

**THE STUDY ON FINANCIAL RISKS AND ITS IMPACT ON  
PERFORMANCE: AN INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS IN THE FACILITY  
MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY**

*Summer Internship Project submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the*

**MASTERS DEGREE IN  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)**

*SUBMITTED BY*

**Mr. RAHUL K**

**REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2316206**

*UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF*

**DR. BEENA DIAS**

**HOD, DEPARTMENT OF MBA**



**ST. ALOYSIUS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)  
ST. ALOYSIUS INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY (AIMIT)**

**MADOOR, MANGALORE-575 022**

**2023-2025**

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that **MR. RAHUL K** bearing Register Number **2316206** is a bona fide student of Master of Business Administration (MBA) course of this institute (2023-2025 batch). The Summer Internship Project titled **“The Study on Financial Risks and Its Impact on Performance: An Industrial Analysis in the Facility Management Industry”** is prepared by him under the guidance of **DR. BEENA DIAS** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA).

**DR. RAJANI SURESH**  
**Dean (Academics)**

Place: Mangalore

Date:

## CERTIFICATE FROM THE COMPANY



### INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that “**Rahul K**” has successfully completed his Internship at **Exozen Facility Services Pvt Ltd** as a part of his academic curriculum in the field of “**Finance**”. His Internship spanned from **12th September** to **15th October**, during which he contributed to the company with dedication and diligence.

We wish him all the very best for his future endeavours and a successful career ahead.

Date: 19-10-2024

Authorized Signature: 

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**Date:**

**CERTIFICATE FROM THE GUIDE**

This is to certify that the project “The Study on Financial Risks and Its Impact on Performance: An Industrial Analysis in the Facility Management Industry” is a bona fide work of **MR RAHUL K** Reg. No. **2316206** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Master of Business Administration (MBA) under my research guidance.

**DR. BEENA DIAS**

**HOD, DEPARTMENT OF MBA**

## **DECLARATION**

I, **RAHUL K** bearing **Reg. No. 2316206** hereby declare that the project titled “**The Study on Financial Risks and Its Impact on Performance: An Industrial Analysis in the Facility Management Industry**” has been prepared by me towards the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master of Business Administration (MBA) program under the guidance of **Dr. Beena Dias**

I also declare that this project report is my original work and has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or other similar titles of any other university.

Date:

Rahul K

Place: Mangalore

Reg. No: 2316206

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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I would also like to express my heartfelt gratitude to **Dr. Beena Dias**, my project guide, for her constant encouragement and inspiration throughout the course of this project. I am truly thankful for her invaluable advice, unwavering support, and constructive insights, which have significantly contributed to my academic and personal growth.

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Sincerely

Rahul K

2316206

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study explores how financial risks impact the profitability of facility management (FM) companies in India, focusing on three key risk factors: credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk. Using financial data from five leading FM firms—KHFM, Quess Corp, SIS, Rithwik Facility Management, and Updater Services—over a five-year period (2021–2025), the research employs statistical tools such as correlation and regression analysis to assess the relationship between these risks and net profit margin. The findings reveal that credit risk, measured by the debt-to-equity ratio, has a strong and statistically significant negative impact on profitability, indicating that higher reliance on debt reduces financial performance. Liquidity risk, represented by the current ratio, shows a positive and statistically significant effect on profitability, suggesting that firms with better short-term financial health perform more favourably. In contrast, market risk, measured by changes in the RBI Repo Rate, does not show a significant influence on profitability, implying that broader economic interest rate fluctuations have limited effect on firm-level outcomes in this sector. The regression model used in the study accounts for 72.2% of the variation in net profit margin, highlighting the substantial role internal financial decisions play in determining performance. These insights underscore the importance for FM companies to reduce debt dependence, maintain strong liquidity, and implement effective risk management strategies to ensure financial stability and sustainable growth in a competitive and evolving industry landscape.

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 INDUSTRY PROFILE**

The facility management (FM) sector is integral to the preservation and enhancement of the constructed environment, encompassing an extensive array of services such as maintenance, security, sanitation, and energy management across commercial, industrial, and residential properties. On a global scale, the FM sector has experienced significant expansion, propelled by the rising demand for effective infrastructure management, technological innovations, and a transition towards integrated service models. In the year 2023, the market was appraised at over \$1.4 trillion and is projected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 5-6% from 2024 to 2030. This upward trajectory is bolstered by various factors, including urbanization, an escalation in infrastructure development, the proliferation of corporate real estate, and an augmented emphasis on sustainability and energy efficiency.

Cost effectiveness and better service delivery are the results of the growing trend towards Integrated Facility Management (IFM), which unifies hard and soft functions under a single system. The FM industry is changing as a result of technological breakthroughs like IoT, AI, and cloud-based management systems that enable data-driven decision-making, predictive maintenance, and real-time monitoring.

Despite its expansion, the FM industry still has to deal with problems like growing operating expenses, a lack of workers, and strict sustainability and safety laws. FM businesses must constantly develop and provide adaptable, scalable solutions that satisfy changing customer needs if they want to stay competitive. Since businesses prefer to concentrate on their main competencies and leave ancillary chores to FM experts, outsourcing has grown in popularity. As businesses look to cut expenses and boost efficiency, this trend increases demand for expert FM services.

The FM industry in India is growing, and in 2023, it will be worth INR 1.15 trillion. This increase, which is anticipated to develop at a 15–17% CAGR, is being driven by corporate expansion, infrastructure improvements, and rising urbanisation. Key services include property management, HVAC, pest control, security, and waste management, catering to various sectors, including commercial, residential, industrial, and healthcare.

In order to streamline operations, businesses in India are favouring unified contracts that include both hard and soft services, a trend known as IFM. Although the unorganised sector still accounts for a large portion of the market, especially in the areas of security and housekeeping, the growing need for professional services is slowly altering this situation.

The growth of the commercial real estate, healthcare, hospitality, and IT/ITeS sectors has contributed to Bengaluru's thriving FM market. Large infrastructures like retail centres, hospitals, office buildings, and airports are the main emphasis of services provided here. Real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance, and smart building management are made possible by the growing use of IoT, AI, and data analytics. This signals a departure from conventional FM techniques in favour of more effective and environmentally friendly alternatives.

Sustainability is becoming more and more important, with many Bengaluru-based businesses giving energy efficiency and waste reduction first priority when it comes to their FM needs. In keeping with the city's emphasis on sustainable growth, government projects such as Smart City initiatives are also increasing the demand for expert FM services.

Events like the annual Facility Management India Expo, held in Bengaluru, provide a platform for industry stakeholders to showcase innovations, network, and explore collaboration opportunities, further contributing to sector growth.

## **1.2 COMPANY PROFILE**

**Exozen**, established in 2017 in Bangalore, has emerged as a leading provider of integrated facility management solutions, recognized for its innovation, operational excellence, and technology-driven approach. Serving a wide range of properties, from residential complexes to corporate and industrial facilities, Exozen delivers specialized services including security, housekeeping, MEP (mechanical, electrical, and plumbing), pest control, and bio-cleaning, supported by a highly skilled workforce of over 1,500 professionals. Its evolution from basic facility management to advanced offerings such as smart metering, IoT-enabled systems, and building management systems (BMS) reflects a strategic commitment to intelligent infrastructure and sustainable development. Milestones in its journey include a Pan-India expansion in 2018, entry into IoT in 2019, and global operations in 2020, followed by the introduction of

Computer-Aided Facility Management (CAFM) systems in 2021 and ESG/EHS consultancy in 2023. Exozen's services span three core areas—administrative (contract and vendor management, procurement, energy optimization, EHS), technical (energy, lighting, plumbing, AMC, predictive maintenance), and support services (transportation, cafeteria, event management)—all enhanced by IoT integration for real-time monitoring and performance optimization. Trusted by industry leaders like L&T Realty, Godrej Properties, Prestige Group, and Volvo, Exozen operates through customizable, contract-based service models, ranging from short-term FMS contracts to long-term sustainability-focused agreements. Each engagement is rigorously monitored using KPIs and quality benchmarks, ensuring transparency, compliance, and high-performance outcomes tailored to diverse client needs.

