

A PAPER ON CASH FLOW STATEMENT ANALYSIS IN BONDADA ENGINEERING LIMITED, HYDERABAD

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ABSTRACT

Cash flow analysis is a vital tool for businesses to assess their financial health and make informed decisions about their operations. In this study, we aim to delve into the abstract concept of cash flow analysis and its impact on a company's overall performance.

Cash flow analysis involves tracking the flow of cash in and out of a business over a specific period. By examining the cash receipts and expenditures, businesses can gain insights into their liquidity, solvency, and overall financial stability. This analysis is crucial for determining whether a company has enough cash on hand to meet its financial obligations, such as paying bills, payroll, and servicing debt.

One of the key aspects of cash flow analysis is determining the operating, investing, and financing activities that impact cash flow. Operating activities include revenue-generating activities such as sales, while investing activities involve buying or selling assets. Financing activities focus on how a company raises capital, such as through loans or equity financing.

By conducting a thorough cash flow analysis, businesses can identify potential cash flow bottlenecks, assess their ability to generate sufficient cash flow to cover expenses, and plan for future financial needs. This analysis can also help companies identify areas where they can improve efficiencies, reduce costs, or optimize their cash flow management practices.

Our study will explore how different industries and company sizes approach cash flow analysis, the tools and techniques they use, and the impact that cash flow analysis has on their decision-making processes. We will also examine the challenges that businesses face when conducting cash flow analysis, such as data collection and interpretation issues, and explore best practices for overcoming these challenges.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cash flow statement is a statement which shows the sources of cash inflow and uses of cash out flow of business concern during a particular period of a time.

Cash flow statement is a financial statement that shows how changes in balance sheets and accounts and income effect in cash and cash equivalents, investing and financing activities.

Analysts are concentrated with the amount of cash that a company generates. In the long run, a company can afford to make payments to its security holders only if it produces surplus cash flow from its operations. Even profitable companies may find them selves facing cash shortage that in the extreme, can lead to bankruptcy. In the short run, cash balance may be recharged by borrowing or through the sales of assets. However, those strategies may adversely may effect company future profitability.

2. OBJECTIVES OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT

A Cash flow statement shows inflow and outflow of cash and cash equivalents from various activities of a company during a specific period.

The primary objective of cash flow statement is to provide useful information about cash flows. This information is useful in providing users of financial statements with a basis to assess the ability of the enterprise to generate cash and cash equivalents and the needs of the enterprise to utilise those cash flows.

The economic decisions that are taken by users require an evaluation of the ability of an enterprise to generate cash and cash equivalents and the timing and certainty of their generation.

- To the know the liquidity position.
- To know the solvency position.
- Allows investors to understand how company's operations making money, and hiw it is being spent.
- Show how well a company is managing its cash position and generate cash to pay off debt obligation and fund operations.

3. METHODOLOGY

There are two types

- Direct method
- Indirect method

Direct method:

Direct method whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed.

Indirect method:

Indirect method whereby net profit or loss is duly adjusted for the effects of

(1) transactions of a non-cash nature.

(2) any deferrals or accruals of past/future operating cash receipts and

(3) items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows.

It is important to mention here that under indirect method, the starting point is net profit/loss before taxation and extra ordinary items as per Statement of Profit and Loss of the enterprise. Then this amount is for non-cash items, etc., adjusted for ascertaining cash flows from operating activities.

Treatment of Some Peculiar Items:

Extraordinary items:

Extraordinary items are not the regular phenomenon, e.g., loss due to theft or earthquake or flood. Extraordinary items are non-recurring in nature and hence cash flows associated with extraordinary items should be classified and disclosed separately as arising from operating, investing or financing activities. This is done to enable users to understand their nature and effect on the present and future cash flows of an enterprise.

Interest and Dividend:

In case of a financial enterprise (whose main business is lending and borrowing), interest paid, interest received and dividend received are classified as operating activities while dividend paid is a financing activity. In case of a non-financial enterprise, as per AS-3, it is considered more appropriate that payment of interest and dividends are classified as financing activities whereas receipt of interest and dividends are classified as investing activities.

