5th ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2024

FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U36991DD2019PTC009856

Sr.No.370/2-A,Daman Vapi Road, Kachigam, Nani Daman DAMAN DD 396210 IN

Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited

CIN: U36991DD2019PTC009856

Registered Office: Sr. No. 370/2-A, Daman Vapi Road, Kachigam, Nani Daman, Daman, Daman and Diu - 396210

Tel- 022 28683876 Email- cs@flairpens.com

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dear Members,
FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting this 5th Annual Report on the affairs of the Company together with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

1) Financial Summary or performance of the Company:

The Company has prepared its standalone financial statements for the Financial Year ('F.Y') 2023-24. The highlights of Financial Statements of the Company's operations for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Revenue from Operations	8134.01	5016.78
Other Income	30.56	14.62
Total Income	**8164.57**	**5031.40**
Earning before Finance Cost, Tax and Depreciation	1660.85	1317.85
Less: Finance Cost	469.39	258.54
Less: Depreciation & Preliminary expenses written off	601.16	326.61
Profit / (Loss) before Taxation	590.30	732.70
Less: Provision for Taxation		
Current Tax	93.84	102.88
Deferred Tax	8.80	23.82
Tax Adjustments for earlier years	0.00	0.00
Profit / (Loss) after Taxation	**487.62**	**605.99**
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	**Nil**	**Nil**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**487.62**	**605.99**
Transfer to General Reserve	**Nil**	**Nil**
Balance at the end of the year	**487.62**	**605.99**
Earnings Per Share of face value of Rs 10/- each	10000	**10000**
Basic Earnings Per Share	**4876.17**	**6059.90**
Diluted Earnings Per Share	**4876.17**	**6059.90**

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2) Financial Operations

During the year under review, the Company's revenue from operations is 8134.01 Lakhs as against revenue from operation of Rs. 5016.78 Lakhs for the previous year. The Company has generated Net Profit after tax of 487.62 Lakhs as against Net Profit after tax of Rs. 605.99 Lakhs in the previous year. The figures for the corresponding previous year has been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

3) Dividend

Considering future prospects and growth plans of the Company, the directors wish to accumulate reserves; hence our directors have not recommended any dividend.

4) Share Capital

A. Authorised Capital:

During the year under review there was no change in the Authorised Capital of the Company. The Authorised Capital of the Company is Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Only) divided into 10,000 (Ten Thousand) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) each.

B. Paid up Capital:

As on March 31, 2024, there was no change in the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the Company is Rs. 1,00,000/- divided into 10,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each details are follows: -

Particulars	No of Shares	Percentage of Holding
Flair Writing Industries Limited	9990	99.9%
Mr. Khubilal Jugraj Rathod jointly with M/s Flair Writing Industries Limited	10	0.1 %

C. Issue of Shares with Differential Rights

The Company, under the provisions of Section 43 read with Rule 4(4) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 [Chapter IV], has not issued any shares with differential rights.

D. Issue of Sweat Equity Shares

The Company, under the provisions of Section 54 read with Rule 8(13) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, has not issued any sweat equity shares.

E. Issue of Employee Stock Options

The Company, under rule 12 (9) of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, did not issue any shares with respect to any employee stock option scheme.

5) Details of subsidiary/joint ventures/associate companies

As on 31st March 2024, the Company did not have any subsidiary /joint ventures/ associate companies.

6) Statutory Auditor

M/s. Jeswani & Rathore, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No: 104202W) Mumbai are the Statutory Auditors of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The members of the Company in their First Annual General Meeting have appointed **M/s. Jeswani & Rathore Chartered Accountants**, (FRN: 104202W) for conducting statutory audit for next five years until the conclusion of 6th Annual General Meeting.

7) Board of Directors

A. Composition:

The following were members of the Company's Board of Directors, as of 31st March 2024 –

Sr. No.	Name of Director
1	Mr. Khubilal Jugraj Rathod
2	Mr. Vimalchand Jugraj Rathod
3	Mr. Rajesh Khubilal Rathod
4	Mr. Mohit Khubilal Rathod
5	Mr. Sumit Rathod

The Company being a private limited company, the directors are not liable to retire by rotation.

B. Change in Directorship during the year

There was no director who was appointed/ceased/re-elected/re-appointed during the year.

The company is not mandatorily required to appoint any whole time Key Managerial Personnel pursuant to the Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and its applicable rules thereon. The Provision of Section 149 for appointment of Independent Director do not apply to the Company.

C. Number of meeting of the Board:

The dates on which the Board of Directors met during the financial year under review are as under:

Sr. No.	Date of Board Meeting
1.	08th June 2023
2.	28th September 2023
3.	28th November 2023
4.	19th December 2023
5.	09th February 2024

The date on which the Members met during the year under review are as under:

Sr. No.	Type of Meeting	Date of Meeting
1.	Annual General Meeting	14th June 2023
2.	Extraordinary General Meeting	30th November 2023

D. Secretarial Standards

The Company has generally complied with the Secretarial Standard-1 (Meetings of Board of Directors) and Secretarial Standard-II (General Meetings) issued and amended time to time, by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

E. Particulars of Employees

The information required under Section 197 read with rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the Company, will be provided upon request. In terms of Section 136 of the Companies Act 2013, the reports and accounts are being sent to the members and others entitled thereto, excluding the information on employees' particulars which is available for inspection by the members at the Registered office of the Company during business hours on working days of the company up to the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting.

F. Declaration by Independent Directors

The Company was not required to appoint and did not appoint Independent Directors under Section 149(4) and Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 hence no declaration has been obtained.

8) Annual Return

In accordance with the requirements under Section 92(3) and Section 134(3)(a) of the Act and the applicable rules, the annual return as on March 31, 2024 is available on the website of the Company https://www.flairworld.in/investor-relation.html.

9) Explanation or comments on qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers made by the auditors in their reports

The Auditors Report on the financial statement of the Company is part of this Directors' Report. There has been no qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer given by the Auditors in their Report.

The provisions relating to submission of Secretarial Audit Report pursuant to Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

10) Deposits

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has not invited/ accepted any deposits from the public covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly, the disclosure requirements stipulated under the said Chapter are not applicable. There were no unclaimed or unpaid deposits as on March 31, 2024.

11) Board Committees

The Company is not required to constitute any statutory committees i.e. Audit Committee as per Section 177, Nomination and Remuneration Committee & Stakeholders Relationship Committee as per Section 178 and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee as per Section 135 as it does not fall within purview of the said Sections of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company was also not required to form Vigil Mechanism.

12) Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace

As per the requirement of the Sexual Harassment of women at Work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has formulated a policy on prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment at work place in line with the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder for prevention and redressal of Complains of Sexual Harassment at workplace.

The Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of the Internal Complaints Committee(ICC) under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. All the women employees, Permanent, Contractual, Temporary and trainees are covered under this policy. The said policy has been uploaded on the Internal Portals / Leaflets of the Company for information to all employees.

During the Financial Year 2023-24, no cases in the nature of Sexual harassment were reported at any work place of the Company.

13) Directors' Responsibility Statement

In terms of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, and in relation to the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024, the Board of Directors hereby confirms that:

i. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
ii. such accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and the Directors have made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and of the profit of the Company for that year;
iii. proper and sufficient care was taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
iv. the annual accounts of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis;
v. internal financial controls have been laid down to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively;
vi. proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

14) Particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties

The particulars of every contract or arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto is disclosed in Form No. AOC-2 (Annexure –I).

15) Particulars of Loans, Guarantees, Investments in Securities:

During the period under review, the Company has taken loans from its Directors, Its Holding Company and Financial Institutions. The Company has not given any guarantee, have not made any investments in any securities (in whatsoever form it may be). Details of Loans taken, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 along with the applicable Rules of the Act are given in the notes to the Financial Statements forming part of this Annual Report.