**KHFM**, originally established as Kalpataru's Hospitality & Facility Management Services in 2006 and publicly listed in May 2018, offers integrated hospitality and facility management solutions from its Mumbai headquarters. Employing approximately 3,700 staff, KHFM extends its services across 10 Indian states and 21 cities, delivering mechanized housekeeping, pest control, electrical and electromechanical maintenance, landscaping, security, waste management, catering, guest house operations, hospital hygiene, and specialized cleaning services. Its clientele includes corporates, PSUs, municipal bodies, healthcare facilities, airports, and railways. The company's revenues recovered to around ₹112 cr in FY2024 after modest dips, reflecting consistent demand for its diversified service portfolio. Certified with ISO 9001, 14001, and 18001, KHFM emphasizes staff training, customer-centric adaptability, and adoption of specialized machinery to maintain service quality and operational excellence.

Founded in 1985 by Ravindra Kishore Sinha and listed on the BSE, **SIS Group Enterprises** is a major provider of security and facility management services in India and the Asia-Pacific region. Its service portfolio includes manned guarding, electronic surveillance, cash logistics, and integrated FM solutions under brands like DTSS and TerminixSIS. With more than 240,000 employees, SIS delivered approximately ₹8,500 cr in revenue during FY2020, serving clientele that spans public sector institutions, multinational corporations, and critical infrastructure. SIS is recognized for its scale, regulatory compliance, and multi-vertical service integration across India and beyond.

**Updater Services Ltd (UDS)**, headquartered in Chennai since 1985, is one of India's pioneering integrated facility management providers. With over 60,000 employees, the company delivers comprehensive FM solutions—encompassing housekeeping, security, pest control, landscaping, HVAC maintenance, and digitized operations leveraging IoT. UDS services more than 5,000 client locations across sectors such as IT parks, hospitals, manufacturing, and educational institutions. The firm's commitment to quality, safety protocols, and responsive client support positions it as a leading partner for long-term facility services across India.

**Quess Corp Ltd**, established in 2007 in Bengaluru, is India's largest integrated business services provider and one of the country's largest private-sector employers. Listed on the NSE and BSE, Quess operates four primary segments: Workforce Management (staffing, payroll, RPO), Operating Asset Management (integrated facility management, security, industrial operations, utilities), Global Technology Solutions (IT services, BPO), and Product-Led Business (digital platforms). As of FY2023, it reported revenue of approximately ₹7,885 cr with EBITDA margins around 8.1%, handling services across India and in markets like Southeast Asia and North America. The company's workforce division saw a 54% profit jump in Q4 FY2025 following a strategic demerger, while its professional staffing unit has expanded services for Global Capability Centres. Moreover, Quess strengthened its FM footprint by acquiring Manipal's FM and catering operations, adding nearly 17,000 associates and boosting its FM revenue by ₹426 cr in FY2017.

Founded in 2010 and headquartered in Chennai, **Rithwik Facility Management Services Ltd** operates as a fully integrated facility management service provider. Since its public listing, the company has developed expertise in areas such as housekeeping, HVAC and electrical maintenance, pest control, fire safety systems, and turnkey infrastructure services like furniture and climatization installations. Rithwik combines traditional on-site services with modern customer-focused technology solutions to enhance hygiene standards, workplace safety, and operational efficiency. Its focus on corporate governance and regional expansion underpins its position as a trusted FM partner across southern India.



### 1.3 INTRODUCTION

In today's dynamic business environment, managing financial risk is crucial for sustaining profitability, especially in service-intensive sectors like facility management. Financial risks—such as credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk—directly influence a firm's operational and strategic decisions. This study aims to investigate how these risks impact the financial performance of facility management firms in India by examining key financial indicators like the Debt-to-Equity Ratio, Current Ratio, and RBI Repo Rate. Using panel data from five leading facility management companies over a five-year period (2021–2025), this research employs statistical tools such as correlation analysis, regression modelling, R-square, and F-tests to analyse the relationship between financial risk factors and profitability, measured through Net Profit Margin. The findings provide critical insights into how internal financial structures and external economic conditions shape firm performance, offering valuable guidance for managers and stakeholders in risk-informed decision-making.

**CHAPTER 2**

**LITERATURE REVIEW, CONCEPTUAL  
FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES**

## CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW, OBJECTIVES AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

**Syahpria, Putra, & Lestari (2024)** Focused on commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), this study analysed the effects of capital risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk on ROA and ROE using fixed-effects regression from 2019 to 2023. The study found that operational risk had a significant negative effect on performance, while capital and liquidity risks were not significant. It concluded that operational risk is a priority area for performance improvement in Indonesian banks (Syahpria et al., 2024).

**Weerasinghe & Ekanayake (2023)** This study explored the impact of various financial risks—credit, market, liquidity, and operational—on the financial performance (measured via ROE) of Sri Lankan consumer service companies. Using panel data from 32 listed firms over a 10-year period and applying fixed-effects regression, the study found that operational and liquidity risks positively and significantly affect financial performance, whereas credit risk has a significant negative effect. Market risk was found to be statistically insignificant. The research highlights the importance of strategic risk management for shareholder wealth maximization in the consumer services sector (Weerasinghe & Ekanayake, 2023).

**Widiastuti and Sulistyandari (2023)** examined how financial risks—credit risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk—affect the financial performance of coal mining companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2016 to 2020. Using panel data regression on 54 observations, they found that all three types of risks negatively impacted financial performance, measured by return on equity (ROE). The study underscores the importance of comprehensive risk management to stabilize profitability and support investor confidence, especially in sectors vulnerable to external shocks such as mining (Widiastuti & Sulistyandari, 2023).

**Odubuasi et al. (2020)** investigated the impact of market risks—specifically exchange rate, interest rate, commodity prices, and equity prices—on the financial performance of Nigerian oil and gas firms listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange between 2014 and 2018. Using multiple regression analysis, the study found that exchange rate fluctuations significantly influenced both return on assets (ROA) and return on equity

(ROE), while interest rate changes significantly affected only ROE. Conversely, changes in commodity and equity prices had no significant effect on either performance metric. The authors recommend hedging strategies and supportive government interest rate policies to mitigate the effects of market risks on firm profitability (Odubuasi et al., 2020).

**Negru and Buzgurescu (2019)** conducted an empirical study on 17 Romanian companies listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2017 to analyze the relationship between risk indicators and financial performance. Their results, based on econometric modeling, indicated a strong correlation between financial leverage and performance measures such as ROA, ROE, and earnings per share. They concluded that companies assuming lower financial and operational risks tend to exhibit stronger financial performance, highlighting the importance of effective risk management in maintaining profitability and shareholder value (Negru & Buzgurescu, 2019).

**Kassi et al. (2019)** analysed how market risks affect the financial performance of 31 non-financial companies listed on the Moroccan Stock Exchange over the 2000–2016 period. Utilizing measures such as return on assets, return on equity, and profit margin, and risk indicators like financial leverage, book-to-market ratio, and gearing ratio, the study employed various econometric techniques including fixed and random effects models and GMM estimations. Results showed a significant negative impact of market risks on firm performance, with financial leverage exerting the strongest influence. The authors recommend robust risk management strategies, including hedging and insurance tools, to mitigate these adverse effects (Kassi et al., 2019).