Taxes on Income and Gains

Taxes may be income tax (tax on normal profit), capital gains tax (tax on capital profits), dividend tax (tax on the amount distributed as dividend to shareholders). AS-3 requires that cash flows arising from taxes on income should be separately disclosed and should be classified as cash flows from operating activities unless they can be specifically identified with financing and investing activities. This clearly implies that:

- Tax on operating profit should be classified as operating cash flows.
- Dividend tax, i.e., tax paid on dividend should be classified as financing activity along with dividend paid.
- Capital gains tax paid on sale of fixed assets should be classified under investing activities.

Non-cash Transactions:

As per AS-3, investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents should be excluded from a cash flow statement. Examples of such transactions are – acquisition of machinery by issue of equity shares or redemption of debentures by issue of equity shares. Such transactions should be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provide all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities. Hence, assets acquired by issue of shares are not disclosed in cash flow statement due to non-cash nature of the transaction.

Format:

(A) Cash flows from operating activities	*****
(B) Cash flows from investing activities	*****
(C) Cash flows from financing activities	*****
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	*****
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	*****
= Cash and cash equivalents at the end	*****

Closely related to these measures of cash flow is company's free cash flow, which takes two forms. There is free cash flow to the firm, determined as

After-tax operating income
Add: Depreciation, amortization, and deferred taxes
Less: Increase in working capital
Less: Investment in fixed assets

= Free cash flow to the firm

After-tax operating earnings are equal to operating earnings times the quantity (1 minus the tax rate, That is, EBIT (1 - t), or equivalently EAT + tL. The increase in working capital represents an increase in the amount of current assets relative to occur liabilities and hence is short-term in nature. Investment in fixed assets is long term because it involves spending on items such as property, plant, and equipment. Thus, free cash flow to the firm is the cash generated by the company's operations that is available to all of the company's debt and equity holders.

Free cash flow to the equity

Net income
Add: depreciation, amortization, and deferred taxes
Less: increase in working capital
Less: investment in fixed assets
Less: principal repayment
Add: new debt issued
= Free cash flow to equity

Analysis:

2018-2019

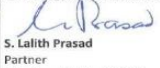
BONDADA ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED		
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019		
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
I. Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Net profit before taxation:	160,135,109	83,285,712
Adjustments for operating activities:		
Depreciation	20,404,926	20,509,516
Loss on sale of fixed Assets	-	-
Profit/Loss on sale of fixed Assets and Assets written off	449,437	-
Interest Income	(144,591)	(134,355)
Interest Expense	14,400,895	14,876,855
Operating profit before working capital changes	195,245,776	118,537,229
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(191,752,225)	(41,453,122)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(136,698,460)	(61,717,714)
Decrease/(increase) in loans and advances	(35,841,539)	(34,836,549)
(Decrease)/increase in trade Payables	171,572,377	23,990,840
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(251,484)	4,733,367
(Decrease)/increase in liabilities & provisions	41,633,008	(23,028,159)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	43,907,453	(13,773,609)
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
Security deposits	(4,863,602)	(2,702,397)
Purchase of fixed assets	(88,487,212)	(17,735,224)
Proceeds on sale of fixed Assets	18,193,371	2,171,752
Investments	(1,000,000)	-
Interest received on Deposits	144,591	134,355
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	(56,012,852)	(18,131,514)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipt/payment: borrowings		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	-
Proceeds from Borrowings	75,459,530	41,105,400
Interest paid	(14,400,895)	(14,876,855)
Repayment of vehicle Loan	-	-
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	61,058,635	26,228,544
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	48,953,236	5,676,578
Cash and Bank balances at the beginning of the year	20,596,283	26,272,861
Cash and Bank balances at the end of the year	69,549,519	20,596,283
This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our Report of even date.		
As per our report attached For LALITH PRASAD AND CO., Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 080895	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Bondada Engineering Private Limited	
S. Lalith Prasad Partner Membership No. 23665	B. Raghavendra Rao Director DIN - 01883768	B. Satyanarayana Director DIN - 02610755
Place : Hyderabad Date : 07-Sep-2019	Hyderabad	

