

# Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.

## Chartered Accountants

### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Flexituff Technology International Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Flexituff Technology International Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").
2. 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 Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis of Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's) and other pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') 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 ('ICAI') 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 on the financial statements.

#### Key Audit Matters

4. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

#### Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.



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.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance 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**

6. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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.
7. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors are 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
8. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

9. 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 SA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
10. As part of an audit in accordance with SA's issued by ICAI, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
  - i. 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;



- ii. 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
  - iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
  - iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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;
  - v. 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;
11. 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.
  12. 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**

13. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
14. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements except as mentioned in the para ii(b) of Annexure I of this report;
  - 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 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March,2025 are in agreement with the books of account of the Company;
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;



- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 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 II”.
- 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 (as amended), 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 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 in its financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025;
  - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
  - iv.
    - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person or entity, including foreign entities (“the 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 (“the Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
    - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities (“the 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; and
    - c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
  - v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividends during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.
  - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software 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 relevant transactions recorded in the respective software.



Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

- vii. According to information and explanations given to us, the company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Hence, reporting under Section 197(16) of the act is not applicable.

**For Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm's Registration No.: 006228C**



**CA. Mahesh Solanki**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No.: 074991**  
**UDIN: 25074991BMJAJR6714**  
**Date: 30-05-2025**  
**Place: Indore**

## Annexure-I to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 13 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section in our report of even date, to the members of Flexituff Technology International Limited for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:
- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.  
(B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment in a phased manner. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company we report that the title deeds in respect of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. In respect of immovable properties, taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, except for one case where the title deed is not held in the name of company. The details of this case are as follows:

Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- Indicate range where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company
Lease Deed between the Governor of Madhya Pradesh and M/s Naviska Packaging Private Limited	0.14 million	M/s Flexituff Ventures International Limited	NA	From 1 <sup>st</sup> May, 2024	Under the BTA Agreement the lease deed is not transferred in the name of FTIL

- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) has been physically verified by the management during the year. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. In our opinion, the frequency, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and coverage as followed by management were appropriate.



According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no material discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records.

(b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. However, the Company has not provided us with the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company to the banks or financial institutions. Accordingly, in the absence of required information we are unable to comment on whether the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company or not.

- (iii) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in, nor provided any guarantee or security nor granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(iii) of the order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments or has provided any loan, guarantee and security in connection with a loan to any other body corporate or person and accordingly, compliance under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence the reporting under clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not exceed the thresholds specified under the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 for maintaining of cost records during the year. Hence the reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including, provident fund, employee's state insurance, Goods and Service Tax, income-tax, and any other material statutory dues to the appropriate authorities.

Statutory dues which were outstanding, as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (₹ in million)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
EPF Act, 1952	Provident Fund Contribution	2.43	F.Y. 2024-25	May, 2024 to Sept, 2024	-
ESI Act, 1948	ESI Contribution	0.66	F.Y. 2024-25	May, 2024 to Sept, 2024	-
Income Tax Act, 1956	TDS Payable	11.81	F.Y. 2024-25	May, 2024 to Sept, 2024	-



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed statutory dues as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the books of accounts and records examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans obtained by the company were applied for the purpose for which they were raised.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the short-term funds raised by the company were utilized for the intended purpose.
- (e) According to the information explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its securities, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our examination of the books of accounts and other records, we report that the Company has not raised any money by the way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the books of accounts and other records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year but has issued fully compulsory convertible debentures during the year in compliance with section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act,2013. The funds have been used for the purposes for which they were raised.
- (xi) (a)Based on the audit procedures performed by us for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014 with the Central Government during the year and till the date of this report.
- (c) According to the information and explanations provided to us, no whistle blower complaints have been received during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company and hence the reporting under clause (xii) the Order is not applicable.



- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the company with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details there of have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit as specified under the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025.
- (xv) As per the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them and hence the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.  
b) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, in our opinion, there is no Core Investment Company as part of the Group. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash loss of ₹ 362.73 million and ₹ 5.33 million during the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 and 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of assets and payment of financial liabilities, other than information accompanying the financial statements and 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 the 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) The provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the company for the year under audit and hence the reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) & (b) of the order is not applicable.

**For Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm's Registration No.: 006228C**



**CA. Mahesh Solanki**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No.: 074991**  
**UDIN: 25074991BMJAJR6714**  
**Date: 30-05-2025**  
**Place: Indore**

**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
**Annexure-II to the Independent Auditor's Report**

**(Referred to in paragraph 14(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section in our report of even date, to the members of Flexituff Technology International Limited for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025)**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Flexituff Technology International Limited ("the Company") as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 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 accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial control with reference to the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial control over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Company's Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Control and, both issued by institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 control over financial reporting was established and maintained end of such controls operate effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedure to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial control systems over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of 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 control system over financial reporting.



### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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 the financial statement for external purpose in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertains to maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the asset of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations 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 asset that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitation of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material statement due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subjected to the risk that the internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and search internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 issued by the ICAI.

**For Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm's Registration No.: 006228C**



**CA. Mahesh Solanki**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No.: 074991**  
**UDIN: 25074991BMJAJR6714**  
**Date: 30-05-2025**  
**Place: Indore**

**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025**  
*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

PARTICULARS	Notes	As at	
		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024
<b>I.ASSETS</b>			
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment			
b) Other Intangible Assets	4	640.15	-
c) Right-of-Use Assets	5	0.38	-
d) Goodwill	6	71.47	-
e) Financial Assets	7	3,776.02	-
i) Other Financial Assets			
f) Deferred Tax Assets	8	64.20	-
g) Other non-current assets	38	7.30	-
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	9	-	2,030.00
		<b>4,559.52</b>	<b>2,030.00</b>
<b>(2) Current Assets</b>			
a) Inventories			
b) Financial Assets	10	500.02	-
i) Trade Receivables			
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,375.25	-
iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	12	0.45	554.55
iv) Loans	13	31.77	-
v) Other Current Financial Assets			
c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	14	217.37	-
d) Other Current Assets	15	5.02	-
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	16	147.43	3.96
		<b>2,277.31</b>	<b>558.51</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>6,836.83</b>	<b>2,588.51</b>
<b>II.EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) Equity</b>			
a) Equity Share Capital	17	9.88	8.32
b) Other Equity	18	2,327.32	2,013.49
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>2,337.20</b>	<b>2,021.81</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>(2) Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	19	640.00	170.85
ii) Lease Liabilities	20	58.17	-
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	21	750.00	-
b) Provisions	22	76.32	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>1,524.49</b>	<b>170.85</b>
<b>(3) Current Liabilities</b>			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings			
ii) Lease Liabilities	23	1,669.69	47.67
iii) Trade Payables	24	23.39	-
A) Outstanding Dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	25		
B) Outstanding Dues to Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		37.64	-
iv) Other Current Financial Liabilities		770.23	0.10
b) Provisions	26	307.72	347.45
c) Other Current Liabilities	27	2.84	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	28	163.63	0.63
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>2,975.14</b>	<b>395.85</b>
<b>Total Equity And Liabilities</b>		<b>4,499.63</b>	<b>566.70</b>
		<b>6,836.83</b>	<b>2,588.51</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies  
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

