw Material Consumption (% of Sales) across all years could be due to the company's possible involvement in service sector or digital products, which affects the company's operational costs, keeping them low as compared to manufacturing businesses.

• **Financial Risk:** The absence of raw material costs could indicate a lack of diversification in the company's operations, which may pose a risk in terms of adaptability to changes in market conditions or business environment.

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

• The significant 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 surge in employee costs or a decrease in sales, and this affects the company's cost efficiency negatively.

• 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 or an increase in sales, improving the company's cost efficiency.

• The further decrease in Total Employee Cost (% of Sales) to 14.18% in 2022-2023 suggests a continued improvement in cost efficiency, possibly due to sustained cost management or sales growth.

• Financial Risk: The drastic fluctuation in Total Employee Cost (% of Sales) over the years indicates instability in the company's cost management or revenue generation, posing a financial risk for potential lenders.

## **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, and this significantly affects the company's financial efficiency.

• 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, improving the company's financial efficiency.

• The drastic drop in Finance Cost (% of Sales) from 7.63% in 2021-2022 to 0.03% in 2022-2023 may be due to a significant reduction in finance-related expenses or a substantial increase in total revenue, indicating a highly efficient financial performance.

• Financial Risk: The dramatic fluctuations in the Finance Cost (% of Sales) over the years indicate instability in the company's financial management, which could pose a risk to potential lenders. The sudden drop to 0.03% in 2022-2023, if not backed by sustainable financial practices, could lead to a potential risk of financial instability in the future.

## **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 control measures and affects the company's profitability positively by reducing the proportion of revenue spent on miscellaneous expenses.

• The increase in Total Other Expenses (% of Sales) from 87.21% in 2019-2020 to 106.55% in 2020-2021 suggests a rise in operational costs, possibly due to unforeseen expenses or inefficient cost management, negatively impacting the company's profit margins.

• The significant drop in Total Other Expenses (% of Sales) from 102.83% in 2021-2022 to 81.59% in 2022-2023 may be due to stringent cost-cutting measures or a surge in sales, which could enhance the company's profitability by reducing the percentage of revenue spent on other expenses.

• Financial Risk: The fluctuating Total Other Expenses (% of Sales) ratio over the years indicates inconsistent cost management, which poses a financial risk as it could lead to unpredictable profit margins and financial instability. The bank should consider this volatility when assessing the borrower's creditworthiness.

# **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 |

## **Analysis of Networth:**

• The decrease in net worth from 5437.7 in 2018-2019 to 4219.87 in 2021-2022 may be caused by increased liabilities or capital outflows and affects the company's financial strength and investor confidence negatively.

• The projected increase in net worth from 4219.87 in 2021-2022 to 4780.52 in 2022-2023 may be due to effective reinvestment of profits or reduction in liabilities, which could enhance the company's financial health and investor confidence.

• The drastic drop in net worth to 0 in 2023-2024 may be caused by significant losses or a substantial increase in liabilities, which could lead to the company's insolvency and loss of investor confidence.

• Financial Risk: The continuous decline in net worth until 2021-2022 and the drastic drop to zero in 2023-2024 indicate significant financial risks. These trends suggest potential insolvency, which could lead to a complete loss of investment for shareholders.

## **Analysis of Total Non Current Liabilities:**

• The consistent '0' value in 'Total Non Current Liabilities' from 2018 to 2024 may be caused by the absence of long-term borrowings, deferred tax liabilities, and other long-term financial commitments, and this affects the company's financial leverage, indicating no debt burden.

• The lack of change in 'Total Non Current Liabilities' over the years may be due to the company's strategy of not relying on long-term financing, which affects the company's cash flow positively as there are no interest expenses.

• The '0' value in 'Total Non Current Liabilities' throughout the years may be a result of the company's effective debt management or absence of long-term financial obligations, which affects the company's financial stability positively.

• **Financial Risk:** The absence of Total Non Current Liabilities over the years indicates no financial risk from long-term debt. However, it may also suggest a lack of investment for growth, which could be a potential risk for the company's future expansion and competitiveness.

## **Analysis of Total Current Liabilities:**

• The consistent '0' value in 'Total Current Liabilities' from 2018-2024 may be caused by the absence of short-term borrowings, trade payables, other current liabilities, and short-term provisions, and affects the company's financial stability positively.

• The lack of change in 'Total Current Liabilities' over the years may be due to the company's ability to manage its financial obligations effectively, which impacts the company's creditworthiness positively.

