



MAHENDRA DOSHI & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of Flame Facilities Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Flame Facilities Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, the Statement of profit and loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2024, and its Profit including Other Comprehensive Income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income, changes in equity

and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events

in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.
3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

- ii. Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
- (a) The Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that cause us to believe that the representation given by the Management under paragraphs (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends during the current year.
- vi. The company has used accounting software- Tally Prime for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

**For Mahendra Doshi & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

Firm's Registration No. 105765W

Mahendra Doshi

**Mahendra Doshi
Partner**

Membership No. 041316
UDIN: 24041316BKCBTV4381
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27-05-2024



"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF FLAME FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in Paragraph 1, under the heading of "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that –

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a) (B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and hence reporting under clause (i) (a)(B) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. No discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence, clause (i) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) There are no proceedings have been initiated and are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventories and hence reporting under clause (ii) (a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) At any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- (iii) The Company has granted unsecured loans to other parties. Point iii (a) and iii(b) are covered in schedule below, (Rupees in Crores):

Sr no	Parties	Aggregate Amount of loans and Advances (in crores)	Outstanding as on 31.03.2024 (in crores)	Whether Prejudicial to Interest of company
1	Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures or Associates	Nil	Nil	NA
2	Other Parties	0	30.25	No

- (iii) (c) In respect of loans and advances, the schedule of repayment of principal and interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts are not due till end of financial year.
- (iii) (d) The amount is not overdue and hence clause is not applicable.
- (iii) (e) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loan which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of

existing loans given to the same parties.

- (iii) (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment granted to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) The Company has not directly or indirectly advanced any loans to the person or given guarantees or securities in connection with the loan taken by persons covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, in respect of investments, loans, guarantee or security given, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities undertaken by the Company.
- (vii) In respect of Statutory dues:
- a. The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding, as at 31st March, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except as stated below;

Sr. No.	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	Period to which Amount relates
1	ESIC	6.63	FY 22-23
2	Provident Fund	117.74	FY 19-20
3	Provident Fund	79.61	FY 20-21
4	Provident Fund	398.68	FY 21-22
5	Provident Fund	101.09	FY 22-23
6	Profession Tax	1.60	FY 22-23

- b. There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2024 on account of any disputes.
- (viii) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account, or which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), which have been previously unrecorded income. Therefore, the clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)

- a. The Company has not raised any loans from financial institutions or banks or government and hence, reporting under clause (a) (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
 - b. The Company is a not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authorities.
 - c. The Company has not obtained any term loans during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (c) (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
 - d. The Company has not raised any fund during the year and hence, reporting under clause (d) (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
 - e. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures.
 - f. The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, or joint ventures, or associate companies and hence, reporting under clause (f) (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable
- (x) a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause (a) (x) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.
- b. On an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not raised any Funds during the year.
- (xi) a. No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b. No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- c. As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistleblower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act and hence reporting under, the provisions of clause (a), (b) and (c) (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In accordance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Act read with related rules, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee and therefore, requirement related to Audit Committee approval of related party transactions are not applicable to the Company. The Company is in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, as applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. Internal audit is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) During the year, the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions covered by Section 192 of the Act with its directors or persons connected with them and hence, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

- (xvi) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence reporting under clauses 3(xvi) (a), (b), and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d. The Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and hence the reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) On an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) a. There are no CSR projects carried out by the Company and there is no unspent CSR amount required to transfer a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-Section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act.
- b. There are no ongoing CSR projects run by the Company and hence, there is no amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, which is required to transferred to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act.

**For Mahendra Doshi & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

Firm's Registration No. 105765W

Mahendra Doshi

**Mahendra Doshi
Partner**

Membership No. 041316

UDIN: 24041316BKCFTV4381

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27-05-2024



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF FLAME FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under, Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

We have audited the Internal Financial Control with reference to financial statements of **FLAME FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the company") as of 31st March, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year then ended.

Management Responsibility for the Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by ICAI and the Standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those

policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Mahendra Doshi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 105765W

Mahendra Doshi

Mahendra Doshi
Partner

Membership No. 041316
UDIN: 24041316BKCBTV4381
Place: Mumbai
Date: 27-05-2024



FLAME FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U74990MH2008PTC188793
Balance sheet at 31st March 2024

(Rs. in thousands)