16) Payment of Remuneration / Commission to Directors from Holding or Subsidiary Company

None of the directors had received any remuneration / commission on behalf of our Company from its Holding Company and the Company do not have any subsidiary.

17) Internal Financial Controls

The Company has put in place adequate system of internal finance controls, commensurate with its size and nature of its operations. During the year no material weakness in its operating effectiveness was observed.

18) Conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo

The particulars as required under the provisions of Section 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of conservation of energy and technology absorption have been furnished below considering the nature of activities undertaken by the company during the year under review.

A. Conservation of energy:

Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy: The Company applies strict control to monitor day to day energy consumption. The Company ensures optimal utilization of energy to minimize the wastage as far as possible. The energy parameters such as maximum demand, power factor, load factor, Time of Day tariff utilization are monitored on regular basis. The inefficient equipment is replaced with latest energy efficient technology and the equipment is upgraded on regular intervals. The following are the awareness regarding saving the energy;

1. Replaced several old electronics with energy efficient 5-star rated products.
2. Installed LED Lights and Fixtures in manufacturing unit at Valsad.
3. Installed upgraded Servo based power saving molding machines in our manufacturing unit.
4. Retro fit process is conducted on regular basis which helps to increase the productivity.
5. All equipments are regularly maintained for better efficiency.
6. Operational Method is improved continuously for optimizing the use of energy.

B. Technology absorption:

The Company keeps on reviewing new technology for its line of business. It absorbs and adapts the technologies on a continuous basis in the area of product innovation and renovation, improvement in yield, product quality, input substitution, cost effectiveness and energy conservation to meet its specific needs from time to time.

C. **Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:**

Activities relating to exports; initiatives taken to increase exports: - Development of Innovative packaging and products for export markets along with improvement in quality, cost and lead time.

(Amount in lakhs)

Particulars	Period Ended 31.03.2024	Period Ended 31.03.2023
Actual Foreign Exchange Earnings	398.24	51.49
Actual Foreign Exchange Outgo	2,588.27	737.27

19) Disclosure of Orders Passed by Regulators or Courts or Tribunal

No orders have been passed by any Regulator or Court or Tribunal which can have impact on the going concern status and on the Company's operations in future.

20) Acknowledgments

Your Directors wish to place on record their sincere appreciation and acknowledge with gratitude the support and co-operation extended by the regulators, creditors, bankers, shareholders, and employees, who have helped in the day to day management.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Khubilal Jugraj

Place: Mumbai
Dated: July 19, 2024

Khubilal Jugraj Rathod
Director
(DIN- 00122867)

Vimalchand Jugraj Rathod
Director
(DIN: 00123007)

Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited
CIN: U36991DD2019PTC009856
Registered Office: Sr. No. 370/2-A, Daman Vapi Road, Kachigam, Nani Daman, Daman, Daman and Diu - 396210
Tel- 022 28683876 Email- cs@flairpens.com

ANNEXURE I

FORM NO. AOC -2

Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in of Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	Nil
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Nil
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Nil
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Nil
e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions'	Nil
f)	Date of approval by the Board	Nil
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any	Nil
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	Nil

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details				
a	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	Flair Writing Industries Limited- Holding Company				
b	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Sale of Goods,	Purchase of goods, Assets, License	Rent paid	Loan taken	Loan repaid, Interest paid
c	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	On going	On going	1 year	On going	On going
d	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Business Transaction Rs.1170.98 Lakhs	Business Transaction Rs.1178.12 Lakhs	Business Transaction Rs.132.60 Lakhs	Business Transaction Rs.7421.86 Lakhs	Business Transaction Rs.3191.19 Lakhs
e	Date of approval by the Board	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f	Amount paid as advances, if any	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Khubilal Jugraj

Place: Mumbai
Dated: July 19, 2024

Khubilal J. Rathod
Director
(DIN- 00122867)

Vimalchand J. Rathod
Director
(DIN: 00123007)

JESWANI & RATHORE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002
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Email: jeswani.rathore@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited ("the Company")** which comprise Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flows Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its profits, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

JESWANI & RATHORE
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Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	**Revenue recognition (Refer note 2.7 of the Financial Statements)**	
	Revenue is one of the key profit drivers and is therefore susceptible to misstatement. Cut-off is the key assertion in so far as revenue recognition is concerned, since an inappropriate cut-off can result in material misstatement of results for the year.	Our audit procedures with regard to revenue recognition included testing controls, automated and manual, around dispatches/deliveries, inventory reconciliations, substantive testing for cut-offs and analytical review procedures.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Management and Board of Director's 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 Director's either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that individually or in aggregate makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

(i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and

(ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31,2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our

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MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flows Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"** to this report;

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended;

The provisions of Sections 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable to Public Companies and hence, the reporting under this clause is not applicable to the company;

h) With respect to the 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 did not have any pending litigations on its financial position 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.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity

JESWANI RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations as provided under sub clause (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)

JESWANI & RATHORE * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M. No: 012807
UDIN: 24012807BKHGBO3075

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2024

JESWANI & RATHORE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002
TEL NO: +91 22 22816968/22834451/40066968
Email: jeswani.rathore@gmail.com

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited** ("the Company") as of **March 31, 2024**, 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 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

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

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company and;
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)

JESWANI & RATHORE
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M. No: 012807
UDIN: 24012807BKHGBO3075
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2024

JESWANI & RATHORE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002
TEL NO: +91 22 22816968/22834451/40066968
Email: jeswani.rathore@gmail.com

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 1, under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)

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

i. **In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:**

a) (i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(ii) The Company has no intangible assets.

b) The Company has a phased program for physical verification of the Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-use assets. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable considering the size of the company and nature of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-use assets. Physical verification of the assets has been carried out by the Management during the year pursuant to the program in that respect and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) On the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not own any immovable property.

d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (Including right of use assets) during the year.

e) 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. **In respect of its inventories:**

(a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and for goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such physical verification.

(b) As disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements, The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets and movable Property, Plant and Equipment. In our opinion, the quarterly statements filed by the company with such banks are not in agreement with the books of account of the Company and the details are as follows:

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Quarter ended on	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the statements	Difference	Reason for discrepancies
March 31, 2024	6,011.48	6,020.89	(9.41)	The Quarterly statement submitted with Banks were prepared and filed before the completion of all financial statement closure which led to the above differences between the books of accounts and quarterly statement submitted with Banks based on provisional books of account.
December 31, 2023	3,605.51	3,593.36	12.15	
September 30, 2023	3,289.71	3,222.04	67.67	
June 30, 2023	3,123.10	3,109.99	13.11	

iii. On the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (iii)(a) to (iii)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

vi. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Thus reporting under clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales-Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues that which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any banks and related parties during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(c) The Company has utilised the money obtained by way of term loan during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) On an overall of examination of the financial statement of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short term basis have been used for long term purpose by the Company.

(e) Based on our audit procedures and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken loan from any entity or any person on account of or to meet the obligation of its subsidiaries, joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) Based on our audit procedures and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates Companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Standalone Financial Statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditor) Rules, 2014 with Central Government.

(c) Based on our audit procedures performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xi)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xiii. In our opinion, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Note 32 of financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion, internal audit as per Section138 of Companies Act, 2013 not applicable to the Company, hence the reporting under this clause (xiv)(a) and (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provision of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

JESWANI & RATHORE * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xvi)(a)(b) and (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditor during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 38 to the Financial Statements, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other 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. (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act.