**Valaskova, Kliestik, & Kovacova (2018)** In the context of Slovak enterprises, this study employed regression analysis to identify significant financial indicators that can predict business prosperity or potential default. Key predictors affecting financial risk were net return on capital, quick ratio, cash ratio, and working capital. The paper emphasized the necessity for localized financial risk models due to varying economic environments across countries. The authors developed a bankruptcy prediction model to support risk-informed decision-making in Slovak firms (Valaskova et al., 2018).

**Isanzu (2017)** examined the relationship between credit risk and the financial performance of the five largest commercial banks in China from 2008 to 2014. Using return on assets (ROA) as the performance measure and credit risk indicators such as

nonperforming loans and capital adequacy ratio, the study employed panel regression analysis. The findings demonstrated that both nonperforming loans and capital adequacy had a significant effect on bank performance. The study concluded that effective credit risk management is crucial to enhance bank profitability, especially in volatile and competitive banking environments (Isanzu, 2017).

**Pashchenko et al. (2017)** This conceptual paper outlined a structured process for managing financial risks in enterprises, emphasizing that the goal is not merely risk reduction but making well-informed decisions under uncertainty. The authors proposed a multi-stage risk management model: identifying risks, analysing impact, setting criteria, and monitoring outcomes. Various risks like credit, tax, currency, and interest risks were discussed. The paper stressed the importance of internal standards and proactive culture in risk management (Pashchenko et al., 2017).

**Muriithi (2016)** This PhD thesis investigated how financial risks (credit, market, liquidity, operational) affect the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya. Using panel data from 43 banks (2005–2014), the study employed fixed-effects, random-effects, and GMM models. All financial risks showed significant negative impacts on ROE, with credit risk having the highest adverse effect. The study recommended robust risk management frameworks to balance risk exposure and financial returns (Muriithi, 2016).

**Alshubiri (2015)** assessed the impact of financial and business risks on firm performance in the industrial sector of Oman using data from 47 companies from 2009 to 2013. Key findings revealed that financial risk variables—especially the current ratio and financial leverage—significantly affected firm performance, with multiple and stepwise regression models confirming the strength of these relationships. Business risk, represented by earnings growth, also showed significant impact. The study recommends leveraging Oman’s political and trade stability to reduce investment risks and enhance industrial performance (Alshubiri, 2015).

**Al-Tamimi et al. (2015)** explored the relationship between financial risks and the performance of Islamic banks in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region, using data from 11 banks between 2000 and 2012. By applying regression analysis, the study found that capital risk and operational risk had a significant negative relationship with bank performance (measured by ROA and ROE). The results emphasized the

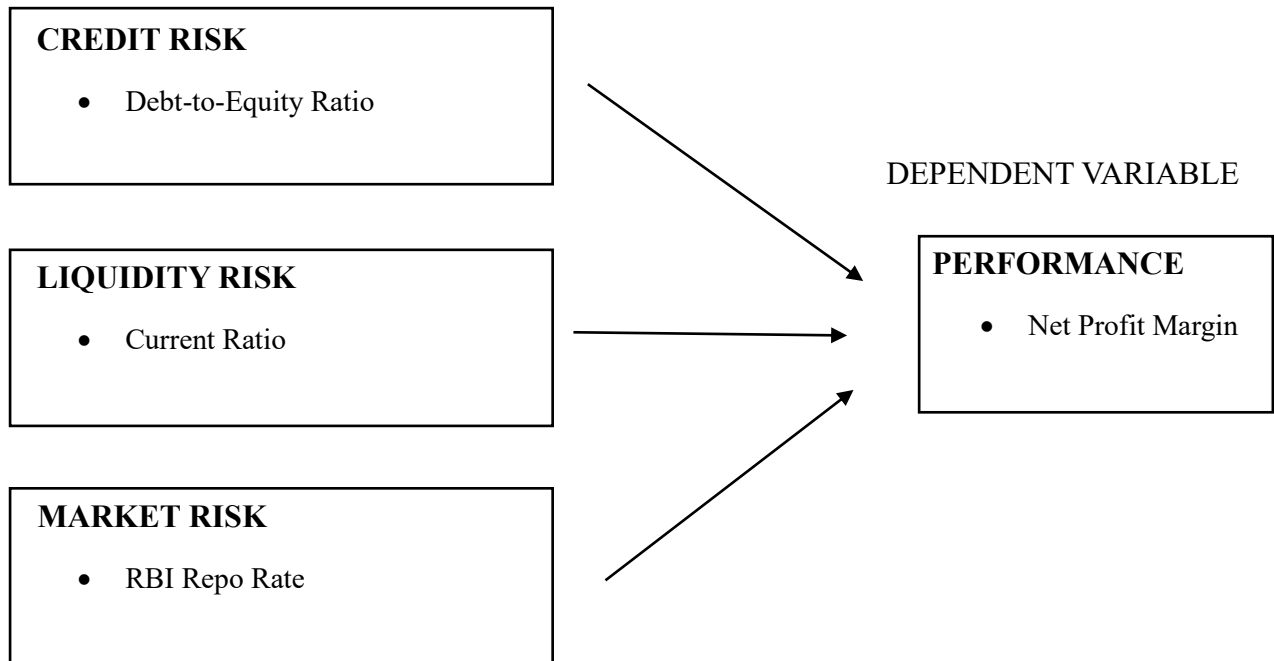
importance of capital risk as the most influential factor among the types of financial risks considered, suggesting that enhanced risk management could improve bank performance in the Islamic banking sector (Al-Tamimi et al., 2015).

**Wani & Dar (2015)** Targeting the Indian insurance sector, this study analysed how different types of financial risks—capital management, solvency, liquidity, and underwriting risks—affect financial performance (measured by ROA). The regression analysis revealed that capital management risk and solvency risk negatively impact performance, while liquidity and company size positively influence it. Underwriting risk was found to be statistically insignificant. The study called for stronger risk management in life insurance firms (Wani & Dar, 2015).

**Noor & Abdalla (2014)** Examining firms in Kenya, this paper analysed how financial risks—credit, liquidity, market, and foreign exchange—affect firm performance, particularly profitability and valuation metrics such as ROA, ROE, and Tobin's Q. The study emphasized that managing these risks directly influences shareholder value. The findings supported the premise that a sound risk management system is essential for firms to mitigate performance volatility and enhance long-term value (Noor & Abdalla, 2014).

## 2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

### INDEPENDENT VARIABLE



## 2.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the overall impact of financial risk on the financial performance of firms in the facility management industry?
2. How does credit risk affect the financial performance of facility management companies?
3. What is the relationship between liquidity risk and performance outcomes in facility management firms?
4. Does market risk significantly affect the performance of facility management firms?

## 2.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To determine how financial risk influences Net Profit Margin (Performance metrics) of firms in Facility Management Industry.
- To assess the relationship between financial risks (Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Market Risk) and financial performance (Net Profit Margin) of firms in facility management industry.
- To assess the impact of financial risk variables (Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Market Risk) on the profitability of firms in facility management industry.

## 2.5 HYPOTHESIS

### Null Hypotheses ( $H_0$ )

$H_{01}$ : Credit risk (measured by Debt-to-Equity Ratio) has no significant impact on Net Profit Margin.

$H_{02}$ : Market risk (measured by RBI Repo Rate) has no significant impact on Net Profit Margin.

$H_{03}$ : Liquidity risk (measured by Current Ratio) has no significant impact on Net Profit Margin.

$H_{04}$ : Financial risk indicators collectively do not significantly explain the variation in Net Profit Margin.

### Alternative Hypotheses ( $H_1$ )

$H_{11}$ : Credit risk has a significant negative impact on Net Profit Margin.