PARTICULARS	NOTE	As at March 31,2024		As at March 31,2023	
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
a Property, Plant & Equipment	1	153.08		167.38	
b Deferred Tax Assets (net)	2	946.64		1,854.57	
Total Non-Current Assets			1,099.72		2,021.95
Current Assets					
a Financial Assets					
i) Trade Receivables	3	31,113.21		27,385.57	
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	797.47		1,872.45	
iii) Other Bank Balances	5	214.65		155.22	
iv) Loans	6	233,274.10		208,913.16	
v) Other financial assets	7	216.05		218.35	
b Current Tax Assets (net)	8	5,907.25		3,027.37	
c Other Current Assets	9	22.30		48.67	
Total Current Assets			271,545.03		241,620.80
TOTAL ASSETS			272,644.75		243,642.75
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
a Equity Share Capital	10	100.00		100.00	
b Other Equity	11	9,627.11		4,955.09	
Total Equity			9,727.11		5,055.09
Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
a Provisions	12	903.79		715.04	
Total Non-Current Liabilities			903.79		715.04
Current Liabilities					
a Financial Liabilities :					
i) Short-Term Borrowings	13	244,088.67		220,597.17	
ii) Trade Payables	14				
a) Total outstanding dues of creditors of Micro and Small Enterprises		-		-	
b) Total outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises		1,651.08		889.37	
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	7,497.93		9,924.16	
b Other Current Liabilities	16	7,905.88		5,620.19	
c Provisions	17	870.30		841.74	
Total Current Liabilities			262,013.86		237,872.62
TOTAL			272,644.75		243,642.75
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	1-39				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Mahendra Doshi and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 105765W

Mahendra Doshi

CA Mahendra K. Doshi
Partner
M. No. 041316



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Flame Facilities Private Limited

H.P. Lad
Neeta Prasad Lad
Director
DIN - 01122234



Sanjay Dighe
Sanjay Dighe
Director
DIN - 02042603

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27-05-2024
UDIN : 24041316BKC BT V4381

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27-05-2024

FLAME FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U74990MH2008PTC188793
Statement of Profit And Loss for the year ended 31st March 2024

(Rs. in thousands)

PARTICULARS	NOTE	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
Income					
Revenue From Operations	18	127,476.02		116,892.89	
Other Income	19	28,228.79		1,026.01	
Total Income			155,704.80		117,918.90
Expenses					
Cost of Materials Consumed	20	101.03		-	
Employee Benefits Expense	21	120,265.49		112,350.32	
Finance Costs	22	26,492.24		2,494.43	
Depreciation	1	14.30		76.76	
Other Expenses	23	889.46		712.49	
Total Expenses			147,762.52		115,634.00
Profit Before Tax			7,942.29		2,284.91
Tax expense					
Current Tax			2,014.39		1,270.00
Deferred Tax			902.81		(144.26)
Short/(Excess) Provisions of earlier years			368.28		-
Total Tax expense			3,285.49		1,125.74
Profit After Tax			4,656.80		1,159.16
Other Comprehensive Income					
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss :					
Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of the defined benefits plan			20.34		625.20
Income tax (expenses)/income on remeasurements of the defined benefits plan			(5.12)		(157.36)
Total Comprehensive Income (net of tax)			15.22		467.84
Total Comprehensive Income for the year			4,672.02		1,627.00
Earnings Per Equity Share:					
Basic Earnings per Equity Share	27		465.68		115.92
Diluted Earnings per Equity Share			465.68		115.92
Face value per Equity Share			10		10
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	1-39				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Mahendra Doshi and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 105765W

Mahendra Doshi

CA Mahendra K. Doshi
Partner
M. No. 041316



Place : Mumbai
Date : 27-05-2024
UDIN : 24041316BKCBTV4381

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Flame Facilities Private Limited

H.P. Lad

Neeta Prasad Lad
Director
DIN - 01122234

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27-05-2024

Sanjay Dighe

Sanjay Dighe
Director
DIN - 02042603



FLAME FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U74990MH2008PTC188793
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in thousands)

Current Reporting year: FY 2023-24

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of current reporting year	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting year
Equity Share Capital	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00

Previous Reporting year: FY 2022-23

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of current reporting year	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting year
Equity Share Capital	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00

B. Other Equity

Current Reporting year: FY 2023-24

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	4,188.93	766.16	4,955.09
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	4,188.93	766.16	4,955.09
Profit For the year	4,656.80	15.22	4,672.02
Balance at the end of the reporting year	8,845.73	781.37	9,627.11

Previous Reporting year: FY 2022-23

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	3,029.77	298.32	3,328.09
Less: Adjustments related to transition to Ind AS	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	3,029.77	298.32	3,328.09
Profit For the year	1,159.16	467.84	1,627.00
Balance at the end of the reporting year	4,188.93	766.16	4,955.09

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Mahendra Doshi and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 105765W

Mahendra Doshi

CA Mahendra K. Doshi
Partner
M. No. 041316

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27-05-2024
UDIN : 24041316BKCBTV4381



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Flame Facilities Private Limited

M.P. Lad
Neeta Prasad Lad
Director
DIN - 01122234

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27-05-2024

Sanjay Dighe
Sanjay Dighe
Director
DIN - 02042603



Flame Facilities Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024
CIN - U74990MH2008PTC188793