• The '0' value in 'Total Current Liabilities' throughout the years may be a result of the company's strategy to avoid debt, which influences the company's financial risk profile positively.

• **Financial Risk:** The absence of Total Current Liabilities over the years indicates a low financial risk for the company. However, it's essential to verify the accuracy of these figures as it's unusual for a company to have zero liabilities over an extended period.

## **Analysis of Total Equity & Liabilities:**

• The provided data does not contain any values for Total Equity & Liabilities for the years 2018-2024. Therefore, it is not possible to generate any insights or assess financial risk based on this data.

## **Analysis of FIXED ASSET:**

• The consistent '0' value in parameter 'Fixed Asset' from 2018-2024 may be caused by 'lack of investment in infrastructure, technology, or expansion' and affects the 'company's ability to generate long-term value and sustain operations'.

• The absence of change in parameter 'Fixed Asset' over multiple years may be caused by 'financial restructuring or divestment' and affects the 'company's growth potential and stability'.

• The '0' value in parameter 'Fixed Asset' even in future projections may be caused by 'continued lack of capital investment' and affects the 'company's future operational capacity and competitiveness'.

• **Financial Risk:** The absence of any Fixed Assets over multiple years, including future projections, indicates a significant financial risk. This could suggest a lack of long-term investment strategy, potential instability, and a limited ability to generate future value, which could impact the company's ability to repay a loan.

## **Analysis of Total Current Assets:**

• The constant '0' in Total Current Assets from 2018-2019 to 2023-2024 may be caused by a lack of operational activity and affects the company's ability to meet short-term obligations.

• The absence of change in Total Current Assets over multiple years may be due to the company not having any short-term assets, which affects the company's liquidity and operational flexibility.

• The persistent '0' in Total Current Assets could be a result of the company not having any current investments, inventories, trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, short-term loans & advances, and other current assets, which impacts the company's working capital and potential cash flow.

• **Financial Risk:** The constant '0' in Total Current Assets over multiple years indicates a significant financial risk as it suggests the company has no liquidity, operational flexibility, or ability to meet short-term obligations, which could lead to potential insolvency.

## **Analysis of TOTAL ASSETS:**

• The consistent '0' value in parameter 'Total Assets' from 2018-2024 may be caused by a lack of both current and non-current assets, and affects the company's ability to generate revenue and sustain operations.

• The absence of growth in 'Total Assets' over multiple years may be caused by a lack of investment in infrastructure or expansion, and affects the company's overall financial strength and capacity for growth.

• The stagnant '0' value in 'Total Assets' may be caused by either overinvestment leading to asset depreciation or underutilization of resources, and affects the company's efficiency and financial stability.

• **Financial Risk:** The persistent '0' value in Total Assets over multiple years indicates a significant financial risk, as it suggests the company has no resources to generate revenue, sustain operations, or manage potential liabilities. This could lead to insolvency and poses a high risk for any potential lender.

# **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:**

• The gross sales decreased significantly by 84.4% from 5251.76 in 2019-2020 to 869.28 in 2020-2021. This drastic drop could be due to a significant operational change or a market downturn, which would have a substantial impact on the company's profitability.

• The gross sales then increased by 79% from 869.28 in 2020-2021 to 1555.29 in 2021-2022, and further increased by 226.6% to 5079.62 in 2022-2023. This recovery suggests that the company may have overcome the challenges faced in 2020-2021, leading to improved profitability.

• The gross sales showed a fluctuating trend from 6782.7 in 2023-24 to 4263.55 in Nov-2024, and then increased to 7500 in Mar-2025. This fluctuation could be due to seasonal variations or changes in market demand, which could affect the company's revenue stability.

• Financial Risk: The significant fluctuations in gross sales over the years indicate a potential financial risk. The company's revenue is unstable, which could be due to volatile market conditions or inconsistent business performance. This instability could affect the company's ability to meet its financial obligations, posing a risk to potential lenders.

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

• The total revenue from operations saw a significant drop of 83.4% from 5251.76 in 2019-2020 to 869.28 in 2020-2021. This could be due to a decrease in gross sales or an increase in duties, and it negatively impacts the EBITDA and overall profitability.

• There was a significant increase in total revenue from operations of 79.4% from 1555.29 in 2021-2022 to 5079.62 in 2022-2023. This could be due to an increase in gross sales or a decrease in duties, and it positively impacts the EBITDA and overall profitability.