2

This is balance sheet as per our report of even date  
**For Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 006228C

  
**CA. Mahesh Solanki**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 074991  
Place: Indore  
Date: 30th May, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433

  
**Rakesh Kumar Kaurav**  
Director  
DIN: 10664045  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025

  
**Lalit Narware**  
Director  
DIN: 10664049  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2025**  
*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024
<b>Income:</b>			
I.Revenue from operations	29	4,045.84	-
II.Other income	30	228.17	-
<b>III.Total income</b>		<b>4,274.01</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	31	2,333.31	-
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	32	60.47	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	33	(118.34)	-
Employee benefits expense	34	1,200.62	-
Finance costs	35	278.86	0.39
Depreciation and amortization expense	36	127.74	-
Other expenses	37	685.56	4.95
<b>IV.Total expenses</b>		<b>4,568.22</b>	<b>5.34</b>
<b>V.Profit (Loss ) before exceptional items and Tax (III-IV)</b>		<b>(294.21)</b>	<b>(5.34)</b>
<b>VI.Exceptional Items</b>			
<b>VII.Profit/(Loss) after exceptional items and before tax (V+VI)</b>		<b>(294.21)</b>	<b>(5.34)</b>
<b>Income Tax Expense / (Credit)</b>			
a) Current Tax		-	-
b) Deferred Tax Charge	38	(7.62)	-
<b>VIII.Total income tax expense</b>		<b>(7.62)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IX. Net Profit/(Loss) for the year(VII-VIII)</b>		<b>(286.59)</b>	<b>(5.34)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)</b>			
Items that will not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss			
a) Re-Measurement (Loss) / Gain on Defined Benefit Plans	38	1.24	-
b) Income Tax Effect on Above		(0.31)	-
<b>X. Other Comprehensive Income for the Year</b>		<b>0.93</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>XI. Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year ( IX+X)</b>		<b>-285.66</b>	<b>-5.34</b>
<b>XII. Loss Per Share (Face Value of Rs.10/- Each):</b>			
Basic loss per share (INR)	39	(312.63)	(15.21)
Diluted loss per share (INR)	39	(135.86)	(15.12)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2  
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

This is statement of profit and loss as per our report of even date  
**For Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 006228C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433

**CA. Mahesh Solanki**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 074991  
Place: Indore  
Date: 30th May, 2025



**Rakesh Kumar Kaurav**  
Director  
DIN: 10664045  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025

**Lalit Narware**  
Director  
DIN: 10664049  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025



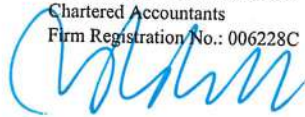
**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**  
**Statement of cash flows for the Period ended March 31, 2025**  
*(All amounts in ₹ in millions, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit (Loss) before tax		
Adjustments for:	(294.21)	(5.34)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	127.74	-
Interest and finance charges	278.86	0.39
Interest income	(5.06)	-
Liabilities Writen back	(189.50)	-
Unrealised Foreign Exchange (gain)( net)	(7.70)	-
Provision for Retirement Benefits	0.93	-
<b>Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>(88.94)</b>	<b>(4.95)</b>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>		
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	1,557.77	0.08
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	352.50	0.60
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(44.89)	347.44
Increase (decrease) in provisions	79.16	-
Decrease (increase ) in trade receivables	(1,367.55)	-
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(500.02)	-
Decrease/ (increase) in other assets	1,886.53	(3.93)
Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets	(280.27)	-
Decrease/ (increase) in other cash and cash equivalent	(31.77)	-
<b>Cash Generated from Operations</b>	<b>1,562.52</b>	<b>339.24</b>
Income tax paid	(4.70)	-
<b>Net Cash Inflows from Operating Activities (A)</b>	<b>1,557.82</b>	<b>339.24</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Payment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(4,522.88)	-
Interest received	3.76	-
Advance Given for Business Purchase	-	(2,030.00)
<b>Net Cash Outflow from Investing Activities (B)</b>	<b>(4,519.12)</b>	<b>(2,030.00)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Ner Proceeds /( Repayment) of borrowings	2,079.52	146.51
Principal Elements of Lease Payments	(11.32)	-
Interest and finance charges paid	(264.89)	(0.03)
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares and CCDs	603.89	2,098.40
<b>Net Cash Inflow from Financing Activities (C)</b>	<b>2,407.20</b>	<b>2,244.88</b>
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(554.10)</b>	<b>554.12</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	554.55	0.43
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>554.55</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 12)</b>		
Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	0.10	554.55
Cash on hand	0.35	-
<b>Total cash and bank balances at end of the year</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>554.55</b>

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

This is Statement of cash flows as per our report of even date  
**For Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 006228C



**CA. Mahesh Solanki**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 074991  
Place: Indore  
Date: 30th May, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433



**Rakesh Kumar Kaurav**  
Director  
DIN: 10664045  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025



**Lalit Narware**  
Director  
DIN: 10664049  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025



Flexituff Technology International Limited  
CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433  
Statement of changes in equity for the Period ended March 31, 2025  
(All amounts in ₹ in millions, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share Capital	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs.10 Each Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid				
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	8,32,000.00	8.32	10,000.00	0.10
Add: Issued during the Year	1,55,888.00	1.56	8,22,000.00	8.22
Balance at the End of the Year	9,87,888.00	9.88	8,32,000.00	8.32

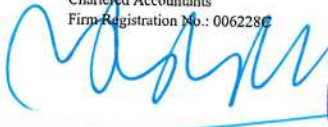
(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Equity component of compound instrument	Reserves & Surplus			Total
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	(0.70)	(0.70)
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	(0.70)	(0.70)
Loss for the Year	-	-	-	(5.34)	(5.34)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year	-	-	-	(5.34)	(5.34)
Issue of Equity Shares at Premium	-	-	-	-	-
Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures issued during the year	2,019.53	-	-	-	2,019.53
Transferred to Share Capital on conversion	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2,019.53	-	-	(6.04)	2,013.49
Balance as at 1 April 2024	2,019.53	-	-	(6.04)	2,013.49
Loss for the Year	-	-	-	(286.59)	(286.59)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	0.93	0.93
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year	-	-	-	(285.66)	(285.66)
Issue of Equity Shares at Premium	-	107.83	-	-	107.83
Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures issued during the year	541.08	-	-	-	541.08
Transferred to Share Capital on conversion	(49.42)	-	-	-	(49.42)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	2,511.19	107.83	-	(291.70)	2,327.32

- 1 During the year ended 31st March 2024, the Company allotted 7,84,896 2% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Series - C) of ₹2,663 each on a private placement basis. These debentures have a tenure of 2 years and each CCD is convertible into one fully paid-up equity share of ₹10 face value, in the ratio of 1:1 ratio between 20 to 24 months from allotment, contingent upon the Company achieving EBITDA of over ₹115 crore in the trailing 12 months. If not exercised earlier, the debentures shall be mandatorily converted one business day prior to the end of the 24-month period. Equity shares issued upon conversion will be in dematerialized form and rank pari-passu with existing fully paid-up equity shares.
- 2 During the year ended 31st March 2025, the Company issued and allotted 1,88,424 1% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Series - B) of face value ₹1,563 each. Each CCD is convertible into one fully paid-up equity share of ₹10 face value, in the ratio of 1:1 within 13 months from the date of allotment, subject to the achievement of specified EBITDA thresholds.
- 3 During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company issued and allotted 1,13,861 Series A - Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of ₹434 each, bearing 0% interest, which were mandatorily converted into one fully paid-up equity share of ₹10 face value each in the ratio of 1:1 within six months from the date of allotment.
- 4 During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company issued 1,40,154 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of ₹1,427 each, bearing an annual interest rate of 1% and maturing in 10 months. Each CCD is convertible into one fully paid-up equity share of ₹10 face value, in the ratio of 1:1.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