(Rs. in thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax from Continuing Operation	7,942.29	2,284.91
Profit before tax from Discontinuing Operation	-	-
Net profit before tax	7,942.29	2,284.91
Depreciation and amortisation	14.30	76.76
Finance costs	26,492.24	2,494.43
Interest income	(27081.13)	(921.62)
Provision for gratuity	302.45	-
Allowance for expected credit loss	(870.63)	25.20
Operating profit before change in working capital	6,799.52	3,959.67
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	-	-
Trade receivables	(2857.01)	(5818.18)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets	28.68	-
Trade payables	761.71	3,383.86
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	(205.34)	-
Changes in working capital	(2271.96)	(2434.31)
Less : Tax paid	(5262.56)	(1124.22)
Cash flows from operating activities	(735.00)	401.14
Cash flows from investing activities		
Loan (given) / repaid (net)	-	(207302.30)
Proceed from Non-Current Fixed Deposits (net)	(59.43)	4.42
Interest receivable	(24360.94)	-
Interest income	27,081.13	8.46
Cash flows from Investing Activities	2,660.76	(207289.42)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from/(repayments of) short-term borrowings	23,491.50	208,258.99
Interest payment	(26492.24)	(284.16)
Cash flows from financing activities	(3000.74)	207,974.83
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	(1074.98)	1,086.54
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year (refer note 12)	1,872.45	785.91
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	797.47	1,872.45
Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)		
Cash on hand	6.81	6.81
In current account with Banks	790.66	1,865.64
Cash and cash equivalents as per standalone statement of cash flows	797.47	1,872.45

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Note:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian accounting Standard-7 on Cash Flow Statements.
- Previous period figures have been regrouped / reclassified / rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Mahendra Doshi and Associates
Chartered Accountants
 Firm Reg. No. 105765W

Mahendra Doshi

CA Mahendra K. Doshi
Partner
 M. No. 041316

Place : Mumbai
 Date : 27-05-2024
 UDIN : 24041316BKCBTV4381



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Flame Facilities Private Limited

M.P. Lad

Neeta Lad
 Director
 (DIN-01122234)

Sanjay Dighe

Sanjay Dighe
 Director
 (DIN-02042603)

Place : Mumbai
 Date : 27-05-2024



FLAME FACILITIES PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN - U74990MH2008PTC188793****Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024****Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts****1 Company Background**

Flame Facilities Private Limited (the "company") is a Private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is at 15A/17, Krystal House, Shivaji Fort Co-op. Hsg Society, Duncan Causeway Road, Near Sion Talao, Sion (East) Mumbai- 400022. The company is mainly in the business of Providing Facilities Management Services, Security Agency Services, Housekeeping Services.

2 Significant Accounting Policies:

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.1 Basis of preparation**Statement of compliance**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Company's financial statements upto and for the year ended 31 March 2022 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2021 (as emended) notified under Section 133 of the Act and other provisions of the Act (' Indian GAAP' or 'Previous GAAP').

The Company has adopted all the relevant Ind AS standards and the first time adoption was carried out in the previous financial year 2022-23 in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the Previous GAAP.

The standalone Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise stated.

Basis for Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following:

- i. Certain financial assets and liabilities that are qualified to be measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);
- ii. employee benefits where plan asset is measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligations ("DBO").

2.2 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- i. **Contingent liabilities:** Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes. They are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the financial statements of the period in which the change in probability occurs (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made)
- ii. **Income taxes:** Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions.
- iii. **Impairment of financial assets:** The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost.
- iv. **Measurement of defined benefit obligations:** Key actuarial assumptions used for actuarial valuation.
- v. **Property, plant and equipment:** Useful life of asset.
- vi. **Other estimates:** The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

2.3 Measurement of Fair Value

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2.4 Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

1. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

1. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the items to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2021 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

The depreciable amount of PPE (being the gross carrying value less the estimated residual value) is depreciated over its useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the companies Act, 2013 on diminishing value basis. Depreciation on recognition is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. Depreciation on de-recognition or disposal of the same is provided on pro-rata basis till the date of such derecognition or disposal.

The assets residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/losses.

Advance paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of the assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

2.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Intangible assets are amortised in statement of Profit and Loss over their estimated useful lives based on underlying contracts where applicable. The useful life so determined are as follows:

Assets	Amortisation Period
Computer Software	3 Years

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2021 measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

2.7 Impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.8 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a Lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

1. The contract involves the use of an identified asset.
2. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
3. The Company has the right to direct the use of asset.

As the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use-asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The of right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payment made prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-to-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the assets belong.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the respective Note and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2.9 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost/deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures as at 1 April 2021 measured as per the Previous GAAP.

2.10 Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence. Cost of inventories is ascertained on FIFO basis. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

2.12 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

1. Financial assets at amortised cost
2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
4. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Financial asset at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

1. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
2. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial asset at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

1. The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
2. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Financial asset at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, a company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments Other than Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value and are classified as FVTPL.

De-recognition

The Company derecognises financial assets when:

1. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
2. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

- a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

1. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
2. Full time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments- for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables on the basis of its historical credit loss experience. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

B Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
2. Loans and borrowings measured on amortised cost basis
3. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of profit and loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

C Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

D Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of Premium/Discount, in respect of forward foreign exchange contract, is recognised over the life of the contracts. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the exchange rate changes. Profit/Loss on cancellation / renewal of forward exchange contract is recognized as income/expense.