$H_{12}$ : Market risk has a significant impact on Net Profit Margin.

$H_{13}$ : Liquidity risk has a significant positive impact on Net Profit Margin.

$H_{14}$ : Financial risk indicators collectively have a significant explanatory power on the variation in Net Profit Margin.



**CHAPTER 3**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

## **CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The facility management sector faces significant financial risks, including credit, liquidity, and market risks. These factors greatly affect key performance indicators like return on assets (ROA), net profit margin, and overall financial health. Credit risk comes from delayed client payments and lengthy receivable cycles, which disrupt cash flow in a service-based industry that relies on steady working capital. Liquidity risk creates challenges in covering short-term obligations like payroll, maintenance contracts, and vendor payments. This jeopardizes project continuity and operational reliability. Market risk, influenced by changes in interest rates, inflation, and economic instability, further reduces profitability by raising financing and operating costs.

Facility management companies work under long-term service contracts and have capital-intensive asset structures, making them particularly vulnerable to economic uncertainty and cost fluctuations. With slim margins and a heavy reliance on timely payments, even small financial shocks can threaten service delivery, damage stakeholder trust, and harm competitiveness. Despite the essential role these firms have in various sectors, such as real estate, healthcare, and manufacturing, there is little research on how these financial risks together impact their financial performance.

This study seeks to evaluate how credit, liquidity, and market risks combined affect the financial performance of facility management firms. The aim is to provide practical insights that can help with risk management, improve financial resilience, and support sustainable growth in a changing and uncertain business landscape.

### **3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

This study makes use of a descriptive research design to set up the relationship between Dependent and Independent Variables. It is generally used in quantitative research for quantifying relationships between dependent and independent variables and coming to conclusions.

### **3.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study's main goal is to identify the variables that affect the financial performance. By examining the firm's financial risks through financial statements, this study

examines the impact of financial risk on the financial performance of the organisation in the facility management industry.

### **3.4 DATA SOURCES**

Secondary sources were used to collect data for the study. The financial statements of 7 companies in the facility management industry for the years 2024-2020 were taken.

### **3.5 SAMPLING DESIGN**

Microsoft Excel and IBM SPSS served as the main statistical tools for this research. Excel was employed for structuring and computing fundamental financial ratios, descriptive statistics, and creating visual displays like charts and tables. SPSS was utilized to perform more complex statistical analyses, such as correlation and regression analysis, and to create output tables for effectively interpreting the relationships between financial risks and company performance. These instruments guaranteed precision and transparency in data analysis

#### **3.5.1 SAMPLE SIZE**

The study comprises a sample of 25 observations collected from five facility management firms over a five-year timeframe (2021 to 2025). This balanced panel dataset facilitates both cross-sectional and time-series examination of financial risk metrics and profitability

#### **3.5.2 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

A non-probability purposive sampling technique was employed to select the five companies. Firms were chosen based on specific criteria, such as consistent data availability across the selected years and their relevance in the Indian facility management industry. This approach ensured the sample aligned well with the research objectives.

### **3.6 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT**

Financial statements, including the balance sheet, profit and loss statement, cash flow statement, and reports published by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India—such as the repo rate and Consumer Price Index (CPI)—were used.

### **3.7 STATISTICAL TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES FOR ANALYSIS**

Microsoft Excel and IBM SPSS served as the main statistical tools for this research. Excel was employed for structuring and computing fundamental financial ratios, descriptive statistics, and creating visual displays like charts and tables. SPSS was utilized to perform more complex statistical analyses, such as correlation and regression analysis, and to create output tables for effectively interpreting the relationships between financial risks and company performance. These instruments guaranteed precision and transparency in data analysis

### **3.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- The study focused only on three financial risk variables—credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk—while other relevant factors such as operational risk, solvency risk, and managerial efficiency were not included.
- Only a small sample of companies from the facility management sector was analysed, which may not fully capture the diversity and complexity of the entire industry.
- The study examined financial data over a five-year period, which may limit the ability to observe long-term trends or structural changes in risk and performance relationships.

# **CHAPTER 4**

## **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION**

## CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

To meet the goals of this research, the examination investigates the impact of financial risks on the efficacy of facility management firms. This involves determining essential financial ratios that reflect both the dependent and independent variables. Here, financial performance is evaluated using Net Profit Margin (NPM), serving as the dependent variable. The independent variables that represent financial risks are Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Market Risk. The Debt-to-Equity Ratio (D/E), Current Ratio (CR), and the RBI Repo Rate are utilized to assess these risks. The research employs secondary data gathered over a five-year span, from 2021 to 2025, concerning five facility management companies: SIS Ltd (SIS), KHFM Hospitality and Facility Management Services Pvt Ltd (KHFM), Quess Corp (QC), Rithwik Facility Management (RFM), and Updater Services (US). These companies were selected due to the availability of data and their involvement in the industry. The goal is to evaluate how these financial risks influence operational profitability over time. Employing these ratios provides a distinct, quantifiable method to analyse the connections between risk and performance within the Indian facility management industry.

The information for the RBI Repo Rate, utilized as a stand-in for market risk in this analysis, was sourced from official releases by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). To indicate the rate for each year, we computed the average RBI repo rate by summing all the repo rates declared during that year and dividing the sum by the total number of announcements. This approach provides a more equitable and reflective assessment of the repo rate for each year between 2021 and 2025.

### 4.1 PANNEL DATA

- Net Profit Margin :  $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$
- Debt-to-Equity Ratio :  $\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Shareholders Equity}}$
- Current Ratio :  $\frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liability}}$
- Average RBI Repo Rate :  $\frac{\text{Sum of REPO rates in a year}}{N}$

			Independent Variables		
			Credit Risk	Market Risk	Liquidity Risk
Company	YEAR	Net Profit Margin	Debt-to-Equity Ratio	RBI Repo Rate	Current Ratio
KHFM	2025	3.41	0.67	0.059	7.95
KHFM	2024	3.22	0.9	0.065	6.42
KHFM	2023	3.22	1.03	0.065	5.21
KHFM	2022	-19.92	2.5	0.050	3.79
KHFM	2021	2.83	0.79	0.040	3.45
QC	2025	0.3	0.01	0.059	1.36
QC	2024	1.45	0.14	0.065	1.46
QC	2023	1.3	0.21	0.065	1.31
QC	2022	1.76	0.25	0.050	1.57
QC	2021	0.53	0.19	0.040	1.62
RFM	2025	8.24	0.11	0.059	4.6
RFM	2024	7.26	0.04	0.065	3.79
RFM	2023	7.94	0.03	0.065	3.72
RFM	2022	3.92	0.14	0.050	5.58
RFM	2021	4.01	0.07	0.040	5.16
SIS	2025	0.08	0.62	0.059	1.95
SIS	2024	1.54	0.63	0.065	1.88
SIS	2023	3.05	0.66	0.065	1.9
SIS	2022	3.23	0.65	0.050	1.8
SIS	2021	4	0.64	0.040	1.52
US	2025	4.34	0.05	0.059	1.96
US	2024	2.77	0.06	0.065	1.74
US	2023	1.7	0.47	0.065	1.22
US	2022	3.72	0.17	0.050	1.3
US	2021	3.72	0.04	0.040	1.66

Table 4.1: Showing Pannel Data of firms in Facility management industry.