This is statement of changes in equity as per our report of even date  
For Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 0062280



CA. Mahesh Solanki  
Partner  
Membership No.: 074991  
Place: Indore  
Date: 30th May, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Flexituff Technology International Limited  
CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433



Rakesh Kumar Kaurav  
Director  
DIN: 10664045  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025



Lalit Narware  
Director  
DIN: 10664049  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**

**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**

**Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

## 1 General Information

Flexituff Technology International Limited ("the Company") is engaged in the business of technical textile. Manufacturing units of the Company are located at Pithampur in Madhya Pradesh. The Company is a public limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is located at C-41 50, SEZ, Sector - 3, Pithampur, Madhya Pradesh- 454775.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2025.

## 2 Material accounting policies

Material accounting policies adopted by the company are as under:

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

#### (a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

#### (b) Basis of measurement

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

- i) certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value.
- ii) defined benefit plans -plan assets measured at fair value

#### (c) Current / non current classification

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current/ Non-Current classification of its Assets and Liabilities. 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:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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:

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

#### (d) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Refer Note 3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgments.

#### (e) Rounding off of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

#### (f) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

#### (g) Material accounting policy information

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1). Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

### 2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**

CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

Advances 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 assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress.

**Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives**

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Estimated useful lives
Factory building	30
Leasehold land	over the period of lease term
Office equipment	5
Plant and machinery	15
Electrical Installations	5 to 10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8
Computers	3

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

**2.3 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortisation/ depletion and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, borrowing costs and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition of intangible assets which are not ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under "Intangible assets under development".

**Amortisation method and periods**

Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

The Company amortized intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets	Estimated useful life
Development assets	5 years
Computer software	3 years
Patents	5 years

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

**2.4 Research and development expenditure**

Research Costs are charged as an expense in the year in which they are incurred and are reflected under the appropriate heads of account.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique assets controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the asset to use it or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the asset
- it can be demonstrated how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset are available and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be reliably measured

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the asset include employee cost and appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for future use.

Development expenditure that do not meet the above criteria are recognised as expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as expense are not recognised as an asset in the subsequent period.

**2.5 Impairment of non financial assets**

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. 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 asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized 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 recoverable amount. 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 amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**

CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433

**Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

For non financial assets, an assessment is made at each reporting period end or whenever triggering event occurs as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company makes an estimation of the recoverable amount.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimations used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, or had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

**2.6 Foreign currency transactions**

**(a) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

**(b) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All exchange differences arising on reporting on foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalized as cost of assets.

In respect of foreign exchange differences arising on restatement or settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items attributable to depreciable assets, the Company has availed the option available in Ind AS 101 to continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items, wherein foreign exchange differences on account of depreciable asset, are adjusted in the cost of depreciable asset and would be depreciated over the balance life of asset.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Nonmonetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured.

**2.7 Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement such as derivative instrument.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

**2.8 Revenue recognition**

**Revenue from Sale of Goods and Services**

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to customers and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Revenue from irrevocable bill and hold contracts is recognised when the customer has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the product even though the customer has decided not to exercise its right to take physical possession of that product.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

**Export benefits**

Duty free imports of raw materials under Advance License for imports as per the Import and Export Policy are matched with the exports made against the said licenses and the net benefit / obligation is accounted by making suitable adjustments in raw material consumption.

The benefit accrued under the Duty Drawback, Focus Market Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme and other schemes as per the Import and Export Policy in respect of exports made under the said schemes are accounted in the year of export and included under the head 'Other operating revenue'.

**Interest income**

Interest Income is recognised on a basis of effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

**2.9 Taxes**

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**

CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

**(a) Current income tax**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**(b) Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet approach, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

**2.10 Leases**

**As a lessee**

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

**2.11 Inventories**

Raw materials, stores, consumables, work in progress, traded goods and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials, stores, consumables and traded goods includes purchase price, (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the Company from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, weighted average cost method is used.

Cost of work in progress and manufactured finished goods is determined on the weighted average basis and comprises direct material, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing these inventories to their present location and condition.

Provision of obsolescence on inventories is considered on the basis of management's estimate based on demand and market of the inventories. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on item by item basis.



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**

**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**

**Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

#### **2.12 Provisions and contingent liabilities**

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

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 recognized as a finance cost.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

#### **2.13 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

#### **2.14 Corporate social responsibility (CSR)**

The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company.

#### **2.15 Government grants and subsidies**

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

#### **2.16 Borrowing Costs**

Interest and other borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised. Other interest and borrowing costs are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **2.17 Financial Instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

##### **(a) Financial assets**

##### **(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly 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.

##### **(ii) Subsequent measurement**

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

- a) at amortized cost; or
- b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- c) at fair value through profit or loss.

**Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

**Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

**Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

##### **(iii) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses(ECL) associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**

**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**

**Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

The impairment methodology for each class of financial assets stated above is as follows:

Trade receivables from customers: The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by Ind AS 109, which requires the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables.

Debt investments measured at amortised cost and FVOCI: Debt investments at amortised cost and those at FVOCI where there has been a significant increase in credit risk, lifetime expected credit loss provision method is used and in all other cases, the impairment provision is determined as 12 months expected credit losses. For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost 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.

**(iv) Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or
- b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

**(b) Financial liabilities and Equity Instruments**

**Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financials liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements 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 an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

**(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

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

**(ii) Subsequent measurement**

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

**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. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Loans and borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**

**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**

**Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

**(iii) Compound financial instruments**

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company which can be converted into fixed number of equity shares for fixed price at the option of the holders irrespective of changes in the fair value of the instrument are accounted by separately recognising the liability and the equity components. The liability component is initially recognised at the fair value of a comparable liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. The directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and the equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of the compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured subsequently.

**(iv) Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

**(c) Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**2.18 Employee benefits**

**(a) Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

**(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

Compensated Absences: 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. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

Compensated absences can be encashed only on discontinuation of service by employee.

**(c) Post employment obligations**

**(i) Defined contribution plan**

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme: Contribution towards employees' state insurance scheme is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**(ii) Defined benefit plans**

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

**2.19 Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years 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 net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**2.20 Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment of manufacturing of technical textile. Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss.



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**

**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**

**Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

**2.21 Contributed equity**

Equity Shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**2.22 Dividends**

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

**2.23 Rounding off amounts**

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

**3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

**3.1 Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**(a) Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

**(b) Defined benefit plans and other long term benefits (gratuity benefits and compensated absences)**

The cost of the defined benefit plans and other long term benefits such as gratuity and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each year end.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

**(c) Intangible asset under development**

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.