2.1 Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

1. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
2. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
3. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.1 Taxes

Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the entity operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their corresponding carrying amounts for the financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

1. deductible temporary differences;
2. the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
3. the carry forward of unused tax credits.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.1 Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from manpower services which comprises of facility management service, security service and other manpower based solutions.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services ("performance obligations") to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition

is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

The contract with customer for staffing services, generally contains a single performance obligation and revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The Company's contracts may include variable consideration including discounts and penalties which are reduced from revenues and recognised based on an estimate of the expected payout relating to these considerations.

Revenue from manpower services is recognised over time since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits. The invoicing for these services is either based on cost plus a service fee or fixed fee model.

The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor and has pricing latitude which establishes control before transferring products and services to the customer.

The Company's receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional. Unbilled revenues comprising revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as financial asset when the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time. Unbilled revenues are presented under Trade receivables, while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as unearned revenue.

Other Income

Other income comprises primarily interest income on deposits, dividend income and gain/ (loss) on disposal of financial assets and non-financial assets. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.2 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. All the grants related to an expense item are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

2.2 Employee Benefits

A Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis as the related service is provided.

B Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The obligation is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an external actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits and those expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year are treated as other long term employee benefits.

C Defined contribution plan

Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Employee Provident Fund to Government administered Provident Fund Scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The expenditure for defined contribution plan is recognised as expense during the period when the employee provides service.

D Defined benefit plan

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The Company's gratuity fund is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The present value of gratuity obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuations carried out by an external actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

- Net interest expense or income

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Further, the statement of profit and loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead, net interest recognised in the statement of profit and loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognised as part of remeasurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Re-measurement comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

2.2 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.2 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are recreated.

2.2 Segment Reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating segments, segment information has been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these standalone financial statements.

2.20 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the reporting date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and such translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis. This includes changes in the fair value of foreign exchange derivative instruments, which are accounted at fair value through profit or loss.

2.2 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.2 Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale and discontinued operations:

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is only met when the sale is highly probable and the asset, or disposal group, is available for immediate sale in its present condition and is marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Where a disposal group represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, then it is treated as a discontinued operation. The post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation together with the gain or loss recognised on its disposal are disclosed as a single amount in the statement of profit and loss, with all prior periods being presented on this basis.

2.2 New and amended Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023. as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements: The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes: The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates

Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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All amounts in the financial statements are presented in Thousands of Rupees unless otherwise specified.

1 - Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment	TANGIBLE ASSETS	
Gross Carrying Value	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 01-04-2022	3,350.58	3,350.58
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Balance as at 31-03-2023	3,350.58	3,350.58
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Balance as at 31-03-2024	3,350.58	3,350.58

Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at 01-04-2022	3,106.45	3,106.45
Depreciation for the Year	76.76	76.76
Disposal	-	-
Balance as at 31-03-2023	3,183.20	3,183.20
Depreciation for the Year	14.30	14.30
Disposal	-	-
Balance as at 31-03-2024	3,197.50	3,197.50

Net Carrying Value		
As at 01-04-2022	244.14	244.14
As at 31-03-2023	167.38	167.38
As at 31-03-2024	153.08	153.08

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2. Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	946.64	1,854.57
Total	946.64	1,854.57

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

Deferred tax movement during the year ;

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability), at the beginning	1,854.57	1,867.68
Add : Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) on timing differences	(907.93)	(13.11)
(a) due to difference in depreciation	(148.20)	(19.45)
(b) due to disallowance of expenses	(759.73)	6.34
(c) due to timing difference of other items	-	-
	(907.93)	(13.11)
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability), at the end	946.64	1,854.57
Deferred Tax credited/ (debited) to Statement of Profit & Loss	(907.93)	(13.11)

3. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Undisputed trade Receivable -Considered good		
Less than six months		27,798.73
6 months - 1 year	31,250.65	-
1-2 years	167.54	-
2-3 years	-	12.46
More than 3 years	-	3,633.86
Total	31,418.20	31,445.05
(ii) Undisputed trade Receivable -Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(304.99)	(4059.47)
Total	31,113.21	27,385.57

The amount of loss allowance (lifetime expected credit loss) has been recognized under the Simplified approach for trade receivable and hence break-up of trade receivable into 'significant increase in credit risk' and 'credit impaired' has not been disclosed separately.

4. Cash And Cash Equivalents

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with Banks in Current accounts	790.66	1,865.64
Cash on hand (As Certified by the management) Cash on hand	6.81	6.81
Total	797.47	1,872.45

5. Other Bank Balances

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Fixed Deposits with Bank	214.65	155.22
Total	214.65	155.22

6. Loans - Current

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<u>Unsecured, considered good - repayable on demand</u>		
Loan to others	208,913.16	208,913.16
Interest receivable	24,360.94	-
Total	233,274.10	208,913.16

There is no loan given to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and Related Parties which is repayable on demand or loan without specifying terms or period of repayment.