## INTERPRETATION

This above table displays a panel dataset analysing the relationship between a firm's Net Profit Margin (the dependent variable) and three risk types: Credit Risk (measured by the Debt to Equity Ratio), Market Risk (indicated by the RBI Repo Rate), and Liquidity Risk (illustrated by the Current Ratio) for five firms which operates in facility management industry (KHFM, QC, RFM, SIS, and US) over a five-year period (2021 to 2025). It tracks yearly changes in financial results and risk vulnerability. For instance, KHFM experiences a significant decline in Net Profit Margin in 2022, dropping to -19.92%. Furthermore, it upholds a significant debt-to-equity ratio of 2.5, suggesting a possible impact from credit risk. In contrast, RFM consistently shows robust profitability, marked by low debt ratios and reasonable liquidity, indicating a solid financial position. This dataset is appropriate for regression analysis to examine how different types of risks affect company profitability over time.

### 4.2 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
NPM	25	-19.92	8.24	2.30	5.09
DE	25	0.01	2.50	0.44	0.53
REPO	25	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.01
CR	25	1.22	7.95	2.96	1.90

*Table 4.2 Showing Descriptive Statistics of 5 FMS Firms.*

## INTERPRETATION

- The Net Profit Margin (NPM) shows considerable variation, ranging from -19.92% to 8.24%, with a mean of 2.30% and a standard deviation of 5.09. This indicates that some facility management firms are significantly underperforming, while others are quite successful, highlighting differing financial health across the sector.
- The average Current Ratio (CR) is 2.96, suggesting that firms generally maintain strong short-term liquidity, while the average Debt-to-Equity (DE) ratio is 0.44, signifying a low to moderate reliance on debt. Nonetheless, the CR shows greater variability (Std. Dev. = 1.90), indicating differences in liquidity management practices across firms.



### 4.3 CORRELATION ANALYSIS

A correlation analysis was conducted using panel data to investigate the relationship between Net Profit Margin (the dependent variable) and key financial risk metrics (the independent variables). The dataset comprised financial information from five companies over a five-year period. Risk was categorized into three dimensions: Credit Risk, represented by the Debt-to-Equity Ratio; Market Risk, indicated by the RBI Repo Rate; and Liquidity Risk, measured by the Current Ratio. To assess the individual relationship between each risk factor and profitability, three separate correlation tests were performed. The first examined the correlation between Net Profit Margin and Current Ratio, the second between Net Profit Margin and Debt to Equity Ratio, and the third between Net Profit Margin and the RBI Repo Rate. This method allowed for an independent assessment of how each financial risk factor correlated with changes in business profitability.

#### 4.3.1 Correlation Analysis Between Net Profit Margin and Credit Risk.

Correlations			
		NPM	DE
NPM	Pearson Correlation	1	-.794**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0
	N	25	25
DE	Pearson Correlation	-.794**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	
	N	25	25

*Table 4.3: Showing Correlation Analysis between NPM and Debt to Equity Ratio,*

#### INTERPRETATION

- The correlation table reveals a significant negative association between Net Profit Margin (NPM) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DE), displaying a Pearson correlation coefficient of -0.794.
- This suggests that as the Debt-to-Equity Ratio rises, indicating increased credit risk, the Net Profit Margin tends to decline.
- The p-value (Sig. 2-tailed) is 0.000, which is lower than 0.01. This indicates that the correlation is statistically significant at the 1% level.

#### 4.2.2 Correlation Analysis Between Net Profit Margin and Market Risk.

Correlations			
		NPM	REPO RATE
<b>NPM</b>	Pearson Correlation	1	0.14
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.504
	N	25	25
<b>REPO</b>	Pearson Correlation	0.14	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.504	
	N	25	25

Table 4.4 Showing Correlation analysis between Net Profit Margin and REPO rate

#### INTERPRETATION

- The correlation table indicates a weak positive association between the Net Profit Margin (NPM) and the RBI Repo Rate, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.14.
- This suggests that as the RBI Repo Rate (which reflects market risk) increases, the Net Profit Margin also tends to increase slightly, but the strength of this relationship is weak.
- The p-value (Sig. 2-tailed) stands at 0.504, which exceeds 0.05. This implies that the correlation is not statistically significant, indicating that the observed relationship might be attributable to random chance rather than a consistent correlation.

#### 4.2.3 Correlation Analysis Between Net Profit Margin and Liquidity Risk.

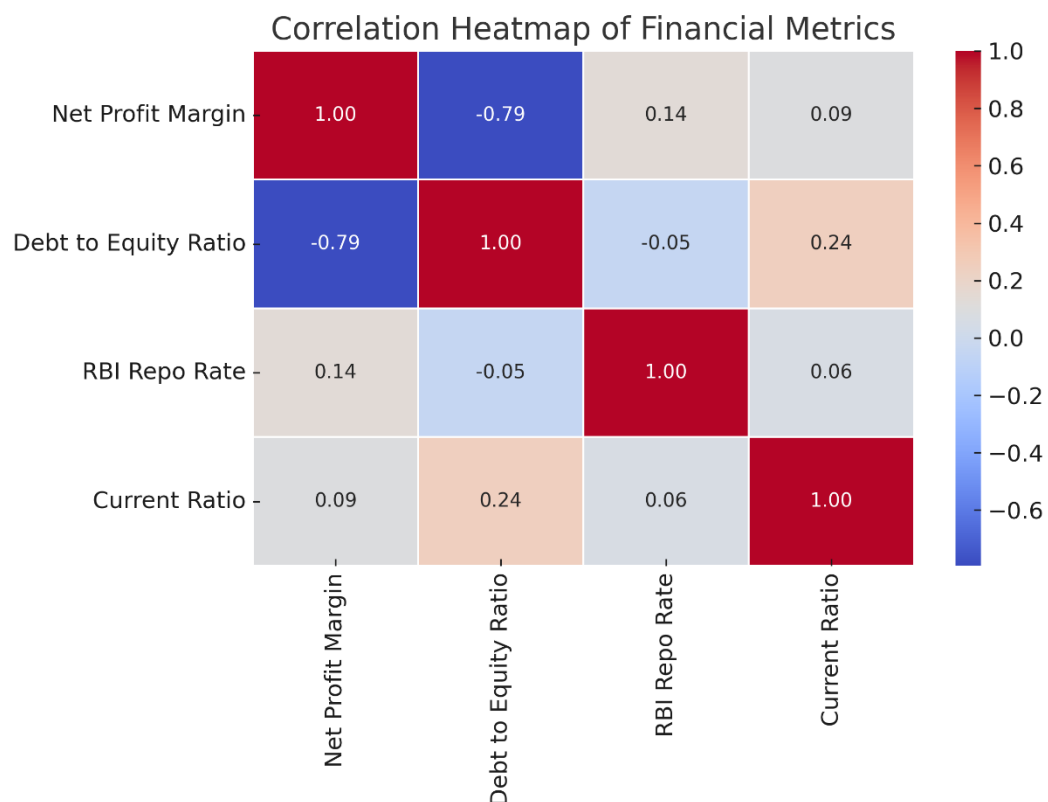
Correlations			
		NPM	CR
<b>NPM</b>	Pearson Correlation	1	0.09
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.667
	N	25	25
<b>CR</b>	Pearson Correlation	0.09	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.667	
	N	25	25

Table 4.5 Showing Correlation analysis between Net Profit Margin and Current ratio.

#### INTERPRETATION

- The correlation table reveals a very weak positive association between the Net Profit Margin (NPM) and the Current Ratio (CR), indicated by a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.09.

- This suggests that as the Current Ratio (which reflects liquidity risk) increases, there is a minimal increase in Net Profit Margin; however, the relationship is extremely weak.
- The p-value (Sig. 2-tailed) stands at 0.667, considerably above the 0.05 threshold. This indicates that the correlation lacks statistical significance, meaning there is no substantial or dependable relationship between NPM and CR in this dataset.