4 Tangible assets

Particulars	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Electrical installations	Furniture fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total
<b>Gross Block</b>									
01 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Additions	28.58	200.36	481.35	21.33	6.76	3.79	0.75	3.52	746.44
- Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2025	28.58	200.36	481.35	21.33	6.76	3.79	0.75	3.52	746.44
<b>Depreciation</b>									
01 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Charge for the year	0.32	11.49	89.16	2.33	0.89	0.37	0.15	1.58	106.29
- Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2025	0.32	11.49	89.16	2.33	0.89	0.37	0.15	1.58	106.29
<b>Net Block</b>									
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2025	28.26	188.87	392.19	19.00	5.87	3.42	0.60	1.94	640.15

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross Block		Amortisation		Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deductions	For the year	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Other intangible assets</b>						
Computer software	-	0.42	-	0.04	0.42	0.38
Total	-	0.42	-	0.04	0.42	0.38

6 Right Of Use Assets

Particulars	Gross Block		Amortisation		Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deductions	For the year	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Buildings	-	94.64	1.76	21.41	92.88	71.47
Total	-	94.64	1.76	21.41	92.88	71.47



	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024					
<b>7 Goodwill</b>							
Goodwill (refer note 50)	3,776.02	-					
<b>Total Goodwill</b>	<b>3,776.02</b>	<b>-</b>					
<b>8 Non-Current Financial Assets - Others</b>							
Fixed deposits with maturity for more than 12 months from balance sheet date	31.60	-					
Security deposits	32.60	-					
<b>Total Non-Current Financial Assets - Others</b>	<b>64.20</b>	<b>-</b>					
<b>9 Other Non-Current Assets</b>							
Advance for Business Purchase (refer note 50)	-	2,030.00					
<b>Total Other Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,030.00</b>					
<b>10 Inventories*</b>							
(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)							
Raw material in stock	61.18	-					
Work in progress in stock	270.05	-					
Finished goods in stock	104.20	-					
Consumables	50.22	-					
Store and spares parts including packing material	14.14	-					
Stock of Stationery	0.23	-					
<b>Total Inventories</b>	<b>500.02</b>	<b>-</b>					
<b>11 Trade receivable</b>							
Trade receivables considered good – Secured	-	-					
Trade receivables considered good – Unsecured	-	-					
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	1,375.25	-					
Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-					
<b>Total Trade Receivables</b>	<b>1,375.25</b>	<b>-</b>					
Further classified as:							
Receivable from related parties	-	-					
Receivable from others	-	-					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,375.25</b>	<b>-</b>					
<b>Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule</b>							
<b>As at 31 March, 2025</b>							
Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 year -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,102.44	170.62	97.90	-	-	4.29	1,375.25
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1,102.44</b>	<b>170.62</b>	<b>97.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>1,375.25</b>
<b>As at 31 March, 2024</b>							
Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 year -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
* The ageing schedule is prepared considering the credit period of 90 days for receivables from Domestic sales, 120 days for receivables from Merchant Export Sales and 180 days for receivables from Export Sales.							
<b>12 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>							
Balances with banks							
- in current accounts							
- Fixed deposits with maturity of less than three months		0.10					554.55
Cash on hand		0.35					-
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>0.45</b>					<b>554.55</b>



	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<b>13 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalent</b>		
In Fixed deposit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from balance sheet date	31.77	-
<b>Total bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>31.77</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>14 Current Financial assets - Others</b>		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1.30	-
Advance to staff	4.18	-
Intercompany Settlement Account	211.89	-
<b>Total Current Financial assets - Others</b>	<b>217.57</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>15 Current tax assets</b>		
Current tax assets	5.02	-
<b>Total Current Tax Assets</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>16 Other Current Assets</b>		
Advance to suppliers	33.09	2.85
Deposits with government authorities	32.17	-
Balance with government authorities	58.43	1.09
Advance to employees	2.03	-
Prepaid expenses	21.71	-
Others	-	0.02
<b>Total Other Current Assets</b>	<b>147.43</b>	<b>3.96</b>
* Advance to Suppliers		
- Unsecured considered good	33.09	-
<b>Total Advance To Suppliers</b>	<b>33.09</b>	<b>-</b>



17 Equity share capital	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
The Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of INR 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares		
<b>Authorized</b>		
26,00,000 (31 March 2024: 26,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	26.00	26.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up</b>		
9,87,888 (31 March 2024: 8,32,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	9.88	8.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>8.32</b>

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	8,32,000.00	8.32	10,000.00	0.10
Add: Issued during the year*	1,55,888.00	1.56	8,22,000.00	8.22
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>9,87,888.00</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>8,32,000.00</b>	<b>8.32</b>

\*Out of this, during the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company issued and allotted 1,13,861 Series A - Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of ₹14 each, bearing 0% interest, which were mandatorily converted into one fully paid-up equity share of ₹10 face value each in the ratio of 1:1 within six months from the date of allotment.

- (b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares**  
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was Nil (March 31, 2024: Nil).  
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Flexituff Ventures International Limited*	5,76,000	58.31%	5,76,000	69.23%
Olive Commercial Company Limited	4,800	0.49%	1,00,800	12.12%
Nirmala Vijaykumar	57,600	5.83%	57,600	6.92%

\*Out of this, 6 shares are held by a nominee acting on behalf of Flexituff Ventures International Limited.

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

- (d) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

- (e) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

- (f) **Details of Shares held by Promoters**

**As at March 31, 2025**

Promoter Name	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	Number of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Flexi Fusion System Private Limited	-	-	-	0.00%	-

\*The Board of directors at their meeting held on 30th March, 2024 has re-categorised M/s Flexituff Ventures International Limited from promoter to the General Public as a body corporate and M/s Flexi Fusion System Private Limited has been recognised as the promoter of the Company w.e.f. 1st April, 2024.

**As at March 31, 2024**

Promoter Name	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	Number of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Flexituff Ventures International Limited	10,000	5,66,000	5,76,000	69.23%	-30.77%

18 Other Equity	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Securities premium	107.83	-
Retained earnings	-291.70	-6.04
Equity component of compound instrument	2,511.19	2,019.53
<b>Total Other Equity</b>	<b>2,327.32</b>	<b>2,013.49</b>

**Nature and purpose of other reserves**

Securities Premium	Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. These reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
General Reserve	The General Reserve is used from time to time to record transfer of profit from retained earnings, for appropriation purposes. As general reserve is created by transfer from one component of equity to another and it is not an item of other comprehensive income, item included in the General Reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the Statement of Profit or Loss.
Retained Earnings	All other net gains, losses and transactions with owners (eg: dividends) not recognised elsewhere.
Equity component of compound instrument	Represents the equity portion of a Compulsorily Convertible Financial Instrument.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
-------------	------------------------	------------------------

(A) <b>Securities Premium</b>		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	107.83	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>107.83</b>	<b>-</b>



(B) Retained earnings	As at	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-6.04	-0.70
Less: Re-Measurement Gain/(Loss) on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	-286.59	-5.34
Closing balance	-291.70	-6.04

(C) Equity component of compound instrument	As at	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures issued during the year (Refer Notes)	2,019.53	-
Less: Transferred to Share Capital on conversion	541.08	2,019.53
Closing balance	2,511.19	2,019.53
Notes	2,327.32	2,013.49