7. Other financial assets - current

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security Deposits	216.05	218.35
Total	216.05	218.35

8. Current tax assets (net)

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advance Tax/ TDS (net)	5,907.25	3,027.37
Total	5,907.25	3,027.37

(a) Reconciliation of Income Tax Provision provided for the current financial year:	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Income tax recognised in statement of Profit and loss		
Current tax	2,014.39	1,270.00
Deferred Tax	902.81	(144.26)
Tax expense for the year	2,917.20	1,125.74
[A] Profit before tax during the year	7,942.29	2,284.91
Rate of taxation	26.00%	26.00%
Computed Tax expense	2,064.99	594.08
Tax effect of :		
Disallowances of expenses	-	683.07
Other Adjustment	(50.60)	(7.14)
Amount of Tax Provision on [A]	2,014.39	1,270.00
(Incremental) / Reversal of Deferred Tax Assets	902.81	(144.26)
Deferred Tax provision [B]	902.81	(144.26)
Total Income tax expenses recognised in statement of Profit and loss [A + B]	2,917.20	1,125.74
	36.73%	49.27%

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	20.34	625.20
Tax impact on the above	(5.12)	(157.36)
Total Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	15.22	467.84

9. Other Current Assets

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid Expenses	10.77	-
Advance to suppliers	11.52	48.67
Total	22.30	48.67

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10. Share Capital

PARTICULARS	As at 31	As at 31
	March 2024	March 2023
Authorized Share capital		
10,000 (PY 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up shares		
10,000 (PY 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	100.00	100.00
Total	100.00	100.00

The Company has single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

10.1 The Reconciliation Of The Number Of Shares Outstanding is set out below :

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No of Shares	(In Rs.)	No of Shares	(In Rs.)
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

10.2 List of persons holding more than 5 % shares in the Company :

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No of Shares	% of holding	No of Shares	% of holding
Krystal Integrated Services Pvt. Ltd	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Equity shares at the end of the year	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

10.3 Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters :

Name of Promoters	As at 31 March 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Number of shares held	% of Holding	% change in holding	Number of shares held	% of Holding	% change in holding
Equity shares with voting rights						
Krystal Integrated Services Pvt. Ltd	10,000	100.00%	0.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%
Total	10,000	100.00%	0.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%

11. Other Equity

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
Retained Earning				
As per last Balance Sheet	4,955.09		3,328.09	
Add: Profit /(Loss) for the Year	4,656.80		1,159.16	
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	15.22		467.84	
Net Balance		9,627.11		4,955.09
Total		9,627.11		4,955.09

Brief description of other equity:

Retained Earnings: This Reserve represents the cumulative profits of the company. This reserve is a free reserve and can be utilised for any purpose as may be required. All Adjustments arising on account of transition to Ind AS are recorded under this reserve.

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12. Provisions - Non Current

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note No. 24)	903.79	715.04
Total	903.79	715.04

13. Borrowings - Current

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured:		
From Holding Company	244,088.67	220,597.17
Total	244,088.67	220,597.17

12. Vehicle loan from Bank have been entirely repaid in the financial year 2022-23. Rate of Interest of the vehicle loan is within the range of 8.75% to 10.80%.
12. Unsecured Loans from Holding Company are repayable on demand and carrying interest rate of 12% p.a.
12. Information about the company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks is included in Note 33.

14. Trade Payables

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		
(i) Undisputed dues	-	-
(ii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		
(iii) Undisputed dues -Others		
Less than 1 year	1,587.78	232.77
1-2 years	-	76.60
2-3 years	63.30	90.00
More than 3 years	-	490.00
Total	1,651.08	889.37
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-
	1,651.08	889.37

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year*		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- Interest due to Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises	-	-
- The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
- The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
- The amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period.	-	-
- The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

*Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including interest have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified by the Management and on the basis of information collected in this regard. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

15. Other Current Financial Liabilities

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable to Employees	7,446.73	9,924.16
Other Liabilities	51.20	-
Total	7,497.93	9,924.16

16. Other Current Liabilities

PARTICULARS	As at 31 March 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory Dues payable	7,905.88	5,620.19
Advance from customers	-	-
Total	7,905.88	5,620.19

17. Provisions - Current

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for Employee benefits		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note No. 24)	274.69	181.33
Provision for Leave Encashment	595.61	660.41
Total	870.30	841.74

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All amounts in the financial statements are presented in Thousands of Rupees unless otherwise specified.