*Figure 4.1 Showing Correlation Matrix.*

#### **4.4 REGRESSION ANALYSIS**

To assess the effect of financial risk on performance, a regression analysis was conducted using panel data. The objective was to evaluate the impact of various financial risks—namely credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk—on company performance, measured through Net Profit Margin. By incorporating data across multiple years and companies, the panel data provided a robust foundation for examining the relationship between risk indicators and profitability.

Regression model formula:

$$\text{NPM} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{DE}) + \beta_2(\text{REPO}) + \beta_3(\text{CR}) + \varepsilon$$

Where:

- **NPM** = Net Profit Margin (Dependent Variable)
- **$\beta_0$**  = Intercept (Constant Term)
- **$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$**  = Coefficients for the independent variables
- **DE** = Debt-to-Equity Ratio
- **REPO** = RBI Repo Rate
- **CR** = Current Ratio
- **$\varepsilon$**  = Error term

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.34	3.472		0.386	0.703
	DE	-8.243	1.137	-0.862	-7.252	0
	REPO	40.766	59.645	0.079	0.683	0.502
	CR	0.792	0.319	0.295	2.482	0.022
a Dependent Variable: NPM						

Table 4.6: Showing Regression Analysis.

## INTERPRETATION

- The regression analysis shows a notable negative correlation between Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DE) and Net Profit Margin (NPM), featuring an unstandardized coefficient of -8.243. This suggests that a rise in credit risk (DE) results in a decline in profitability. The p-value is 0.000, which is lower than the 0.01 threshold, indicating that this connection is statistically significant at the 1% level.
- The RBI Repo Rate (REPO) demonstrates a favourable yet statistically insignificant effect on NPM, exhibiting a coefficient of 40.766 and a p-value of 0.502. This indicates that although the relationship is positive, it lacks significance, implying that fluctuations in market risk (REPO rate) do not consistently influence profitability.

- The Current Ratio (CR) significantly impacts NPM positively, reflected by a coefficient of 0.792 and a p-value of 0.022. This shows that improved liquidity (higher CR) correlates with increased profitability, and the finding is statistically significant at the 5% level.

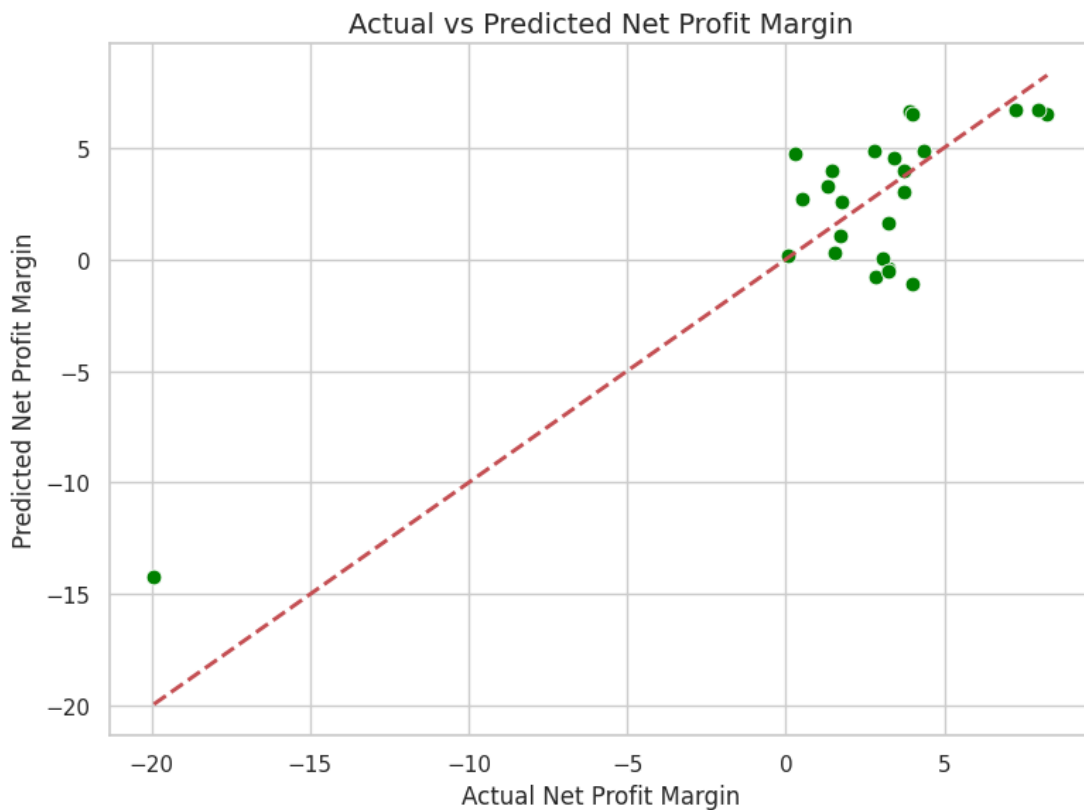


Figure 4.2 Showing Actual vs Predicted Net Profit Margin Plots

#### 4.5 R-SQUARE ANALYSIS

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.850a	0.722	0.683	2.868356992

Table 4.7: Showing R Square Test

#### INTERPRETATION :

- The model summary reveals a strong positive relationship between the independent variables (DE, REPO, CR) and the dependent variable (Net Profit Margin), with a multiple correlation coefficient (R) of 0.850.
- The R Square value of 0.722 indicates that 72.2% of the variance in Net Profit Margin is explained by the financial risk indicators (Debt to Equity, Repo Rate, and Current Ratio), suggesting a strong explanatory power of the model.

- The Adjusted R Square is 0.683, which adjusts for the number of predictors in the model and still reflects a substantial level of explained variance.
- The Standard Error of the Estimate is 2.87, indicating the average distance that the observed values fall from the regression line — lower values suggest a better model fit.

#### 4.6 ANNOVA TEST

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	449.146	3	149.715	18.197	.000b
	Residual	172.777	21	8.227		
	Total	621.923	24			
a Dependent Variable: NPM						
b Predictors: (Constant), CR, REPO, DE						

Table 4.8 Showing F Test

#### INTERPRETATION

- The ANOVA table assesses the overall significance of the regression model.
- The F-statistic is 18.197, which measures how well the regression model explains the variation in the dependent variable (Net Profit Margin).
- The Significance value (Sig.) is 0.000, which is less than 0.01, indicating that the model is highly statistically significant at the 1% level.
- This means that the combined effect of the predictors — Credit Risk (DE), Market Risk (REPO Rate), and Liquidity Risk (CR) — significantly explains the variation in Net Profit Margin.

**CHAPTER 5**

**DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND  
MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS**

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### **5.1 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

#### **Credit Risk (Debt-to-Equity Ratio)**

- A significant negative correlation (-0.794) is present between the debt-to-equity ratio and Net Profit Margin (NPM), suggesting that increased credit risk diminishes profitability.
- Regression supports this with a notable negative coefficient (-8.243,  $p = 0.000$ ), indicating that credit risk is the most impactful and statistically significant factor affecting performance.

#### **Market Risk (RBI Repo Rate)**

- A weak positive association (0.14) with NPM is noted, yet it lacks statistical significance ( $p = 0.504$ ).
- The regression coefficient (40.766) is considerable yet statistically insignificant, suggesting that changes in the repo rate do not consistently impact profitability in this industry.

#### **Liquidity Risk (Current Ratio)**

- Correlation with NPM is very weak (0.09), but regression shows a statistically significant positive effect (0.792,  $p = 0.022$ ).
- This means that improved liquidity modestly enhances profitability, though the standalone correlation was low.

#### **Model Fit and Significance**

- The regression model has a strong R-square of 72.2%, meaning financial risks collectively explain a major portion of profitability variance.
- F-test is significant ( $p = 0.000$ ), confirming that the combination of risks has a significant overall impact on performance.