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act. Hence reporting under clause (xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M. No: 012807
UDIN: 24012807BKHGBO3075

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2024

FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U36991DD2019PTC009856

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	ASSETS			
1)	**Non-Current Assets**			
a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	1	3,426.97	2,676.94
b)	Right-of-Use Assets	1	689.60	871.23
c)	Financial Assets			
	i) Other Financial Assets	2	93.88	22.52
d)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	3	0.99	0.12
e)	Other Non-Current Assets	4	1,540.55	98.86
	Total Non-Current Assets		**5,752.00**	**3,669.67**
2)	**Current Assets**			
a)	Inventories	5	2,985.78	2,327.61
b)	Financial Assets			
	i) Trade Receivables	6	2,099.23	1,446.17
	ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	2.47	15.41
	iii)Loan	8	0.05	0.40
c)	Other Current Assets	4	791.43	712.65
	Total Current Assets		**5,878.96**	**4,502.24**
	Total Assets		**11,630.95**	**8,171.91**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
a)	Equity Share Capital	9	1.00	1.00
b)	Other Equity	10	1,445.17	957.55
	Total Equity		**1,446.17**	**958.55**
	Liabilities			
1	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
a)	Financial Liabilities			
	i) Borrowings	11	7,567.91	3,344.96
	ii) Lease Liabilities	12	574.50	736.27
b)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	56.42	47.62
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		**8,198.83**	**4,128.85**
2)	**Current Liabilities**			
a)	Financial Liabilities			
	i) Borrowings	11	635.27	1,049.82
	ii) Lease Liabilities	12	161.77	146.11
	iii) Trade Payables			
	Total Outstanding Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	14	215.84	684.56
	Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	14	580.50	915.35
	iv) Other Financial Liabilities	15	158.11	191.27
b)	Provisions	16	38.60	30.16
c)	Other Current Liabilities	17	193.28	42.40
d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	2.57	24.82
	Total Current Liabilities		**1,985.95**	**3,084.50**
	Total Liabilities		**10,184.78**	**7,213.35**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**11,630.95**	**8,171.91**

The material accounting policies and accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements (Note 1 to 42)

As per our attached Report of even date
For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M.No. 012807
Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited

Sumit Rathod
Director
(DIN. 02987687)

Vimalchand Rathod
Director
(DIN. 00123007)

FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U36991DD2019PTC009856

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr.No	Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year ended March 31, 2023
	INCOME			
1	Revenue from Operations	19	8,134.01	5,016.76
2	Other Income	20	30.56	14.62
	Total Income (A)		**8,164.57**	**5,031.40**
3	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Cost of material consumed	21	4,663.17	3,795.04
	(b) Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress	22	(310.37)	(1,236.18)
	(c) Employee Benefit Expense	23	866.52	490.65
	(d) Finance Costs	24	469.39	258.54
	(e) Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	25	601.16	326.61
	(f) Other Expenses	26	1,284.40	664.04
	Total Expenses (B)		**7,574.27**	**4,298.70**
4	**Profit for the year Before tax (C=A-B)**		590.30	732.70
5	**Tax Expense:**			
	(a) Current Tax		93.84	102.88
	(b) Deferred Tax Expenses/(Credit)	13	8.80	23.82
	(c) Short/(Excess) Provision of tax relating to earlier years		0.05	0.00
	Total Tax Expenses (D)		**102.69**	**126.71**
6	**Profit for the year after tax (E=C-D)**		**487.62**	**605.99**
7	**Earnings per share in Rs.**			
	Basic Earnings Per Share	27	**4,876.17**	**6,059.90**
	Diluted Earnings Per Share	27	**4,876.17**	**6,059.90**

The material accounting policies and accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements (Note 1 to 42)

As per our attached Report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)

JESWANI & RATHORE * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M.No. 012807
Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited

Sumit Rathod
Director
(DIN. 02987687)

Vimalchand Rathod
Director
(DIN. 00123007)

FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U36991DD2019PTC009856

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars		For the Year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		590.30	732.70
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		601.16	326.61
Finance Costs		469.39	258.54
(Profit)/Loss of sales of Property, Plant and Equipment		(2.07)	-
Operating Profit Before Change in Working Capital		**1,658.78**	**1,317.85**
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase) in Trade Receivables		(653.05)	(804.57)
(Increase) in Inventories		(658.18)	(1,798.76)
(Increase) in Other Financial Assets and Other Assets		(1,591.83)	(412.37)
(Increase)/Decrease in Loan		0.35	(0.40)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables		(803.57)	1,148.23
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities and Other Liabilities		126.16	(79.81)
Cash Generated From/(Used In) Operations		**(1,921.35)**	**(629.83)**
Income Taxes Paid (Net)		(117.01)	(87.41)
Net Cash Generated From / (Used in) Operating Activities	**(A)**	**(2,038.35)**	**(717.23)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Purchases of Property, Plant and Equipment		(1,172.15)	(1,247.20)
Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Asset		4.66	-
Net Cash Generated From / (Used In) Investing Activities	**(B)**	**(1,167.49)**	**(1,247.20)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Borrowings		3,808.41	2,262.75
Finance Costs Paid		(395.91)	(242.10)
Repayment of Principal Portion of Lease Liabilities		(219.60)	(42.20)
Net Cash Generated From / (Used in) Financing Activities	**(C)**	**3,192.90**	**1,978.45**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**(12.94)**	**14.02**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		15.41	1.39
Cash and Cash Equivalents At The End of the Year		**2.47**	**15.41**
Components Of Cash And Cash Equivalents			
Cash on Hand		2.30	0.66
Balances with scheduled banks			
- in Current Accounts		0.17	14.75
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents		**2.47**	**15.41**

Note:

1) The cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out Indian accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) statement of cash flow.

2) The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

The material accounting policies and accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements (Note 1 to 42)

As per our attached Report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M.No. 012807
Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited

Sumit Rathod
Director
(DIN. 02987687)

Vimalchand Rathod
Director
(DIN. 00123007)

FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U36991DD2019PTC009856

Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Balance as at April 01, 2023	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior year errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
1.00	-	-	-	1.00

(Rs. In lakhs)

Balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior year errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
1.00	-	-	-	1.00

b. Other equity

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2022	349.11
Add : Profit for the Year	605.99
Add: Amortization Expenses of Lease deposit of earlier Years	2.45
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**957.55**
Balance as at April 1, 2023	957.55
Add : Profit for the Year	487.62
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1,445.17**

The material accounting policies and accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements (Note 1 to 42)

As per our attached Report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M.No. 012807
Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited

Sumit Rathod
Director
(DIN. 02987687)

Vimalchand Rathod
Director
(DIN. 00123007)

FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited ('the Company') is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at 370/2-A, Daman Vapi Road, Kachigam, Nani Daman, Daman, Daman and Diu – 396210. The Company has three (3) manufacturing units and is wholly Owned Subsidiary Company of Flair Writing Industries Limited. The Company is engaged in manufacturing and dealing in writing instruments, stationeries and others allied(s). The Company has incorporated in India as per provision of Companies Act, 2013.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) to comply with the Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015, and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

All the Assets and Liabilities have been classified as Current or Non- Current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained the operating cycle to be 12 months.

b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in "Indian Rupees", which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs or decimal thereof, unless otherwise stated

2.2. USE OF ESTIMATES,JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires that the Management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The recognition, measurement, classification or disclosure of an item or information in the financial statements is made relying on these estimates.

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

- **Determination of the estimated useful life of Property Plant and Equipment:**
  Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

- **Recoverability of trade receivables**
  Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

- **Provisions**
  Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be

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subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

- **Application of Discount rates**

  Estimates of rates of discounting are done for measurement of fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities, which are based on prevalent bank interest rates and the same are subject to change.