18. Revenue From Operations

PARTICULARS	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Manpower recruitment services	13,459.24	19,883.18
Payroll Management Services	20,609.63	17,166.69
Contract Staff Services	93,407.15	79,843.02
Total	127,476.02	116,892.89

19. Other Income

PARTICULARS	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Income From Financial Assets		
Interest on Loans	27,067.71	913.16
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	13.42	8.46
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	11.88
Balance written back	1,147.66	92.52
Total	28,228.79	1,026.01

20. Cost of materials consumed

PARTICULARS	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Material purchase	101.03	-
Total	101.03	-

21. Employee Benefits Expense

PARTICULARS	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Salary & Waqes	103,967.13	103,900.18
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds (Refer Note No. 24)	11,578.55	4,884.11
Leave Waqes	3,239.81	2,957.34
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,480.00	608.70
Total	120,265.49	112,350.32

22. Finance Cost

PARTICULARS	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Interest on Loans	26,492.24	2,456.41
Interest on Vehicle Loans	-	38.02
Total	26,492.24	2,494.43

23. Other Expenses

PARTICULARS	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Auditors Remuneration (Refer Note No. 23.1)	250.00	40.00
Bank Charges	20.27	19.17
Provision/ (Reversal) for Expected Credit Loss	(870.63)	25.20
Internet Charges	7.30	7.39
Labour License Expenses	5.63	12.83
Contract Labour Charges	40.00	0.00
Professional & Consultancy Charges	992.20	308.20
Printing & Stationery	27.26	46.62
Rates and Taxes	65.35	67.73
Vehicle Insurance and maintenance	352.08	182.27
Total	889.46	712.49

Note - 23.1 : Payment to Auditor's (excluding GST)

Particulars	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
- Statutory audit fees	250.00	40.00
- Tax Audit Fees	-	-

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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Note 24 : Employee benefit expense

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

A. (i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

The Company recognised following amounts for provident and other fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	10,722.96	9,434.22
Employer's contribution to ESI	2,899.53	1,929.83

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan :

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. It entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned. These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

A. Assets and liabilities related to employee benefits

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fair value of plan asset	-	-
Present value of obligations	(1178.47)	(896.37)
Asset / (Liability) recognised in Balance Sheet	(1178.47)	(896.37)
Non-current	903.79	(181.33)
Current	274.69	(715.04)

B. Movement in net defined benefit liability

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance	896.37	459.46
Included in profit or loss		
Current service cost	243.23	1,016.14
Interest cost (income)	59.22	45.97
	1,198.81	1,521.57
Included in OCI		
Remeasurement loss (gain):		
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:		
Financial assumptions	9.82	(55.66)
Experience adjustment	(30.16)	(569.55)
	(20.34)	(625.20)
Closing balance	1,178.47	896.37

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation from the reporting year:

Particulars	1st Following Year	2nd Following Year	3rd Following Year	4th Following Year	5th Following Year	Sum of Years 6 To 10
31 March 2024	274.69	131.28	117.67	98.75	121.03	425.30
31 March 2023	181.33	145.85	103.76	96.37	79.79	319.44

C. Movement in Fair value of plan assets

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for fair value of asset and its components:

Particulars	Fair Value of Assets	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance	-	-
Transfer in/(out) plan assets		
Expenses deducted from the fund	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	243.23	1,016.14
Interest cost	59.22	45.97
Interest income	-	-
Net gratuity cost	302.45	1,062.11
Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement net defined benefit liability	(20.34)	(625.20)
Re-measurement net defined benefit asset	-	-
	(20.34)	(625.20)

D. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.20%	7.35%
Salary escalation rate	6.50%	6.50%

The attrition rate varies from 2% to 55% (PY: 2% to 55%) for various age groups.

Mortality rate varies from 0.09% to 1.15%, Published rates under Indian Assured Lives Mortality Ult Table.

ii. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Rate of discounting (0.5% movement)	(32.02)	34.43	(51.06)	58.83
Rate of salary increase (0.5% movement)	33.62	(31.57)	57.08	(50.54)
Rate of employee turnover (10% movement)	(44.92)	57.18	(9.83)	13.89

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

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Note 25 : Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and provided for (net of Advances) Rs. Nil.

Note 26 : Contingent liability

Contingent Liabilities on account of disputed demand of income tax against which the Company has preferred as appeal is Rs. Nil.

Note 27 : Earning price per share(EPS)

Basic earning per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

S. No.	Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
a)	Basic Earnings per share		
	Profit after Tax attributable to equity shareholders (in thousands of Rs.)	4,656.80	1,159.16
	weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	10,000	10,000
	Basic Earnings per share (in Rs.)	465.68	115.92
b)	Diluted Earning per share		
	Profit after Tax attributable to equity shareholders (in thousands of Rs.)	4,656.80	1,159.16
	weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	10,000	10,000
	Diluted Earning per share (in Rs.)	465.68	115.92

Note 28 : Corporate Social Responsibility

No amount is required to be spent by the Company towards corporate social responsibility under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 29 : Segment information

The Company is required to disclose segment information based on the 'management approach' as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, which is how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicators. In the case of the Company, the CODM reviews the results of the Company as a whole as the Company is primarily engaged in the business of rendering manpower and security services in India. Accordingly, the Company is a single CGU, hence single segment Company. The information as required under Ind AS 108 is available directly from the financial statements, hence no separate disclosures have been made.