## 5.2 MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

### 1. Reduce Dependence on Debt

Companies should prioritize reducing debt levels, especially short-term borrowings, to lower credit risk and prevent erosion of profit margins.

### 2. Strengthen Equity Base

Encourage equity financing or internal accrual reinvestment to reduce the debt-equity ratio and stabilise profitability.

### 3. Maintain Optimal Liquidity

Even if correlation is weak, regression shows liquidity matters. Managers should ensure healthy current ratios (ideally  $>1.5$ ) by managing working capital efficiently.

### 4. Repo Rate Monitoring Not Urgent

Since repo rate (market risk) doesn't significantly affect profitability, focus may be deprioritised unless highly leveraged, though general macro-awareness is still recommended.

### 5. Focus on Financial Discipline

A high R-squared implies performance is closely tied to internal financial decisions. Thus, strong financial controls and risk tracking frameworks are essential.

### 6. Benchmarking and Risk Strategy

Firms like RFM and US show consistent profitability with low credit risk and stable liquidity—suggesting their practices could be benchmarked for internal process improvement.

### 7. Risk-Aware Growth Planning

Future expansion strategies should include risk sensitivity analysis to assess how proposed debt or liquidity changes may influence margins.

## CONCLUSION

This study examined the influence of financial risk factors—credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk—on the profitability of facility management companies in India over a five-year span from 2021 to 2025. The analysis, based on financial data from five leading firms, revealed that credit risk, represented by the debt-to-equity ratio, has a strong and statistically significant negative relationship with net profit margin. In other words, companies with higher debt levels tended to experience reduced profitability, underscoring the importance of maintaining a balanced capital structure. Liquidity risk, measured through the current ratio, showed a positive and statistically meaningful impact on profitability in the regression model, even though its simple correlation was weak. This suggests that firms with better short-term financial health are more likely to perform well. On the other hand, market risk, reflected by changes in the RBI Repo Rate, did not demonstrate any significant effect on company profitability, indicating that broader interest rate fluctuations may play a limited role in shaping firm-level financial outcomes in this sector. The overall regression model was statistically robust, with a high explanatory power ( $R^2 = 72.2\%$ ), indicating that these financial risk indicators account for a large portion of the variation in profitability across the sample. In conclusion, the study highlights that effective credit risk control and sound liquidity management are essential for maintaining financial stability and enhancing returns in the facility management industry. While macroeconomic interest rates may be worth monitoring, internal financial discipline appears to have a far greater influence on business success in this domain.

## ANNEXURE

### Balance Sheet of Facility Management Firms for the financial year 2025-2021

KHFM Hospitality and Facility Management Services Balance Sheet					
	Mar 25	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-22	Mar-21
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	21.63	20.04	20.04	10.02	9.7
Total Share Capital	21.63	20.04	20.04	10.02	9.7
Reserves and Surplus	36.82	26.91	23.78	8.68	28.51
Total Reserves and Surplus	36.82	26.91	23.78	8.68	28.51
Total Shareholders' Funds	58.45	46.95	43.82	18.7	38.21
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	5.02	8.17	11.64	14.75	12.09
Other Long-Term Liabilities	0.51	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.19
Total Non-Current Liabilities	5.53	8.42	11.86	14.81	12.27
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	34.08	34.31	33.67	31.98	18.06
Trade Payables	2.04	2.54	4.94	5.13	5.31
Other Current Liabilities	8.31	8.3	7.72	9.41	13.51
Short Term Provisions	2.17	4.13	6.71	6.63	7.1
Total Current Liabilities	46.59	49.29	53.04	53.15	43.99
Total Capital And Liabilities	110.56	104.66	108.72	86.65	94.47
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3.04	2.65	0.89	1.46	1.38
Intangible Assets	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.01
Other Assets	0	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62
Fixed Assets	3.05	3.2	1.51	2.09	2
Non-Current Investments	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	3.13	3.46	5.08	3.99	2.17
Other Non-Current Assets	9.69	10.58	10.65	19.17	24.18
Total Non-Current Assets	15.93	17.31	17.31	25.31	28.4
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	0.8	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.28
Trade Receivables	30.81	26.13	19.2	17.09	20.77
Cash And Cash Equivalents	10.47	10.83	29.39	9.76	5.22
OtherCurrentAssets	52.55	50.2	42.81	34.47	39.8
Total Current Assets	94.63	87.34	91.42	61.34	66.07
Total Assets	110.56	104.66	108.72	86.65	94.47

SIS Balance Sheet					
	Mar 25	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-22	Mar-21
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	72.18	72.05	72.87	73.52	74.15
Total Share Capital	72.18	72.05	72.87	73.52	74.15
Reserves and Surplus	1,075.00	956.93	840.3	739.99	729.84
Total Reserves and Surplus	1,075.00	956.93	840.3	739.99	729.84
Employees Stock Options	0	0	33.49	22.54	7.72
Total Shareholders' Funds	1,147.18	1,028.98	946.65	836.04	811.71
Equity Share Application Money	0.06	0	0	0	0.03
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	336.55	253.91	290.45	101.11	285.93
Other Long-Term Liabilities	57.38	54.32	40	42.02	39.49
Long Term Provisions	107.54	94.29	81.35	78.69	62.76
Total Non-Current Liabilities	501.47	402.52	411.8	221.82	388.18
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	521.85	600.64	470.48	538.72	299
Trade Payables	33.3	26.61	22.42	13.03	8.04
Other Current Liabilities	565.04	502.84	453.21	368.94	503.36
Short Term Provisions	29.17	25.6	17.75	12.63	8.85
Total Current Liabilities	1,149.35	1,155.68	963.86	933.33	819.25
Total Capital And Liabilities	2,798.07	2,587.18	2,322.31	1,991.18	2,019.17
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	179.29	185.95	134.84	123.35	101.85
Intangible Assets	20.7	24.66	12.83	0.65	0.7
Capital Work-In-Progress	0.88	0.18	18.02	0	0
Intangible Assets Under Development	2.07	1.29	13.67	21.14	11.41
Fixed Assets	202.93	212.08	179.36	145.14	113.95
Non-Current Investments	592.08	589.57	573.36	576.55	524.32
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	145.45	168.04	168.98	104.57	80.98
Long Term Loans And Advances	3.16	3.16	0	0	0
Other Non-Current Assets	194.15	229	169.53	203.91	147.75
Total Non-Current Assets	1,137.76	1,201.84	1,091.23	1,030.16	867
CURRENT ASSETS					
Current Investments	7.5	5	17.99	0	0
Inventories	15.47	18.03	15.06	14.72	18.21
Trade Receivables	684.97	795.93	686.31	507.21	445.52
Cash And Cash Equivalents	509.34	142.17	153.89	158.7	404.26
Short Term Loans And Advances	0	9.19	0	0	0
OtherCurrentAssets	443.04	415.02	357.84	280.39	284.19
Total Current Assets	1,660.31	1,385.34	1,231.08	961.02	1,152.17
Total Assets	2,798.07	2,587.18	2,322.31	1,991.18	2,019.17