- **Current versus Non-Current Classification**

  All the assets and liabilities have been classified as Current or Non Current as per the Company's normal operating cycle of twelve months and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

- **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

  The impairment provision for non-financial assets Group estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or CGU's. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

  In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

- **Impairment of Financial Assets**

  The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgments in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

- **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities**

  Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments

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2.3. **PROPERTY,PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

i. **Tangible Assets**

- **Property, Plant and Equipment:**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

- **Capital Work-In-Progress**

Capital Work-in-Progress includes expenditure during construction period incurred on projects are treated as pre-operative expenses pending allocation to the assets. These expenses are apportioned to the respective fixed assets on their completion / commencement of commercial production.

ii. **Depreciation** :

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using straight-line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in accordance with the Part C of Schedule – II of Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following assets, where useful life is different than those prescribed in Part C of Schedule II.

The useful life of major assets is as under:

Assets	Useful life (in years)
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Electrical Installation	10
Office Equipments	5
Plant & Machinery	15
Factory Equipments	5
Mould	8
Computer & Software	3

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Two Wheeler	10
Vehicle	8

The residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on addition to assets or on sale/discardment of assets, is calculated pro rata from the date of such addition or upto the date of sale/discardment, as the case may be.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss when the assets is derecognized.

iii. **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets- Property, Plant and Equipment**

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU's) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating units is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating units to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

2.4. Finance Costs

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

2.5. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is the company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising out of these transactions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6. Fair Value Measurement

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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
- Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuer's are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties, unquoted financial assets etc, if needed. Involvement of independent external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company. Further such valuation is done annually at the end of the financial year and the impact, if any, on account of such fair valuation is taken in the annual financial statements.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions could affect the reported value of fair value of financial instruments

2.7. Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues from sale of manufactured goods and related services.Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a

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customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Sale of products:

Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the control on the goods have been transferred to the customer. The performance obligation in case of sale of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e., when the material is shipped to the customer or on delivery to the customer, as may be specified in the contract

Export Entitlements

Export entitlements such as duty drawback, Credit under MEIS, RODTEP etc are recognised as income when the right to receive the same as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate realization.

Other Income

Interest income is recognized on time proportionate basis taking into account amount outstanding and rate of Interest.

2.8. Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Current tax :**

  Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date

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- **Deferred tax :**

  Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

  Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

  Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

2.9. Inventories

Inventories include Raw Materials, Packing Materials and Stores and Spares, that are measured at cost and Finished Goods Inventories that are measured at lower of, cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any.

Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis

Net Realisable Value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Raw Materials and other supplies held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost except in the case where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished product will exceed its Net Realisable Value

2.10. Leases

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low

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value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and right-of-use asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.11. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Disclosure of contingent liability is made 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

2.12. Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits

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will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

2.13. Employee Benefits Expense

Employee benefits include bonus, compensated absences, provident fund, employee state insurance scheme and gratuity fund.

a) Short-term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

b) Compensated Absences

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or en-cashed 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.

c) Payments of Bonus:

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for bonus. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practices that has created a constructive obligation.

2.14. 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.

Financial Instruments also covers contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to

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(i) Financial assets

a. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognized at Fair Value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), are adjusted to the Fair Value on initial recognition. Purchases and Sales of Financial Assets are recognized using trade date accounting.

b. Subsequent Measurement

1) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost

A Financial Asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is measured at FVTPL.

c. Loans, Deposits and Receivable

Loans and receivable are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payment that are not quoted in the active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, if the time value of money is insignificant.

d. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, The Company uses "**Expected Credit Losses (ECL)**" model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Asset other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

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

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

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The Credit Loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on an individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable evidence including that which is forward-looking.

Trade Receivables

Customer Credit Risk is managed by the Company established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis based on historical data. The Company is receiving payments from customers within due dates and therefore the Company has no significant Credit Risk related to these parties. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low.

For other assets, the company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

Other Financial Assets mainly consists of Security Deposit, other deposits, Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits, other receivables and Advances measured at amortized cost.

Following is the policy for specific financial assets:-

Type of financial asset	Policy
Security Deposit	Security deposit is in the nature of statutory deposits like electricity, telephone deposits. Since they are kept with Government bodies, there is low risk.
Loans to employees	The Company avails guarantee for loan provided to employees. In case of default in repayment of loan, the same is recovered from the salary of the guarantor.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

a. **Initial Recognition and Measurement**

All Financial Liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees or recurring nature are directly recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

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The Company's Financial Liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

b. **Subsequent Measurement**

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c. **De-recognition of Financial Instruments**

The company de-recognizes a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial Liability (or part of Financial Liability) is de-recognized from the company's Balance Sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

d. **Offsetting of Financial Instruments**

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.15. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents include Cash and Cheque in hand, Bank balances, Demand Deposits with Banks and other Short-Term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value where original maturity is three months or less.

2.16. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the Indirect Method where by the Profit Before Tax is adjusted for the effect of the transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past and future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

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2.17. Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares

2.18. Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of 'manufacturing and dealing in writing instruments, stationeries and others allied(s)', which in the context of Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segment" notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, is considered as the only segment.

2.19. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A. Changes in material accounting policy information

The Company has applied new standards, interpretations and amendments issued and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. This did not have any material changes in the Company's standalone accounting policies

B. New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 01 April 2023, as below:

i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8:

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements

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ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1:

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provided guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's standalone financial statements.

iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to Ind AS 12:

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

C. Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company

D. The material accounting policy information used in preparation of the financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

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Note 1 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Factory Equipment	Computer and Software	Furniture & Fixtures	Mould	Electrical Instalation	Two Wheelar	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross Block										
Balance as on April 01, 2022	1,251.25	1.90	50.56	5.93	38.42	236.14	168.31	-	-	1,752.52
Additions	860.00	1.92	43.72	3.53	45.48	431.63	20.45	0.82	9.22	1,416.78
Deductions/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on March 31,2023	2,111.25	3.82	94.28	9.47	83.90	667.78	188.76	0.82	9.22	3,169.30
Additions	526.10	4.33	108.15	5.11	98.10	236.21	123.53	-	70.63	1,172.15
Deductions/adjustments	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.75
Balance as on March 31,2024	2,634.60	8.15	202.43	14.57	182.01	903.99	312.29	0.82	79.85	4,338.70
II. Depreciation										
Balance as on April 01, 2022	139.04	0.31	2.53	0.15	2.30	46.48	11.86	-	-	202.67
Charge for the year	187.52	0.48	11.99	2.14	5.57	65.23	16.45	0.01	0.30	289.69
Deductions/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on March 31,2023	326.56	0.79	14.52	2.29	7.87	111.71	28.31	0.01	0.30	492.36
Charge for the year	254.27	1.05	26.82	3.77	14.11	87.11	24.57	0.08	7.75	419.53
Deductions/adjustments	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16
Balance as on March 31,2024	580.67	1.84	41.34	6.06	21.98	198.82	52.88	0.09	8.05	911.72
III. Net Block										
Balance as on March 31,2024	2,053.93	6.31	161.09	8.51	160.03	705.17	259.41	0.74	71.80	3,426.97
Balance as on March 31,2023	1,784.69	3.03	79.76	7.18	76.03	556.07	160.45	0.82	8.92	2,676.94

Note: Movable Property, Plant and Eqipment are hypothecated against cash credit facilities availed by the company amounting to Rs. 500 lakhs.