• The total revenue from operations is projected to increase by 75.9% from 4263.55 in Nov-2024 to 7500 in Mar-2025. This could be due to an increase in gross sales or a decrease in duties, and it could positively impact the EBITDA and overall profitability if the projection holds true.

• Financial Risk: The significant fluctuations in total revenue from operations year over year indicate a high level of volatility and uncertainty in the borrower's operations. This could pose a financial risk if the borrower is unable to maintain a steady revenue stream, which could impact their ability to repay the loan.

## **Analysis of Total Revenue:**

• The total revenue saw a significant decrease of 12.5% from 6397.08 in 2018-2019 to 5596.89 in 2019-2020. This could be due to a decrease in gross sales or an increase in duties, which would negatively impact the bank's interest in providing a loan.

• The total revenue plummeted drastically by 82.3% to 990.26 in 2020-2021. This could be due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or other operational issues, which could be a major concern for the bank.

• The total revenue has been showing a steady recovery since 2020-2021, with a significant increase of 107.1% in 2021-2022 and a further increase of 164.8% in 2022-2023. This upward trend, if sustained, could improve the borrower's creditworthiness.

• Financial Risk: The drastic fluctuations in total revenue, especially the sharp drop in 2020-2021, indicate a high level of financial instability. This could pose a risk to the bank in terms of loan repayment. The bank should further investigate the reasons behind these fluctuations and assess the borrower's future revenue projections with caution.

## **Analysis of EBITDA:**

• The EBITDA has shown a significant improvement from a negative value of -1279.26 in 2018-2019 to a positive value of 714.63 by Mar-2025. This could be due to a reduction in total expenses or an increase in gross sales, positively impacting the company's operating profitability.

• The EBITDA value has been negative for four consecutive years from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022, indicating that the company's operating expenses and employee benefit expenses were higher than its gross sales. This could have negatively affected the company's ability to generate profits from its operations.

• The EBITDA turned positive in 2022-2023 and has been increasing since then, suggesting an improvement in the company's operational efficiency and profitability. This could be due to an increase in revenue from operations or a decrease in total expenses.

• Financial Risk: The consistent negative EBITDA values from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 indicate a potential financial risk. If the company does not maintain its positive EBITDA trend seen from 2022-2023 onwards, it may struggle to meet its financial obligations, impacting its creditworthiness for future loans.

## **Analysis of Total Expenses:**

• The total expenses decreased significantly by 16.1% from 2018-2019 to 2019-2020. This could be due to cost-cutting measures or increased operational efficiency, which could positively impact the profit before tax.

• There was a drastic drop in total expenses by 72.8% from 2019-2020 to 2020-2021. This could be due to a reduction in operations or a significant decrease in costs, which could lead to an increase in EBITDA.

• The total expenses increased by 33.2% from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022, and further increased by 123.2% in 2022-2023. This could be due to expansion of operations or increased costs, which could negatively impact the profit before tax.

• There was a significant increase in total expenses by 44.3% from 2022-2023 to 2023-2024, followed by a decrease of 43.5% in Nov-2024, and then a sharp increase of 83.5% in Mar-2025. These fluctuations could be due to seasonal variations or irregular expenses, which could lead to instability in the profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations.

• Financial Risk: The significant fluctuations in total expenses over the years indicate a potential financial risk. The inconsistency in expenses could lead to unpredictability in profits, making it difficult for the bank to assess the borrower's ability to repay the loan. The bank should further investigate the reasons behind these fluctuations before making a decision.

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

• The borrower's financial performance has shown a significant improvement from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023. The profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax has increased from -799.87 to 560.64. This could be due to an increase in revenue or a decrease in expenses, which positively impacts the borrower's ability to repay the loan.

• There is a noticeable dip in profit in Nov-2024 to 330.87 from 598.32 in 2023-24. This could be due to an increase in expenses or a decrease in revenue, which could potentially affect the borrower's ability to service the loan in that period.

• The profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax again increases significantly to 708.13 in Mar-2025. This could be due to a surge in revenue or a significant reduction in expenses, which improves the borrower's financial health.

• Financial Risk: The borrower's financial performance shows significant fluctuations, with periods of losses and profits. This volatility could pose a risk to the bank in terms of the borrower's ability to consistently meet loan repayments. The bank should further investigate the reasons behind these fluctuations to better assess the risk.