Rithwik Facility Management Services Balance Sheet					
	Mar 25	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-22	Mar-21
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
Total Share Capital	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
Reserves and Surplus	20.8	17.61	15.27	12.75	11.86
Total Reserves and Surplus	20.8	17.61	15.27	12.75	11.86
Total Shareholders' Funds	23.86	20.67	18.33	15.81	14.92
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	0.79	0.89	0.3	0.52	0.99
Long Term Provisions	0.96	0.88	0.68	0.6	0.52
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1.76	1.77	0.97	1.12	1.51
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	1.89	0	0.19	1.75	0.01
Trade Payables	3.79	2.07	3.22	1.54	0.38
Other Current Liabilities	1.75	2.17	2.12	1.23	2.24
Short Term Provisions	0	1.74	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	7.43	5.98	5.53	4.52	2.64
Total Capital And Liabilities	33.04	28.42	24.83	21.46	19.08
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3.07	2.22	2.3	2.48	2.67
Fixed Assets	3.07	2.22	2.3	2.48	2.67
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15
Other Non-Current Assets	19.13	18.3	15.3	12.8	10.65
Total Non-Current Assets	22.31	20.69	17.77	15.45	13.48
CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade Receivables	4.02	2.34	2.44	2.58	2.26
Cash And Cash Equivalents	5.42	0.85	1.89	2.6	2.67
Short Term Loans And Advances	0.53	1.16	1.15	0.23	0.22
OtherCurrentAssets	0.77	3.39	1.58	0.61	0.46
Total Current Assets	10.74	7.74	7.06	6.01	5.6
Total Assets	33.04	28.42	24.83	21.46	19.08

Updater Services Balance Sheet					
Standalone Balance Sheet					
	Mar 25	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-22	Mar-21
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	66.95	66.95	52.95	52.82	52.82
Total Share Capital	66.95	66.95	52.95	52.82	52.82
Reserves and Surplus	786.4	681.72	274.59	235.57	200.13

Total Reserves and Surplus	786.4	681.72	274.59	235.57	200.13
Employees Stock Options	0	7	0	0	0
Total Shareholders' Funds	853.35	755.66	327.55	288.39	252.95
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	0	0	17.93	0	0
Other Long-Term Liabilities	24.22	34.8	63.4	55.23	39.95
Long Term Provisions	58.16	36.18	46.24	3.34	0
Total Non-Current Liabilities	82.39	70.98	127.56	58.57	39.95
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	45.37	49.83	158.62	57.58	11.48
Trade Payables	37.02	36.68	28.87	21.96	21.04
Other Current Liabilities	204.66	278.14	264.85	181.25	154.98
Short Term Provisions	23.26	32.21	6.17	3.02	8.41
Total Current Liabilities	310.31	396.86	458.51	263.81	195.9
Total Capital And Liabilities	1,246.04	1,223.50	913.61	610.77	488.8
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	41.14	37.18	36.27	22.96	8.82
Intangible Assets	12.69	0	0.01	0.01	0.02
Capital Work-In-Progress	0.76	9.45	0	1.85	0
Fixed Assets	54.59	46.63	36.27	24.82	8.84
Non-Current Investments	382.4	399.37	378.24	166.98	92.77
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	31.96	33.67	35.14	38.39	33.71
Long Term Loans And Advances	29.9	23.06	10.92	6.6	0
Other Non-Current Assets	103.65	92.21	71.64	76.95	61.94
Total Non-Current Assets	602.5	594.93	532.22	313.74	197.26
CURRENT ASSETS					
Current Investments	35.14	0	0	0	0
Trade Receivables	389.35	312.54	287.25	236.46	206.13
Cash And Cash Equivalents	110.63	21.78	32.99	10.75	38.08
Short Term Loans And Advances	12.23	0.27	0.61	0.76	0.96
Other Current Assets	96.21	293.98	60.54	49.06	46.38
Total Current Assets	643.55	628.57	381.39	297.04	291.55
Total Assets	1,246.04	1,223.50	913.61	610.77	488.8

Quess Corp Balance Sheet					
	Mar 25	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-22	Mar-21
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	148.92	148.51	148.23	147.99	147.68
Total Share Capital	148.92	148.51	148.23	147.99	147.68
Reserves and Surplus	780.95	2,491.35	1,983.51	2,026.01	2,051.51

Total Reserves and Surplus	780.95	2,491.35	1,983.51	2,026.01	2,051.51
Employees Stock Options	0	49.11	39.94	34.87	25.3
Total Shareholders' Funds	929.87	2,688.97	2,171.68	2,208.87	2,224.49
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long Term Borrowings	0	1.76	0	0	0
Other Long-Term Liabilities	80.18	263.17	60.38	214.98	41.58
Long Term Provisions	223.86	289.76	216.08	0	147.7
Total Non-Current Liabilities	304.05	554.69	276.46	214.98	189.28
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short Term Borrowings	12.35	306.26	467.03	479.82	317.33
Trade Payables	44.36	66.35	47.82	59.97	52.16
Other Current Liabilities	1,203.23	1,698.24	1,229.49	884.17	476.96
Short Term Provisions	0	22.85	16.51	16.53	2.9
Total Current Liabilities	1,259.94	2,093.70	1,760.85	1,440.49	849.35
Total Capital And Liabilities	2,493.85	5,337.36	4,208.99	3,864.34	3,263.11
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	98.24	489.53	116.03	67.71	78.69
Intangible Assets	13.64	401.39	350.78	372.25	333.66
Capital Work-In-Progress	0	0.05	0	0	0
Intangible Assets Under Development	0	2.06	1.25	1.39	7.02
Fixed Assets	111.88	893.03	468.05	441.35	419.37
Non-Current Investments	243.23	1,024.32	1,234.65	1,288.99	1,114.46
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	127.77	104.23	45.28	42.6	75.76
Long Term Loans And Advances	19.1	56.02	67.01	60.83	71.11
Other Non-Current Assets	87.78	647.14	482.99	292.76	210.19
Total Non-Current Assets	589.76	2,724.73	2,297.98	2,126.53	1,890.90
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	0	6.32	7.11	6.82	7.57
Trade Receivables	1,331.98	2,170.89	1,672.75	1,493.24	497.09
Cash And Cash Equivalents	181.18	300.22	84.54	141.84	161.92
Short Term Loans And Advances	0.82	0.33	37.12	10.72	8.98
Other Current Assets	390.11	134.87	109.49	85.18	696.66
Total Current Assets	1,904.09	2,612.63	1,911.01	1,737.80	1,372.22
Total Assets	2,493.85	5,337.36	4,208.99	3,864.34	3,263.11

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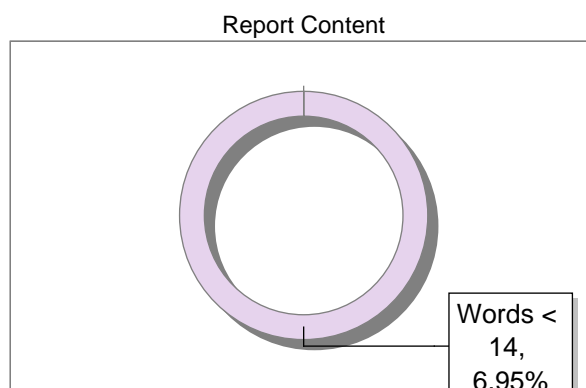
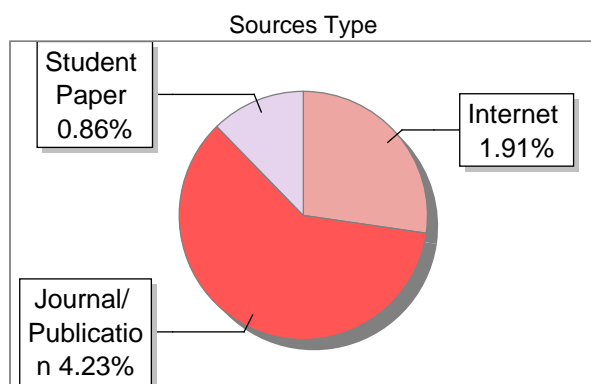
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- 4 mutual fund
- 5 variance,return,risk
- 6 employee engagement
- 7 sample, scope of the study
- 8 questionnaire