Note 1 : Rights-of-Use Assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Leased Assets
I. Gross Block	
Balance as on April 01, 2022	58.35
Additions	908.15
Deductions/adjustments	58.35
Balance as on March 31,2023	908.15
Additions	-
Deductions/adjustments	-
Balance as on March 31,2024	908.15
II. Depreciation	
Balance as on April 01, 2022	16.53
Charge for the year	36.92
Deductions/adjustments	16.53
Balance as on March 31,2023	36.92
Charge for the year	181.63
Deductions/adjustments	-
Balance as on March 31,2024	218.55
III. Net Block	
Balance as on March 31,2024	689.60
Balance as on March 31,2023	871.23

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Note 2 : Other Financial Assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-Current		
Security Deposit	93.88	22.52
Total	**93.88**	**22.52**

Note 3 : Current tax Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current Tax Assets		
Income Tax Assets	0.99	0.12
Total	**0.99**	**0.12**

Note 4 : Other Current Assets

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-Current		
Capital Advance (Including MSME)	1,539.54	97.63
Prepaid Expenses	1.01	1.22
Total	**1,540.55**	**98.86**
Current		
Advance to Suppliers	348.48	166.96
Balances with Government Authorities	434.46	541.08
Prepaid Expenses	8.41	4.61
Others	0.07	-
Total	**791.43**	**712.65**

Note 5 : Inventories

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Inventories #		
Raw and Packing Materials	1,136.93	796.16
Raw and Packing Materials - Goods in Transit	6.91	-
Semi-Finished Goods	923.59	818.70
Finished Goods	913.32	707.84
Stock of Spares	5.04	4.90
Total	**2,985.78**	**2,327.61**

1) Inventories have been valued as per Note 2(9) of Significant Accounting Policies.
2) Inventories are hypothecated against Cash Credit facilities availed by the Company totaling Rs. 500 lakhs.
3) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was Rs. 4352.81 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs. 2558.86 lakhs).
4) The Company has no write-down of inventory to net realisable value as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Note 6 : Trade Receivables

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, Considered good		
Trade Receivables#	2,099.23	1,446.17
Total	**2,099.23**	**1,446.17**

1) Trade Receivables are hypothecated against Cash Credit facilities availed by the Company totaling to Rs. 500 lakhs.

The average credit period on sales of goods is 60-80 days.

Ageing for trade receivables - non-current outstanding as at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transactions					Total
	Less Than 6 Months	6 Month - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 year	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	1,924.38	150.51	24.34	-	-	2,099.23
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,924.38**	**150.51**	**24.34**	**-**	**-**	**2,099.23**

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Ageing for trade receivables – non-current outstanding as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transactions					Total
	Less Than 6 Months	6 Month - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More Than 3 year	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	1,443.40	2.77	-	-	-	1,446.17
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,443.40	2.77	-	-	-	1,446.17

Note 7 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash on Hand	2.30	0.66
Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	0.17	14.75
Total	2.47	15.41

Note 8 : Loans

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Loans and Advances to Employees (unsecured, considered good)	0.05	0.40
Total	0.05	0.40

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 9 : Equity Share Capital

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised Share Capital		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-Up:		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

a) **Details of Shareholders in the Company**

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Equity Shares Held	Percentage	No of Equity Shares Held	Percentage
Flair Writing Industries Limited	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
Total	**10,000**	**100%**	**10,000**	**100%**

b) **Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the Beginning and at the end of the Reporting Period**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	No.of Shares	Amount	No.of Shares	Amount
Shares Outstanding at the Beginning of the Year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Add: Issued During the Year	-	-	-	-
Less: Bought Back During the Year	-	-	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the end of the Year	**10,000**	**1.00**	**10,000**	**1.00**

c) The Company has one class of Equity Shares with face value of Rs. 10 each. Each Shareholder has a voting right in proportion to his holding of the paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company. Where dividend is proposed by the Board of Directors, it is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM), and in the case of interim dividend, it is ratified by the Shareholders at the AGM.

Note 10 : Other Equity

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
i) Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the Year	957.55	349.11
Add: Amortization Expenses of Lease deposit of earlier Years	-	2.45
Add : Profit for the Year ended	487.62	605.99
Balance at the end of the Year	**1,445.17**	**957.55**

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FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN - U36991DD2019PTC009856

Note 11 : Borrowings

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non - Current		
Secured - at Amortised cost		
Term Loan - from Bank	-	158.46
Unsecured - at Amortised cost		
Loan from holding Company	7,567.91	3,186.49
Total	**7,567.91**	**3,344.96**
Current		
Secured - at Amortised cost		
Working Capital Loan- Cash Credit	212.18	687.78
Current maturities of Long term borrowings	158.46	211.29
Unsecured - at Amortised cost		
Loan from holding Company	264.63	150.76
Total	**635.27**	**1,049.82**

The details of repayment terms, rate of interest, and nature of securities provided in respect of secured loan from banks are as below:

Nature of Borrowing	Name of the lender	Nature of Borrowing	Loan Currency	As at March 31, 2024	Rate of Interest	Repayment terms
Term Loan - from Bank	Citi Bank N.A.	Term Loan	INR	158.46	8.60%	End to End tenor of 5 Years with 18 months moratorium Repayment will be quarterly basis
Cash Credit - from Bank	Citi Bank N.A.	Cash Credit	INR	212.18	9.50%	Revolving 365 days

Refer Note 30 for information on Company's exposure to Interest rate, Foreign Currency and Liquidity risks.

Working Capital Loans from Bank are secured by hypothecation of all Stock and Receivables, movable fixed assets of the Company and corporate Guarantee of Flair Writing Industries Limited.

The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

The Company has not defaulted on financial covenants, repayment of loans and interest during the period and previous years.

The Unsecured Loan taken from Holding Company is subject to interest @ 7.00% p.a. which is repayable upto Financial Year ending March 31, 2030.

The Company is filing monthly statement for Inventories, Debtors and Creditors for Raw Material with Citi Bank N.A. for working capital facilities. The below is summary of reconcilliation of quarterly statement filed with the bank and books of accounts:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Quarter ended on	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the statements	Difference	Remarks
March 31, 2024	6,011.48	6,020.89	(9.41)	The Quarterly statement submitted with Banks were prepared and filed before the completion of all financial statement closure which led to the above differences between the books of accounts and quarterly statement submitted with Banks based on provisional books of account.
December 31, 2023	3,605.51	3,593.36	12.15	
September 30, 2023	3,289.71	3,222.04	67.67	
June 30, 2023	3,123.10	3,109.99	13.11	
March 31, 2023	3,421.80	3,364.67	57.13	
December 31, 2022	1,783.24	1,762.21	21.03	
September 30, 2022	848.16	850.06	(1.90)	
June 30, 2022	880.28	866.53	13.75	

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Note 12 : Lease Liabilities

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-Current		
Lease Liabilities	574.50	736.27
Total	**574.50**	**736.27**
Current		
Lease Liabilities	161.77	146.11
Total	**161.77**	**146.11**

Note 13 : Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard -12 relating to "Income Taxes" the breakup of Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) is as follows

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities	56.42	47.62
Total	**56.42**	**47.62**

Movement in Deferred Tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Property, Plant and Equipment	54.81	19.62	-	74.43
	54.81	**19.62**	**-**	**74.43**
Deferred Tax Assets				
Provision for Employee benefit obligation	5.18	1.45	-	6.62
Others	1.83	6.74	-	8.57
Pre-opertative expenses	0.18	(0.18)	-	-
MSME Delayed payment 43B(H)	-	2.82	-	2.82
	7.19	**10.83**	**-**	**18.02**
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	**47.62**	**8.80**	**-**	**56.42**

Movement in Deferred Tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Property, Plant and Equipment	27.76	27.05	-	54.81
	27.76	**27.05**	**-**	**54.81**
Deferred Tax Assets				
Provision for Employee benefit obligation	3.59	1.59	-	5.18
Others	-	1.83	-	1.83
Pre-opertative expenses	0.37	(0.18)	-	0.18
	3.96	**3.23**	**-**	**7.19**
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	**23.80**	**23.82**	**-**	**47.62**

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

Significant management judgment is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

Note 14 : Trade payables

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note 32 for related party balances)	215.84	684.56
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note 32 for related party balances)	580.50	915.35
Total	**796.34**	**1,599.91**

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 years	
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	215.84	-		-	215.84
Others	579.06	0.09	1.35	-	580.50
Disputed dues- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**794.90**	**0.09**	**1.35**	**-**	**796.34**

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 years	
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	684.56	-	-	-	684.56
- Others	845.83	69.50	0.02	-	915.35
Disputed dues- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,530.39**	**69.50**	**0.02**	**-**	**1,599.91**

1) Trade Payables are Non-Interest bearing and are normally settled within 45-90 days terms. Further Refer Note 30 for Maturity Pattern of Trade Payables.

2) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year:		
- Principal	213.46	684.56
- Interest	2.37	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
Amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year*	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.		
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	2.37	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purposes of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Note 15 : Other Financial Liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Payables on account of Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	23.51	58.33
Other Payables	134.60	132.95
Total	**158.11**	**191.27**

Note 16 : Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note 28)	38.60	30.16
Total	**38.60**	**30.16**

Note 17 : Other Current Liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory Remittances	46.31	36.31
Revenue received in advance		
- Others	141.70	6.09
- Other Laibility	5.27	-
Total	**193.28**	**42.40**

Note 18 : Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current Tax Liabilities		
Income Tax (Net of advance tax)	2.57	24.82
Total	**2.57**	**24.82**

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Note 19 : Revenue From Operation

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Operating Income		
a) Sales of Products		
Local	7,746.38	4,885.82
Export	371.53	126.58
b) Other Operating Revenue		
Sale of Scrap	3.10	1.32
Export Incentives	13.01	3.07
Total	**8,134.01**	**5,016.78**

Disclosure under Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from Operations		
Sale of Products		
Domestic	7,746.38	4,885.82
Export	371.53	126.58
Other operating revenue	16.10	4.38
Total	**8,134.01**	**5,016.78**
b) Significant changes in the contract liabilties balances during the year		
Opening Balance	6.09	-
Add : Net additions during the year	141.53	6.09
Less : Revenue recognised during the year	5.93	-
Closing Balance	**141.70**	**6.09**
c) Contract liability (advances from Customers)		
Advance from Customers	141.70	6.09
Total	**141.70**	**6.09**
d) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Revenue from contracts with customers as per Contract price	8,132.35	5,017.80
Less : Discount ,rebates , credits etc	14.44	5.40
Add : Other operating revenue	16.10	4.38
Revenue from contracts with customers as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**8,134.01**	**5,016.78**

Note 20 : Other Income

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest		
- Bank	0.00	-
- Others	4.01	0.94
Other Non-Operating Income		
Gain on Foreign Exchange Flactuation (Net)	23.56	13.15
Development Income	-	0.26
Profit on goods Destroyed by fire	-	0.12
Profit On Sale Of Fixed Assets	2.07	-
Sundry Balance W/Back	0.91	0.15
Total	**30.56**	**14.62**

Note 21 : Cost of Materials Consumed

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Inventories at the beginning of the year	796.16	235.95
Add: Purchase	5,010.85	4,355.25
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	1,143.84	796.16
Total	**4,663.17**	**3,795.04**

Note 22: Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Semi - Finished Goods	818.70	168.51
Finished Goods	707.84	121.86
Total (A)	**1,526.54**	**290.36**
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
Semi- Finished Goods	923.59	818.70
Finished Goods	913.32	707.84
Total (B)	**1,836.91**	**1,526.54**
Total (A-B)	(310.37)	(1,236.18)

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Note 23 : Employee benefit expense

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	802.75	467.84
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds **(Refer Note 28)**	53.45	21.65
Staff Welfare Expenses	10.31	1.16
Total	866.52	490.65

Note 24 : Finance Costs

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Bank Interest	93.35	57.32
Interest on Right of Use Assets	73.49	16.44
Other Borrowing Cost	300.03	179.70
Interest on MSME	2.39	-
Interest on Direct Tax	0.14	5.08
Total	469.39	258.54

Note 25 : Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation On Property, Plant And Equipment	419.53	289.69
Depreciation On Right-Of-Use Assets	181.63	36.92
Total	601.16	326.61

Note 26 : Other Expenses

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Manufacturing Expenses		
Consumable Expenses	15.08	10.51
Electric Power, Fuel and Water	283.64	229.75
Freight Inward	13.37	6.34
Job Work and Other Related Expenditure	549.18	196.88
Machine And Mould Maintenance	75.10	41.32
Factory Rent	-	34.80
Factory Expenses	19.14	4.61
Loading & Unloading Expenses	2.58	1.25
Establishment Expenses		
Bank Charges	2.25	0.43
Insurance Expenses	6.85	3.78
Charity and Donation	8.15	-
Legal & Professioanl Fees	65.56	29.39
Office Rent	2.02	0.60
Postage & Courier Expenses	2.19	0.31
Printing and Stationery	5.50	3.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.92	0.46
Repairs & Maintenance		
Computer	2.10	0.04
Vehicles	1.78	0.04
Others	11.61	7.98
Telephone & Communication Charges	3.27	1.06
Travelling & Conveyance	34.53	5.24
Payments to Auditor **(Refer Note 26.1)**	5.00	4.00
Selling and Distribution Expenses		
Publicity and Sales Promotion expenses	14.92	36.91
Commission & Brokerage	2.23	0.60
Freight, Clearing & Forwarding Charges	14.16	4.49
Freight Outward	142.26	40.25
Total	1,284.40	664.04

Note: 26.1 Payments to Auditor

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
As Auditors:		
Statutory Audit Fees	4.00	3.00
Tax Audit Fees	1.00	1.00
Total	5.00	4.00

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Note 27 : Earnings per share (EPS)

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard -33 on "Earnings per Share" (EPS):

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Face Value per Equity Share (Rs)	10.00	10.00
Basic Earnings per Share (Rs)	4,876.17	6,059.90
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs in Lakhs).	487.62	605.99
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	10,000	10,000
Diluted Earnings per Share (Rs)	4,876.17	6,059.90
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs in Lakhs).	487.62	605.99
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	10,000	10,000

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

Note 28 : Employment Benefit Plans

As per Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee benefits", the disclosures as defined are given below:

Defined Contribution Plan

The following amount recognized as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	16.22	10.75
Employer's Contribution to Pension Scheme	25.75	10.82
Employees Contribution To ESIC	11.41	-
Total	**53.38**	**21.56**

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Note 29 : Fair value measurements

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

As at March 31, 2024 (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value hierarchy			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,099.23	2,099.23	-	-	2,099.23	2,099.23
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	2.47	2.47	-	-	2.47	2.47
Loan	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.05
Other Financial Assets	-	-	93.88	93.88	-	-	93.88	93.88
Total financial assets	-	-	**2,195.63**	**2,195.63**	-	-	**2,195.63**	**2,195.63**
Financial liabilities								
Non-Current Borrowing	-	-	7,567.91	7,567.91	-	-	7,567.91	7,567.91
Current Borrowing	-	-	635.27	635.27	-	-	635.27	635.27
Trade Payables	-	-	796.34	796.34	-	-	796.34	796.34
Lease Liabilities	-	-	736.27	736.27	-	-	736.27	736.27
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	158.11	158.11	-	-	158.11	158.11
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**9,893.91**	**9,893.91**	-	-	**9,893.91**	**9,893.91**