- During the year ended 31st March 2024, the Company allotted 7,84,896 2% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Series – C) of ₹2,663 each on a private placement basis. These debentures have a tenure of 2 years and each CCD is convertible into one fully paid-up equity share of ₹10 face value, in the ratio of 1:1 ratio between 20 to 24 months from allotment, contingent upon the Company achieving EBITDA of over ₹115 crore in the trailing 12 months. If not exercised earlier, the debentures shall be mandatorily converted one business day prior to the end of the 24-month period. Equity shares issued upon conversion will be in dematerialized form and rank pari-passu with existing fully paid-up equity shares.
- During the year ended 31st March 2025, the Company issued and allotted 1,88,424 1% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (Series – B) of face value ₹1,563 each. Each CCD is convertible into one fully paid-up equity share of ₹10 face value, in the ratio of 1:1 within 13 months from the date of allotment, subject to the achievement of specified EBITDA thresholds.
- During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company issued 1,40,154 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of ₹1,427 each, bearing an annual interest rate of 1% and maturing in 10 months. Each CCD is convertible into one fully paid-up equity share of ₹10 face value, in the ratio of 1:1.

19 Non-current borrowings	As at	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>Secured</b>		
- Non Convertible Debentures (refer note 19.1)		
Less: Current Maturities of secured long term borrowings	1,000.00	-
	-360.00	-
	640.00	-
<b>Unsecured</b>		
- 2% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of series C (refer note 18.1)		
Less: Reclassified to equity as "Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures"	-	2,090.18
Less: Current Maturities of secured long term borrowings	-	-2,019.53
	-	-41.80
	-	28.85
- Term Loan from Hinduja Levland Finance Limited (refer note 19.2)		
Less: Current Maturities of secured long term borrowings	-	147.06
	-	-5.06
	-	142.00
<b>Total Non-current borrowings</b>	<b>640.00</b>	<b>170.85</b>

Note:

- During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company issued 10,000 secured, unrated, unlisted, redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹1,00,000 each through private placement, aggregating to ₹100 crores. These debentures bear interest at 12% per annum and carry a tenure of up to 3 years. The debentures are secured by a first-ranking pari passu charge over identified assets, including tangible fixed assets, movable plant and machinery, and other specified unencumbered assets or those with requisite consents, in accordance with the terms of the Debenture Trust Deed.
- The term loan is unsecured in nature and is taken for the period of 10 years, repayable in 120 equated monthly installments (EMI) starting from 05th September, 2024. The term loan carries interest rate of 12% p.a.

20 Long-term Lease Liabilities	As at	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Lease liability on application of Ind AS 116 (Refer note 42)	58.17	-
<b>Total long-term lease liabilities</b>	<b>58.17</b>	<b>-</b>

21 Long-term Other Financial Liabilities	As at	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Deferred Trade Payable	750.00	-
<b>Total Long-term Trade payables</b>	<b>750.00</b>	<b>-</b>

22 Long-Term Provisions	As at	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
Provision for gratuity (funded) (refer note 41)	59.17	-
Provision for leave encashment (unfunded)	17.15	-
<b>Total Provisions</b>	<b>76.32</b>	<b>-</b>



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2025**  
*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

23 Short-term borrowings	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<b>Secured</b>		
- Working capital demand loan from banks, cash credit (refer note 23.3)	965.51	-
- Bills discounted		
With Bank	16.65	-
With Others (refer note 23.4)	35.25	-
- Current Maturities of Long Term Debts	360.00	-
<b>Unsecured</b>		
- 1% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of series B (refer note 18.2)	3.18	-
- 2% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of series C (refer note 18.1)	79.13	-
- Inter Corporate Deposit		
- Pace Man Traders Pvt. Ltd. (refer note 23.1.i)	1.46	-
- Wanderland Real Estates Pvt. Ltd. (refer note 23.1.ii)	152.97	-
- Safeflex International Ltd. (refer note 23.1.iii)	55.54	-
- Loan From Parent Company (refer note 23.2)	-	0.80
- Current Maturities of Long Term Debts	-	46.87
<b>Total short-term borrowings</b>	<b>1,669.69</b>	<b>47.67</b>

**Notes:**

- i) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company availed an unsecured Inter-Corporate Deposit (ICD) facility of ₹15 crores from Pace Man Traders Pvt. Ltd. for general corporate purposes, bearing interest at 9% per annum, payable annually, and repayable on demand with an option for prepayment upon 30 days' notice without penalty; in the event of default, penal interest at 3% per annum is applicable.
- ii) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company availed an unsecured Inter-Corporate Deposit (ICD) facility of ₹15 crores from Wanderland Real Estates Pvt. Ltd. for general corporate purposes, bearing interest at 15.15% per annum, repayable on demand with an option for prepayment upon 30 days' notice without penalty; in case of default, penal interest at 18% per annum is applicable.
- iii) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company availed unsecured Inter-Corporate Deposits up to ₹5 crores from Safeflex International Ltd. for a tenure of 183 days, bearing interest at 16% per annum, payable in advance. The deposits were supported by demand promissory notes, post-dated cheques covering principal and interest, and a letter of undertaking, in accordance with the mutually agreed terms between the parties.
- 2 The loan from Parent Company is interest free and repayable on demand.
- 3 During the year ended March 2025, company availed fund-based working capital facilities, including Cash Credit and EPC/PCFC, under a consortium led by UCO Bank. The facility carries interest at One Year MCLR (8.10%) with nil spread, reset annually. These facilities are secured by a first pari passu charge on the company's current assets at its Pithampur units, a second pari passu charge on its fixed assets, and are backed by personal and corporate guarantees.
- 4 Company entered into a receivable purchase agreement with Tradewind Invest LLC for a USD 1 million limit against United Bags Inc. receivables, with up to 85% advance funding and a 15% reserve margin. The agreement carries commissions of 1.25%-1.65%, interest at 4% p.a., late fees of 0.25% per week after 134 days, a minimum annual commission of USD 25,000, and a one-time fee of USD 10,000. Purchaser has full ownership of assigned receivables and a security interest over all receivables and related assets. The 24-month contract is governed by New York law and renews annually unless terminated.

24 Short-term Lease Liabilities	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Lease liability ( Current portion)	23.39	-
<b>Total short-term lease liabilities</b>	<b>23.39</b>	<b>-</b>

25 Short-term Trade payables	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	37.64	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	770.23	0.10
<b>Total Short-term Trade payables (ii)</b>	<b>807.87</b>	<b>0.10</b>

On the basis of confirmation to the extent received from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) and based on the information available with the Company, the following are the details:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end.	37.64	-
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end.	5.16	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made.	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years.	-	-

**Trade Payable Ageing Schedule**

**1) As at 31 March 2025**

Particular	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
(i) MSME	9.25	18.58	9.50	0.23	0.08	37.64	
(ii) Others	557.74	183.69	19.63	5.78	3.39	770.23	
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	



1) As at 31 March 2024

Particular	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.01	0.09	-	-	-	0.10
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

26 Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Interest accrued but not paid	-	-
Slump Sale Consideration Payable	5.16	-
Employee related payable	49.70	-
Other payables*	240.89	-
	11.97	347.45
<b>Total Other Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>307.72</b>	<b>347.45</b>

\*Other payable as at 31 March, 2024 includes Debentures application money amounting to Rs.345.20 Millions, due to unforeseen circumstances the Debentures could not be allotted and application money was refunded to investors subsequent to year end.