Note 30 : Other Statutory Information:

- (i) The company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year.
- (iv) The company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (v) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (viii) The company has not been declared as Wilful defaulter by any Banks, Financial institution or Other lenders.
- (ix) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).

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Note 31 - Disclosure under Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

The company is mainly in the business of Providing Facilities Management Services , Security Agency Services, Housekeeping Services.

The following table presents the disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers:

Sales by type of service

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Manpower recruitment services	13,459.24	19,883.18
Payroll Management Services	20,609.63	17,166.69
Contract Staff Services	93,407.15	79,843.02
	-	-
Total	127,476.02	116,892.89

Sales by performance obligations

Particulars	Manpower and related Service	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue by time of recognition		
At a point in time	-	-
Over the period of time	127,476.02	116,892.89
Total Revenue	127,476.02	116,892.89
Revenue by geographical market		
India*	127,476.02	116,892.89
	127,476.02	116,892.89

Company operates into single geographical market, i.e. India.*Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customer**

Particulars	Manpower and related Service	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue from contract with customer as per the contract price	127,508.27	118,255.90
Adjustments made to contract price on account of :-		
a) Discounts / Rebates / Incentives	-	-
b) Sales Returns /Credits / Reversals	(32.26)	(1363.01)
Revenue from contract with customer	127,476.02	116,892.89

Contract balances:

The following table provides information about category of trade receivables:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Billed	127,476.02	116,892.89
Unbilled	-	-
Total	127,476.02	116,892.89

Contract liabilities

This includes advances received from the customer towards sale of goods. Advance collections are recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers.

Contract liabilities	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening contract liabilities	-	-
Less: amount recognised in revenue	-	-
Add: amount received in advance during the year	-	-
Closing contract liabilities	-	-

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Note 32 : Related Party Disclosures**Related party relationships, transactions and balances (as identified by the management)****A. Nature of relationship****Holding Company**

Krystal Integrated Services private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Mrs. Neeta Lad

Mr. Sanjay Dighe

Ms. Saily Lad

Mr. Shubham Lad

B. Transactions and closing balance with the Related Parties are as under:

Sr. No	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
1	Interest expenses		
	- Krystal Integrated Services Private Limited	26,492.24	2,210.27
2	Loan taken		
	- Krystal Integrated Services Private Limited	53,456.76	251,099.26
3	Loan repaid		
	- Krystal Integrated Services Private Limited	29,965.26	40,630.00
	Balance outstanding at the end of year:		
1	Loan Taken		
	- Krystal Integrated Services Private Limited	244,088.67	220,597.17

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Note 33 : Disclosures on Financial Instrument
Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31 March 2024	Carrying amount			Fair value				
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents and Bank balances	-	-	1,012.12	1,012.12	-	-	1,012.12	1,012.12
Trade receivables	-	-	31,113.21	31,113.21	-	-	31,113.21	31,113.21
Current financial Assets - Loans	-	-	233,274.10	233,274.10	-	-	233,274.10	233,274.10
	-	-	265,399.43	265,399.43	-	-	265,399.43	265,399.43
Financial liabilities								
Current borrowings	-	-	244,088.67	244,088.67	-	-	244,088.67	244,088.67
Trade payables	-	-	1,651.08	1,651.08	-	-	1,651.08	1,651.08
Other financial liabilities	-	-	7,497.93	7,497.93	-	-	7,497.93	7,497.93
	-	-	253,237.68	253,237.68	-	-	253,237.68	253,237.68
31 March 2023								
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents and Bank balances	-	-	2,027.68	2,027.68	-	-	2,027.68	2,027.68
Trade receivables	-	-	27,385.57	27,385.57	-	-	27,385.57	27,385.57
Current financial Assets - Loans	-	-	208,913.16	208,913.16	-	-	208,913.16	208,913.16
	-	-	238,326.41	238,326.41	-	-	238,326.41	238,326.41
Financial liabilities								
Current borrowings	-	-	220,597.17	220,597.17	-	-	220,597.17	220,597.17
Trade payables	-	-	889.37	889.37	-	-	889.37	889.37
Other financial liabilities	-	-	9,924.16	9,924.16	-	-	9,924.16	9,924.16
	-	-	231,410.70	231,410.70	-	-	231,410.70	231,410.70

B. Measurement of fair values (Key inputs for valuation techniques) :

1. Listed Equity Investments (other than Subsidiaries and Joint Venture) : Quoted Bid Price on Stock Exchange (Level 1)
2. Forward contracts : Forward exchange rate is taken from Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDAI) (Level 2)
3. Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs: Not applicable (Level 3)

C. Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

There were no transfer from Level 1 to Level 2 or vice versa in any of the reporting periods.

D. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Management oversees and monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade and other receivables

The Company has disclosed concentration of customer under segment reporting in Consolidated Financial Statement.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available and in some cases bank references. Sale limits are established for each customer.