As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value hierarchy			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,446.17	1,446.17	-	-	1,446.17	1,446.17
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	15.41	15.41	-	-	15.41	15.41
Loan	-	-	0.40	0.40		-	0.40	0.40
Other Financial Assets	-	-	22.52	22.52	-	-	22.52	22.52
Total financial assets	-	-	**1,484.50**	**1,484.50**	-	-	**1,484.50**	**1,484.50**
Financial liabilities								
Non-Current Borrowing	-	-	3,344.96	3,344.96	-	-	3,344.96	3,344.96
Current Borrowing	-	-	1,049.82	1,049.82	-	-	1,049.82	1,049.82
Trade Payables	-	-	1,599.91	1,599.91	-	-	1,599.91	1,599.91
Lease Liabilities	-	-	882.39	882.39	-	-	882.39	882.39
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	191.27	191.27	-	-	191.27	191.27
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**7,068.35**	**7,068.35**	-	-	**7,068.35**	**7,068.35**

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

Valuation Methodology :

a) Fair valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities with short-term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the Short Term maturities of these Instrument.

b) The fair value is determined by using the valuation model/technique with observable inputs and assumptions.

c) All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at reporting date.

d) The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

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Note 30 : Financial Risk Management

Risk Management Framework

The Company's Financial Risk Management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's Financial Risk Management Policy is set and governed by the Managing Director under the overall directions of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Market Risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows, that may result from a change in the price of a Financial Instrument. The value of a Financial Instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes, that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market Risk is attributable to all the market risk sensitive Financial Instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the day to day working of the management and the overall working of the Company's Risk Management framework.

I) Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a Financial Instrument fails to perform or pay the amounts due causing financial loss to the Company. Credit Risk arises from Company's outstanding receivables from Customers.

The Company's exposure to Credit Risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each Customer. Credit Risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of the Customers, to whom the Company grants credit in accordance with the terms and conditions and in ordinary course of its business.

The Risk Management Committee has established a Credit Policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness, before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Further for domestic sales, the Company segments its Customers into Super Stockiest/ Distributors and Others, for credit monitoring.

For Trade Receivables, the Company individually monitors the sanctioned credit limits as against the outstanding balances. Accordingly, the Company makes specific provisions against such Trade Receivables, wherever required and monitors the same at periodic intervals.

The Company monitors each Loan and advance given and makes any specific provision, as and when required.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of Trade Receivables and Loans and Advances.

Trade receivables

Customer Credit Risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis based on historical data. The Company is receiving payments from customers within due dates and therefore the Company has no significant Credit Risk related to these parties. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low.

Ageing of Trade Receivables are as follows: (Rs. In lakhs)

Due from the date of invoice	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
0-6 months	1,924.38	1,443.40
6 months to 12 months	150.51	2.77
beyond 12 months	24.34	-
Total	**2,099.23**	**1,446.17**

II) Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on time. Prudent Liquidity Risk Management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by the Senior Management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unutilised credit limit from bank	316.87	105.54
Current Ratio (In Times)	2.96	1.46
Liquid Ratio (In Times)	1.25	0.54

Contractual Maturity profile of Financial Liabilities:

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's Financial Liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows along with its carrying value as at the reporting date:

As at March 31, 2024 (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024					
	0-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	TOTAL
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	582.45	52.82	-	-	7,567.91	8,203.19
Trade payables	796.34	-	-	-	-	796.34
Lease Liabilities	78.12	83.65	390.46	184.04	-	736.27
Other financial liabilities	158.11	-	-	-	-	158.11
Total	**1,615.02**	**136.48**	**390.46**	**184.04**	**7,567.91**	**9,893.91**

As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023					
	0-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	TOTAL
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	944.18	105.64	158.46	-	3,186.49	4,394.78
Trade payables	1,599.91	-	-	-	-	1,599.91
Lease Liabilities	71.42	74.69	397.15	339.12	-	882.39
Other financial liabilities	191.27	-	-	-	-	191.27
Total	**2,806.78**	**180.34**	**555.62**	**339.12**	**3,186.49**	**7,068.35**

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iii) Market risk- Currency Risk

The Company operates internationally and a portion of the business is transacted in foreign currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its purchases from overseas markets in foreign currencies.

Exposure to currency risk

The details of unhedged foreign currency at the exchange rate at reporting date are:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Euro	USD	USD	JPY
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	189.61	75.40	-
Other Receivables	23.97	1,771.60	147.91	-
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	-	12.62	-	17.42
Other Payables	-	137.18	-	-
Net exposure	**23.97**	**1,811.41**	**223.31**	**(17.42)**

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sensitivity analysis of 1% change in exchange rate at the end of reporting year.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Euro	USD	USD	JPY
1% Depreciation in INR				
Impact on Profit & Loss	0.24	18.11	2.23	(0.17)
TOTAL	**0.24**	**18.11**	**2.23**	**(0.17)**
1% Appreciation in INR				
Impact on Profit & Loss	(0.24)	(18.11)	(2.23)	0.17
TOTAL	**(0.24)**	**(18.11)**	**(2.23)**	**0.17**

Sensitivity analysis is computed based on the changes in the receivables in foreign currency upon conversion into functional currency, due to exchange rate fluctuations at current reporting year.

iv) Market Risk - Interest Risk

Interest Rate Risk can be either Fair Value Interest Rate Risk or Cash Flow Interest Rate Risk. Fair Value Interest Rate Risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash Flow Interest Rate Risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Interest Rate Exposure

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings		
Loan from Banks	93.35	57.32
Unsecured Loan from holding Company & Directors	294.03	167.51
Interest on right of use Assets	73.49	16.44
Total	**460.86**	**241.27**

Impact on Interest Expenses for the year on 1% change in Interest Rate

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
1% Change in increase in Interest Rate	4.61	2.41
1% Change in decrease in Interest Rate	(4.61)	(2.41)

As the Company has no significant interest bearing assets, the income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

v) Commodity Risk

The Company's principle raw material(s) are a variety of Plastic Polymers which are primarily derivatives of Crude Oil. Company sources its raw material requirement from across the globe. Domestic market prices generally remains in sync with the International market prices.

Volatility in Crude Oil prices, Currency fluctuation of Rupee vis-à-vis other prominent Currencies coupled with demand–supply scenario in the world market, affect the effective price and availability of Polymers for the Company. Company effectively manages availability of material as well as price volatility by expanding its source base, having appropriate contracts and commitments in place and planning its procurement and inventory strategy. The Risk Committee of the Company comprising of members from the Board of Directors and the operations, have developed and enacted a Risk Management strategy regarding Commodity Price Risk and its mitigation.