27 Short-Term Provisions

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for employee benefits	-	-
Provision for gratuity (funded) (refer note 41)	-	-
Provision for leave encashment (unfunded)	2.84	-
<b>Total Short-Term Provisions</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>-</b>

28 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Statutory due payable	-	-
Advance from customer	122.17	0.63
	41.46	-
<b>Total other current liabilities</b>	<b>163.63</b>	<b>0.63</b>



29 Revenue from operations	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Sale of products		
- Finished goods	3,975.53	-
- Traded goods	60.89	-
Sale of services	2.71	-
Other operating revenue	6.71	-
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>4,045.84</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Details of products sold</b>		
<b>Finished goods sold</b>		
Technical textile		
Traded goods sold	3,884.28	-
Fabrics & granules	161.56	-
<b>Reconciliation of revenue recognised:</b>		
Gross revenue	4,050.28	-
Adjustment for:		
Less : Sales return	4.44	-
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>	<b>4,045.84</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>30 Other income</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
Rental income	1.12	-
Interest income	5.06	-
Other non operating income	0.07	-
Foreign exchange gain	32.42	-
Liabilities, no longer required written back*	189.50	-
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>228.17</b>	<b>-</b>
*During the year, Phoenix ARC Pvt. Ltd., as trustee of Phoenix Trust, took over ₹755.8 million debt from IFCI Ltd. linked to Flexituff Ventures. It revoked IFCI's earlier settlements and approved transfer of the business and debt to Flexituff Technology. Later, ₹189.5 million was waived due to early repayment and booked as other income.		
<b>31 Cost of material consumed</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
<b>(a) Raw Materials Consumed</b>		
Inventory purchase under BTA as opening	74.54	-
Add: Purchases	1,834.68	-
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	61.18	-
<b>Cost of raw material consumed</b>	<b>1,848.04</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(b) Consumables Consumed</b>		
Inventory purchase under BTA as opening	84.54	-
Add: Purchases	450.95	-
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	50.22	-
<b>Cost of Consumables consumed</b>	<b>485.27</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total cost of material consumed (a+b)</b>	<b>2,333.31</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Details of Material Consumed</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
Polymer granules	1,848.03	-
Yarn	105.52	-
Others	379.75	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,333.30</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>32 Purchases of stock-in-trade</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
Purchases of stock-in-trade	60.47	-
<b>Total Purchases of stock-in-trade</b>	<b>60.47</b>	<b>-</b>



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
**CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2025**  
*(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)*

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
<b>33 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress</b>		
Inventory purchase under BTA as opening		
-Stock in trade	-	-
-Finished goods	67.00	-
-Work-in-progress	188.90	-
	<b>255.90</b>	<b>-</b>
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
-Stock in trade	-	-
-Finished goods	104.19	-
-Work-in-progress	270.05	-
	<b>374.24</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net decrease/ (increase)</b>	<b>-118.34</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>34 Employee benefits expense</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	1,076.49	-
Contribution to Provident Fund and ESI	40.24	-
Gratuity Expenses (Refer note 41)	19.99	-
Staff welfare expenses	63.90	-
<b>Total Employee benefits expense</b>	<b>1,200.62</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>35 Finance costs</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
Interest expense		
- On borrowings	273.70	0.39
- On MSME	5.16	-
<b>Total Finance costs</b>	<b>278.86</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>36 Depreciation and amortization expense</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
Depreciation (refer note 4)	106.28	-
Amortization (refer note 5 and 6)	21.46	-
<b>Total Depreciation and amortization expense</b>	<b>127.74</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>37 Other expenses</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
Consumption of stores and spares	36.07	-
Power, Fuel & Electricity	169.44	-
Rent	12.64	-
Repairs and Maintenance	7.67	-
Job work charges	81.51	-
Insurance	7.77	-
Rates and Taxes	0.68	0.03
Freight Outward	230.34	-
Travelling Expenses	57.87	-
Auditor's Remuneration	1.80	0.01
Printing and Stationery	2.00	-
Communication Expenses	10.57	-
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges	34.91	4.87
Business and Sales Promotion Expenses	10.63	-
Brokerage & Commission and Rebates	0.18	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	21.48	0.04
<b>Total Other expenses</b>	<b>685.56</b>	<b>4.95</b>
<b>*Note : The following is the break-up of Auditors remuneration (exclusive of GST)</b>		
<b>As auditor:</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2025</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March 2024</b>
Statutory audit	0.85	0.01
Limited Review Fees	0.75	-
Tax audit	0.20	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>0.01</b>



38 Income Tax

(A) Deferred tax relates to the following:	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
On provision for employee benefits	-21.02	-
Borrowing Cost (prepaid)	-2.54	-
Current year losses	-48.33	-
Carry forward losses	-	-
Capital losses	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-
On Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment basis	-	-
On doubtful debts	-	-
On Borrowing Cost	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-71.89</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
Difference between book depreciation & tax depreciation	64.28	-
Deferred tax impact on other comprehensive income	0.31	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.59</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Deferred tax (assets) / liabilities net</b>	<b>-7.30</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(B) Deferred tax charge / (benefit) to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) (net)	-7.30	-
Less: Opening Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Add: Deferred tax impact on other comprehensive income	0.32	-
<b>Deferred Tax charge / (benefit) for the year (A)</b>	<b>-7.62</b>	<b>-</b>



39 Earnings/ loss per share	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to equity holders	-286.58	-5.34
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to equity holders adjusted for the effect of dilution	-277.78	-5.34
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	9,16,674	3,50,784
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	20,44,595	3,52,934
Basic loss per share (INR)	-312.63	-15.21
Diluted loss per share (INR)	-135.86	-15.12
<b>40 Contingent liabilities</b>		
The Company has evaluated all possible claims, litigations, and obligations as of the reporting date and has determined that there are no contingent liabilities as on 31st March, 2025.		
<b>41 Employee benefits</b>		
The Company has the following employee benefit plans:		
(A) <b>Defined Contribution Plans:</b> Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Expense recognised during the year	19.99	-
(B) <b>Defined benefit plan:</b> Gratuity payable to employees Expense recognised during the year	-	-
<b>i) Actuarial assumptions</b>		
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	6.99%	-
Rate of increase in Salary	4.00%	-
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	19.64	-
Attrition rate		
-upto 30 years	3.00%	-
-31 to 44 years	2.00%	-
-above 44 years	1.00%	-
<b>ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation</b>		
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Present value of obligation Transferred under BTA	121.46	-
<b>Acquisition adjustment (Out)</b>		
Interest cost	8.49	-
Current service cost	17.01	-
Benefits paid	-17.10	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	-2.04	-
<b>Present value of obligation at the end of the year</b>	<b>127.82</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>iii) Change in the fair value of plan assets:</b>		
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Opening fair value of plan assets Transferred under BTA	78.90	-
Fund Transfer (Out)		
Actual return on plan assets	5.45	-
Less- FMC Charges	-0.73	-
Contributions by employer	2.12	-
Benefits paid	-17.10	-
Actuarial (losses)/ gains	-0.80	-
<b>Closing fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>68.64</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>iv) Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:</b>		
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Liabilities at the end of the year	127.81	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-68.64	-
<b>Liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>59.17</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>v) Actual return on plan assets:</b>		
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Expected return on plan assets	5.45	-
Actuarial (losses)/ gains on plan assets	-0.80	-
<b>Actual return on plan assets</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>-</b>



vi) Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss consist of:

Employee benefits expense	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Net Interest cost	2.97	-
Past service cost	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
<b>Total expenses**</b>	<b>17.01</b>	<b>-</b>
**Included in employee benefit expenses (Refer note 34)		
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Actuarial gains / (losses) for the year on obligations	2.04	-
Actuarial gains/ (losses) on plan assets	-0.80	-
<b>Total actuarial gain / (loss)</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>18.74</b>	<b>-</b>

vii) Expected contribution to the fund in the next year

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	23.37	0

viii) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant is as shown below:

Impact on defined benefit obligation	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
<b>Discount rate</b>		
0.5% increase	-5.77	-
0.5% decrease	6.25	-
<b>Rate of increase in salary</b>		
0.5% increase	6.22	-
0.5% decrease	-5.81	-

ix) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Year	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
0 to 1 Year	10.99	-
1 to 2 Year	6.90	-
2 to 3 Year	7.42	-
3 to 4 Year	6.89	-
4 year onwards	95.61	-
	<b>127.81</b>	<b>-</b>

x) The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Insurance policy with LIC Life Insurance (%)	100.00%	-

42 Leases

Operating leases where Company is a lessee:  
The Company continues to account for leases with term of twelve months or less as a operating lease and lease rentals for the same are accounted as expenses.

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:		
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>		
<b>Buildings</b>		
Total	71.47	-
<b>Lease Liabilities</b>		
Current		
Non - Current	23.39	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.17</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>81.56</b>	<b>-</b>



43 Related Party Disclosures:

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Company:

(i) Holding Company

- Flexituff Ventures International Ltd

(ii) Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Ravi Patni (Director)  
- Mr. Anand Khandelwal (Director)  
- Mr. Rajesh Kaurav (Director)  
- Mr. Akash Goyal (Director)  
- Mr. Lalit Narwary (Director)  
- Miss. Radhika Tripathi (Director)  
- Mr. Deepak Patel (Director)

(B) Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business for the year ended:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>(i) Sale of goods</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	84.70	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.70</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(ii) Purchase</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd (Goods)	194.25	-
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd (Services)	271.48	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>465.73</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(iii) Purchase of Business</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	4,030.09	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,030.09</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(iv) Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances</b>		
Mr. Ravi Patni	0.25	-
Mr. Anand Khandelwal	0.23	-
Mr. Rajesh Kaurav	0.46	-
Mr. Akash Goyal	1.25	-
Mr. Lalit Narwary	0.50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(v) Sitting Fees</b>		
Mrs. Rajesh Kaurav	0.15	-
Mr. Akash Goyal	0.15	-
Mr. Lalit Narwary	0.15	-
Miss. Radhika Tripathi	0.15	-
Mr. Deepak Patel	0.15	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(vi) Advance for Business Purchase</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	-	2,029.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,029.20</b>
<b>(vii) Loan Taken/(Repayment)</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	-0.80	-0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>(0.80)</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>



(C) Amount due to/from related party as on:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>(i) KMPs Salary Payables</b>		
Mrs. Rajesh Kaurav	0.12	-
Mr. Akash Goyal	0.29	-
Mr. Lalit Narwary	0.09	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(ii) Trade Payable</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	87.15	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.15</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(iii) Intercompany Balances (net of receivables)</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	211.89	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>211.89</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(iv) FVIL Purchase Consideration Payable</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	49.70	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.70</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(v) Advance Given</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	-	2,029.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,029.20</b>
<b>(vi) Borrowing</b>		
Flexituff Ventures International Ltd	-	-0.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.80)</b>

44 Segment reporting

The Company's operations predominantly relate to manufacturing of technical textile. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the operations of the Company as one operating segment. Hence no separate segment information has been furnished herewith.

The Group does receives 10% or more of its revenue from transactions with any single external customer, the details of which are given in table below:

External customer*	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Customer A	811.47	-
Customer B	535.77	-
Other Customers	2,698.61	-
	<b>4,045.85</b>	<b>-</b>

\* For confidentiality reasons, the name of customers are not disclosed herewith.

The amount of its revenue from external customers, broken down by location of its customers is shown in the table below:

Revenue from external customers	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
India	1,992.53	-
Singapore	808.45	-
USA	428.95	-
Other countries	815.90	-
	<b>4,045.83</b>	<b>-</b>

45 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets/liabilities are not significantly different from the carrying amount and therefore the impact of fair value is not considered for above disclosure.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired include cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, term deposits, and other financial assets.



The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31st March 2025 were as follows:

Particulars	Note	Amortised Cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through		Total carrying value	Total fair value
			Profit or loss	OCI		
<b>Assets</b>						
Other non current financial assets	8	64.20	-	-	64.20	64.20
Trade receivables	11	1,375.25	-	-	1,375.25	1,375.25
Cash and cash equivalents	12	0.45	-	-	0.45	0.45
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	13	31.77	-	-	31.77	31.77
Other current financial assets	14	217.37	-	-	217.37	217.37
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Long term Borrowings	19	640.00	-	-	640.00	640.00
Long term Lease Liabilities	20	58.17	-	-	58.17	58.17
Other non current financial Liabilities	21	750.00	-	-	750.00	750.00
Short term Borrowings	23	1,669.69	-	-	1,669.69	1,669.69
Short term Lease Liabilities	24	23.39	-	-	23.39	23.39
Trade payables	25	807.87	-	-	807.87	807.87
Other current financial Liabilities	26	307.72	-	-	307.72	307.72

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31st March 2024 were as follows

Particulars	Note	Amortised Cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through		Total carrying value	Total fair value
			Profit or loss	OCI		
<b>Assets</b>						
Other non current financial assets	8	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	11	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12	554.55	-	-	554.55	554.55
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	13	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	14	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Long term Borrowings	19	170.85	-	-	170.85	170.85
Long term Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	-	-	-
Other non current financial Liabilities	21	-	-	-	-	-
Short term Borrowings	23	47.67	-	-	47.67	47.67
Short term Lease Liabilities	24	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	25	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.10
Other current financial Liabilities	26	347.45	-	-	347.45	347.45

46 Fair value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within 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 assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Level 3	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>Financial assets measured at amortized cost</b>		
Other non current financial assets	64.20	-
Trade receivables	1,375.25	-
Cash and cash equivalents	0.45	554.55
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	31.77	-
Other current financial assets	217.37	-
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost</b>		
Long term Borrowings	640.00	170.85
Long term Lease Liabilities	58.17	-
Other non current financial Liabilities	750.00	-
Short term Borrowings	1,669.69	47.67
Short term Lease Liabilities	23.39	-
Trade payables	807.87	0.10
Other current financial Liabilities	307.72	347.45

47 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:



Exposure to interest risk	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
<b>2025</b>		
INR in Millions		
INR in Millions	+50	11.55
	-50	(11.55)
<b>2024</b>		
INR in Millions		
INR in Millions	+50	1.09
	-50	-1.09

**(ii) Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

The following table shows foreign currency exposures receivable and payable at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Foreign currency in million	Rs. in million	Foreign currency in million	Rs. in million
<b>Assets</b>				
Trade Receivables	USD	5.43	465.52	-
	GBP	0.23	25.16	-
	EURO	0.82	75.43	-
	AUD	0.09	4.77	-
	CAD	0.44	25.98	-
Loans & advances to subsidiaries	GBP	-	-	-
Other receivables	USD	0.29	24.79	-
	EURO	-	-	-
	CHF	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds	USD	-	-	-
Trade Payables	USD	0.24	27.93	-
	EURO	0.00	0.06	-
Advance From Customers	USD	0.16	12.82	-
Other Current Financial Liability	USD	-	-	-

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the foreign exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities).