As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables in accordance of the requirement of Ind AS 109.

As at reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic region was as follows:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
India	31,113.21	27,385.57
Other regions*	-	-
	31,113.21	27,385.57

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past dues are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk conducted by management.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance	4,059.47	4,034.27
Provision for receivables impairment	-	25.20
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	2,883.86	-
Provision released during the year	870.63	-
Closing balance	304.99	4,059.47

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit-worthiness on an on-going basis.

Derivatives

The derivatives deals are done with AD category banks in OTC market and registered brokers in ETCD market.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company uses service-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. The Company monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		12 months or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
31 March 2024					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Current borrowings	244,088.67	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,651.08	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	7,497.93	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Forward exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2023					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Current borrowings	220,597.17	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	889.37	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	9,924.16	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Forward exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	-

The gross inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to derivative financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity. The disclosure shows net cash flow amounts for derivatives that are net cash-settled and gross cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement.

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. Since the Company does not have any foreign currency receivables and payables, market risk of the Company is minimum.

Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to currency risk due to its borrowings, Trade payables, other payables and receivables being in Indian Rupee. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing financial instruments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing financial instruments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings and fixed income financial instruments. Borrowings issued at fixed rates exposes to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	209,127.82	155.22
Financial liabilities	244,088.67	-
	(34960.85)	155.22
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
	-	-
Total	(34960.85)	155.22

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the Company does not designate derivatives as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

There is no any variable rate instruments outstanding as on the year-end and accordingly, there is no impact on account of change in interest rate.

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Note 34 : Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total borrowings, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Total borrowings	244,088.67	220,597.17
Less : Cash and cash equivalent including bank balances	1,012.12	2,027.68
Adjusted net debt	243,076.54	218,569.49
Total equity	9,727.11	5,055.09
Less : Hedging reserve	-	-
Adjusted equity	9,727.11	5,055.09
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	24.99	43.24

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Note - 35

Ratios as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

S. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	Variation	Reasons for variation greater than 25%
1	Current Ratio	1.04	1.02	2%	
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	25.09	43.64	-42%	Due to increase in amount of total equity
3	Debt service coverage ratio	NA	NA	NA	
4	Return on equity ratio	63.01%	27.33%	130.55%	Increase in the amount of profits
5	Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	
6	Trade receivable turnover ratio	4.36	4.64	-6%	
7	Trade payable turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	
8	Net capital turnover ratio	19.20	46.16	-58%	Increase in amount of net working capital in Current Year
9	Net profit ratio	2.99%	0.98%	204%	Increase in the net profit in current year
10	Return on capital employed	81.65%	45.20%	81%	Increase in amount of profits
11	Return on Investment	7.26%	5.35%	36%	Increase in interest rates

Formula for computation of ratios are as follows:

S.n.	Particulars	Formula
1	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earning before Interest, Depreciation, Tax \& Exceptional Items}}{\text{Interest payments + Long term loan repayments + Lease payments}}$
4	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit after Tax (Attributable to Owners)}}{\text{Average Net worth (excluding other comprehensive income)}}$
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of material consumed + changes in inventory+ stores \& spares consumption}}{\text{Average Inventories}}$
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Revenue from operations}}{\text{Average Trade Receivable}}$
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of material consumed + changes in inventory+ stores \& spares consumption}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Revenue from operations}}{\text{Average Working Capital}}$
9	Net Profit Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit after Tax}}{\text{Revenue from operations}}$
10	Return on Capital Employed	$\frac{\text{Earning before interest \& tax}}{\text{Average Tangible Net Worth + Average Long Term Debt}}$
11	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Interest on FDR + Dividend Income + Gain on Investments}}{\text{Average FDR + Average Investment}}$

Note - 36

Maintenance of Books of Accounts under Section 128 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company has defined process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained electronically and complied with the provisions of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended). However, the Company as a policy, has maintained logs of the daily back-up of such books of account only for 10 days and hence audit trail in relation to daily backup taken was not available for full year.

Note - 37

In the opinion of the management, the current asset, loan and advances and current liabilities are approximately of the value stated, if realised / paid in ordinary course of business. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and is not in excess of amounts considered reasonably necessary.

Note - 38

Balances of advances, deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other debit and credit balances are subject to confirmation and reconciliation in certain cases. Adjustments, if any, in this regard would be carried out as and when ascertained, which in view of the management would not be material.

Note - 39

Previous years figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date
For Mahendra Doshi and Associates
Chartered Accountants
 Firm Reg. No. 105765W

Mahendra Doshi
CA Mahendra K. Doshi
Partner
 M. No. 041316

Place : Mumbai
 Date : 27-05-2024
 UDIN : 24041316BKCCTV4381



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Flame Facilities Private Limited

M.P. Lad
Neeta Prasad Lad
Director
 DIN - 01122234

Place : Mumbai
 Date : 27-05-2024

Sanjay Dighe
Sanjay Dighe
Director
 DIN - 02042603