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FLAIR WRITING EQUIPMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN - U36991DD2019PTC009856

Note 31 : Income Tax Expense

(a) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current tax	93.84	102.88
Deferred tax	8.80	23.82
Tax adjustments for Earlier Years	0.05	0.00
Tax expense	**102.69**	**126.71**

(b) Reconciliation of Effective Income Tax Rate

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	590.30	732.70
Company's domestic tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Income tax using the Company's tax rate	101.30	125.73
Tax effect of:		
Permanent disallowances	(9.09)	0.89
Timing Difference	1.63	(23.74)
Deferred tax	8.80	23.82
Tax adjustments for Earlier Years	0.05	0.00
Income tax as per Profit and Loss Account	**102.69**	**126.71**
Effective Tax Rate	**17.40%**	**17.29%**

Note 32 : Related Party Disclosure

(a) Parties where control exists whether or not transactions have taken place:

	Nature of Relationship	Name Of Related Party
(i)	Holding Company	Flair Writing Industries Limited
(ii)	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence (The Enterprises):	Pentel Stationery (India) Pvt Ltd Flair Pen & Plastic Industries Flair Pens Limited Flair Writing Aids Hauser Lifestyle Products Flair Cyrosil Industries Pvt Ltd

(b) Other Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place

	Nature of Relationship	Name Of Related Party
(i)	Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Khubilal Rathod Vimalchand Rathod Rajesh Rathod Mohit Rathod Sumit Rathod
(ii)	Relative of Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Jayesh Jain

(c) Transactions with Related Parties

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Type	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
1	**Sale Of Goods**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	1,170.98	389.67
	Pentel Stationery (India) Pvt Ltd	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	52.64	1.12
	Hauser Lifestyle Products		-	104.37
	Flair Cyrosil Industries Pvt Ltd		43.22	
2	**Labour Charges**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	0.59	-
3	**Rent Paid**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	132.60	44.40
	Flair Pens Limited	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	1.42	-
	Flair Pen & Plastic Industries		69.60	29.80
	Flair Writing Aids		18.00	3.40
4	**Purchase Of Goods**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	1,178.12	752.15
	Hauser Lifestyle Products	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	-	565.46
	Pentel Stationery (India) Pvt Ltd		4.11	1.89
	Flair Cyrosil Industries Pvt Ltd		73.77	
5	**Purchase Of Assets**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	36.80	11.55
	Flair Pen & Plastic Industries	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	-	20.00
	Hauser Lifestyle Products		35.30	35.92
6	**Power Charges**			
	Flair Writing Aids	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	10.58	-
7	**Purchase Of Licence**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	-	2.81
8	**Commission Paid**			
	Jayesh Jain	Relative of Key Managerial Personnel	1.83	-
9	**Advertisement And Sales Promotion Expense**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	-	1.31
10	**Director/Managerial Remuneration**			
	Khubilal J. Rathod	Key Managerial Personnel	7.50	12.00
11	**Loan Taken**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	7,421.86	2,340.00
12	**Loan Repaid**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	3,191.19	490.00
13	**Interest Expenses**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	294.03	167.51
14	**Re-imburesement of Expenses (Paid)**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	229.18	-
	Flair Pens Limited	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	0.24	-

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(d) Outstanding balances as at the year end

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Type	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
1	**Trade Payables**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	171.54	533.16
	Hauser Lifestyle Products	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	8.11	492.09
	Pentel Stationery (India) Pvt Ltd Cr.		-	2.23
2	**Trade Receivable**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	-	19.37
	Hauser Lifestyle Products	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	-	92.24
	Flair Cyrosil Industries Pvt Ltd		32.47	-
3	**Share Capital**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	1.00	1.00
4	**Loan payables**			
	Flair Writing Industries Limited	Holding Company	7,832.54	3,337.25
5	**Rent Payable**			
	Flair Pen & Plastic Industries	Enterprises over which any person described in (i) above is able to influence	-	0.52
	Flair Writing Aids		0.27	2.72
	Flair Pens Limited		0.03	-
6	**Other payable**			
	Jayesh Jain	Relative of Key Managerial Personnel	0.37	-

Note 33 : Capital Management

The Company's Capital Management is driven by the Company's policy to maintain a sound capital base to support the continuous development of its Business. The Board of Directors seek to maintain a prudent balance between different components of the Company's Capital. The Management monitors the Capital Structure and the Net Financial Debt at individual currency level. Net Financial Debt is defined as Current and Non-Current Financial Liabilities less Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short Term Investments.

Note 34 : Segment Reporting

Description of Segment and principal activities

As per Ind AS-108, "Operating Segment" (specified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provision of the Act) the Group's chief operating decision maker, i.e. Managing Director ('CODM') has identified "Writing Instruments and its Allieds" as the reportable segments. Since the Group is having only one reportable segment hence disclosure requirement as per Ind AS 108 is not applicable.

Geographical Information

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's sales by region in which the customer is located, irrespective of the origin of the goods.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Revenue from operations	Within India	Outside India	Total
For the year ended March 31, 2024	7,749.48	384.54	8,134.01
For the year ended March 31, 2023	4,887.14	129.64	5,016.78
Non-Current Assets*			
As at March 31, 2024	4,967.53	-	4,967.53
As at March 31, 2023	2,775.80	-	2,775.80

*Non-Current assets for this purpose excludes non-current investments, non-current financial assets, income tax and deferred tax assets.

Information about major customers

Customer individually accounted for more than 10% of sale of products amounting to Rs. 2491.07 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2024. (March 31, 2023: 2173.33 lakhs)

Note 35 : Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure(CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the Company has not formed a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The Board has approved CSR Policy where certain focus areas out of list of activities covered in Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013, have been identified to incur CSR expenditure.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
a) Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013	8.10	-
b) Amount Spent during the year		
i) Construction/Acquisition of assets	-	-
ii) On purpose other than above	8.15	-
c) Short/Excess amount spent under section 135 (5)		
i) Amount required to be spent during the year	8.10	-
ii) Actual amount spent/incurred during the year	8.15	-
Short/(Excess) amount spent	**(0.05)**	-
d) Nature of CSR activities	Education and Social welfare	
e) Details of related party transations in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	-	-

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Note 36 : Leases

In the Statement of Profit and Loss operating lease expenses which were recognized as other Expenses has been substituted with depreciation expense for right of use asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability. The impact of adoption of this standard on profit is as follows.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Reduction in Lease Rental	(219.60)	(42.20)
(b) Increase in Depreciation	181.63	36.92
(c) Increase in Interest	73.49	16.44
Net impact on Profit before Tax	**(35.51)**	**(11.16)**

Note 37 : Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A. Contingent Liability		
a) Disputed GST, Excise and Service Tax Matters	-	-
b) Income Tax Matters	-	-
B. Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:	1627.14	271.54

Note 38 : Ratio Analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2023-24 Ratio	2022-23 Ratio	% of Variance	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.96	1.46	102.81%	Increase due to decrease in borrowings and Trade payables.
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	6.18	5.51	12.28%	
Debt service coverage ration (in times)	Earning for Debt Service	Debt Service	0.40	1.31	-69.58%	Decrease due to repayment of borrowings.
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Net Profit After Taxes	Total equity	40.55%	92.61%	-56.21%	Decrease due to increase in equity.
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	2.40	2.53	-5.14%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average trade receivables	4.59	4.81	-4.52%	
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchase	Average trade payables	4.18	4.25	-1.50%	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Working Capital	3.06	7.15	-57.16%	Decrease due to increase in working capital requirement and increase in revenue.
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net Profit After Taxes	Revenue from Operations	5.99%	12.08%	-50.37%	Decrease due to decrease in profit during the year.
Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before interest and taxes	Capital employed	10.15%	15.78%	-35.67%	Decrease due to increase in borrowings.
Return on investment (in %)	Income from Investment	Cost of Investment	NA*	NA*	-	

* The ratio is not applicable as the company does not have any projects/investments other than current operations.

Note 39 : Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

1) No proceeding have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2) 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:

i) 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
ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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:

i) 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

ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

3) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

4) 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 account.

5) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

6) 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.

7) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

8) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013.

9) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

10) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

11) The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which it was taken.

Note 40
No significant adjusting event occurred between the balance sheet date and date of the approval of these financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Company requiring adjustment or disclosure.

Note 41
The figures for the corresponding previous year has been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

Note 42
The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on May 25, 2024.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)

JESWANI & RATHORE MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M.No. 012807
Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Flair Writing Equipments Private Limited

Sumit Rathod
Director
(DIN. 02987687)

Vimalchand Rathod
Director
(DIN. 00123007)