	Effect on profit- total gain / (loss)			
	5% increase in exchange rate		5% decrease in exchange rate	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>Assets</b>				
Trade Receivables	29.84	-	-29.84	-
Loans & advances	-	-	-	-
Advance to Suppliers	1.24	-	-1.24	-
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Advance From Customers	-1.40	-	1.40	-
Other Current Financial Liability	-0.64	-	0.64	-

**(B) 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. Credit risk is primarily attributable to the Company's trade and other receivables. The amounts presented in this standalone statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables and loan from individual customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Based on the historical data, loss on collection of receivable is not material hence no additional provision considered.

The ageing analysis for accounts receivables has been considered from the date the invoice falls due:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Not due		
0-3 months		
3-6 months	1,102.36	-
6 months to 12 months	170.62	-
beyond 12 months	97.90	-
	4.29	-
	<u>1,375.17</u>	<u>-</u>

The following table summarizes the change in the loss allowances estimated using life time expected credit loss method

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening provision		
Add: additional provision made	-	-
Less: Provision written back	-	-
Closing provisions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management who monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

		Payable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	<b>31 March 2025</b>						
Long-term borrowings		-	-	-	640.00	-	640.00
Short term borrowings		-	1,099.72	569.97	-	-	1,669.69
Trade payables		807.87	-	-	-	-	807.87
Other financial liability		5.16	-	302.56	-	-	307.72
		<b>813.03</b>	<b>1,099.72</b>	<b>872.53</b>	<b>640.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,425.28</b>
	<b>31 March 2024</b>						
Long-term borrowings		0.80	46.87	-	68.35	102.50	218.52
Short term borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables		-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Other financial liability		-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>0.80</b>	<b>46.97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68.35</b>	<b>102.50</b>	<b>218.62</b>

48 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has not distributed any dividend to its shareholders. The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. Total debt comprises of non-current borrowing (including current maturities from long term debts) and current borrowing of the Company. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Total equity			
Total debt	(i)	2,337.20	2,021.81
	(ii)	2,309.69	218.51
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	4,646.89	2,240.33
Gearing ratio	(ii) / (iii)	0.50	0.10

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.



49 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Denomination	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% Change	Reason for Variance (if more than 25%)
(a) Current ratio	Number	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.77	1.41	-46%	Note 1
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Number	Debt	Total Equity	0.99	0.11	814%	Note 2
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	Number	Earning available for debt service	Debt Service with in a year	0.06	(0.10)	-156%	Note 3
(d) Return on equity ratio	%	Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	-13.15%	-0.53%	2390%	Note 4
(e) Inventory turnover ratio*	Number	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	9.10	N.A.	N.A.	
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio*	Number	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivables	5.88	N.A.	N.A.	
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio*	Number	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	6.20	N.A.	N.A.	
(h) Net capital turnover ratio*	Number	Net Sales	Working Capital	(5.80)	N.A.	N.A.	
(i) Net profit ratio*	%	Net Profit/(Loss)	Net Sales	-7.08%	N.A.	N.A.	
(j) Return on capital employed	%	Earnings Before Interest and Tax	Average Capital Employed	-0.51%	-0.45%	13%	

Note 1 - Current Ratio : Decreased as the company commenced operations during the year ended march 2025, leading to higher current liabilities relative to current assets in the initial phase.  
 Note 2 - Debt Equity Ratio : Higher as the company, during its first year of operations, acquired a business under BTA funded primarily through CCDs, NCDs, and equity infusion.  
 Note 3 - Debt Service Coverage Ratio : Improved due to commencement of operations and inflow of funds through CCDs, NCDs, and other borrowings, resulting in better EBITDA generation.  
 Note 4 - Return on Equity : The decline was primarily due to the commencement of operations during the year ended march 2025, resulting in a higher net loss as compared to previous year, despite an increase in equity base.

\* Not applicable for the year ended March 2024 as the company commenced its operations during the financial year 2024-25.  
 \*\* As the Company does not have any cashflow from its investments, hence Return on Investment ratio is not presented herewith.



**Flexituff Technology International Limited**  
CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433  
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2025  
(All amounts in Rs. millions, unless otherwise stated)

- 50 The Company had executed Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) with, Flexituff Ventures International Limited (FVIL) on 28 August 2023 for purchase of its Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container (FIBC) business of Pithampur units. The purchase is completed on 30 April 2024 via slump sale for a lump sum consideration.
- As per BTA sale consideration was Rs. 3,190.60 million considering transfer of bank limits of Rs 839.50 million to the company. However, consortium banks has sanctioned fresh limits to company to the extent amount restructured and appropriated that amount disbursed for reduction of banks limits of the Company. By virtue of modus operandi adopted by banks, sale consideration as well as net assets transferred increased by Rs 839.50 million.
- 51 Flexituff Ventures International Limited has agreed to lose their control on the composition on the Board of Directors and the affairs of the company as defined u/s 2(27) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Flexi Fusion Systems Private Limited is having absolute powers and authority to appoint the majority of the directors as well as control over the affairs of the Company in terms of the Security Subscription Executed by the Company w.e.f. 1st April, 2024
- 52 The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
- 53 The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts and there were no material discrepancies noted. However, in the view of restructuring implementation during the period, the Company could not make available such quarterly returns or statements to the Statutory Auditors.
- 54 The Company has not been declared wilful Defaulter by any Bank or Financial Institutions or other lender.
- 55 The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- 56 The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- 57 The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- 58 Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:  
(i) 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  
(ii) 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.
- 59 There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of accounts.
- 60 The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- 61 The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- 62 The borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.
- 63 The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company.
- 64 The Financials are presented in Rs Million and decimal thereof except for the per share information or as otherwise stated.
- 65 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS as required by Schedule III of the Act.

This is Notes forming part of the Financial Statements as per our report of even date  
For Mahesh C. Solanki & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 086228C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Flexituff Technology International Limited  
CIN: U25209MP2017PLC068433

CA. Mahesh Solanki  
Partner  
Membership No.: 074991  
Place: Indore  
Date: 30th May, 2025



Rakesh Kumar Kaurav  
Director  
DIN: 10664045  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025

Lalit Narware  
Director  
DIN: 10664049  
Place: Pithampur  
Date: 30th May, 2025