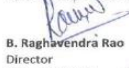
Particulars	For the year ended 31 march 2019
Cash from operating activities	
Net income	160135109
Depreciation	20404926
Amortization	-
Deferred tax and others	14755741
Changes in working capital	
Changes in trade receivable	(191752225)
Changes in inventories	(136698460)
Changes in trade paybles	171572377
Changes in liabilities & provisions	(41633008)
Tax payable and others	(36093023)
Total operating cash flow	43907453
Cash from investing activities	
Capital expenditures	(68487212)
Others	(12474360)
Total investing cash flow	(56012852)
Cash from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-
Proceeds from borrowings	75459530
Interest paid	(14400895)
Total financing cash flows	61058635
Changes in cash	48953236
Beginning cash	20596283
Ending cash	69549519
Free cash flow analysis	
Total operating cash flow	43907453
Total capital expenditure	(68487212)
Free cash flow to the firm	(24579759)
Total operating cash flow	43907453
Total investing cash flow	(56012852)
Total financing cash flow	61058635
Dividend	-
Free cash flow to the equity	48953236


2019-2020:


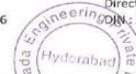
BONDADA ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED			
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020			
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)			
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2020 Amount (Rs.)	As at 31 March, 2019 Amount (Rs.)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1). Shareholders' funds			
(a) Share capital	2	82,00,000	82,00,000
(b) Reserves and surplus	3	38,17,88,068	27,94,33,925
		38,99,88,068	28,76,33,925
(2). Non-current liabilities			
(a) Long term borrowings	4	4,91,22,373	10,41,82,515
(b) Long term provisions	5	81,38,800	54,96,039
(c) Deferred tax liability	6	17,52,645	35,62,341
		5,90,13,818	11,32,40,895
(3). Current liabilities			
(a) Short term borrowings	7	34,52,89,528	14,77,19,091
(b) Trade Payables	8	29,68,46,761	31,00,27,093
(c) Short-term provisions	9	21,30,483	33,07,942
(d) Others current liabilities	10	30,71,61,703	20,67,81,189
		95,14,28,474	66,78,35,315
TOTAL		1,40,04,30,360	1,06,87,10,135
II. ASSETS			
(1). Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment			
Tangible assets (Net Block)	11	13,01,36,655	13,92,13,335
(b) Long-term loans and advances	12	84,96,573	1,16,11,931
(c) Investments	13	10,99,990	10,99,990
		13,97,33,218	15,19,25,256
(2). Current assets			
(a) Inventories	14	35,62,08,675	29,49,10,355
(b) Trade receivables	15	78,60,53,460	45,54,81,713
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	16	86,78,315	6,95,49,519
(d) Short-term loans and advances	17	10,97,56,692	9,68,43,292
		1,26,06,97,143	91,67,84,879
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes on financial statements	2-33		
TOTAL		1,40,04,30,360	1,06,87,10,135

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our Report of even date.

For LALITH PRASAD AND CO.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 080895

S. Lalith Prasad
Partner
Membership No. 23665
Place : Hyderabad
Date : 24-Sep-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Bondada Engineering Private Limited
CIN: U28910TG2012PTC080018

B. Raghavendra Rao
Director
DIN : 01883766


B. Satyanarayana
Director
DIN : 02610755

Particulars	For the year ended 31 march 2020
Cash from operating activities	
Net income	139748327
Depreciation	21613700
Amortization	-
Deferred tax and others	19559963
Changes in working capital	
Changes in trade receivable	(330571746)
Changes in inventories	(61298320)
Changes in trade payables	(13180332)
Changes in liabilities & provisions	59999175
Tax payable and others	(10270639)
Total operating cash flow	(174399872)
Cash from investing activities	
Capital expenditures	(15287392)
Others	6672094
Total investing cash flow	(8615298)
Cash from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-
Proceeds from borrowings	142510294
Interest paid	(20366329)

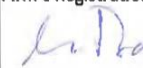

Total financing cash flows	122143965
Changes in cash	(60871205)
Beginning cash	69549519
Ending cash	8678314
Free cash flow analysis	
Total operating cash flow	(174399872)
Total capital expenditure	(15287392)
Free cash flow to the firm	(189687264.0)
Total operating cash flow	(174399872)
Total investing cash flow	(8615298)
Total financing cash flow	122143965
Dividend	-
Free cash flow to the equity	(60871205)

2020-2021

BONDADA ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED		
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2021		
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
I. Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Net profit before taxation:	11,79,71,559	13,97,48,327
Adjustments for operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,96,15,660	2,16,13,700
Profit/Loss on sale of fixed Assets and Assets written off		(3,08,241)
Interest Income	(2,87,362)	(4,98,125)
Interest Expense	3,62,30,411	2,03,66,329
Operating profit before working capital changes	17,35,30,268	18,09,21,990
Adjustments for :		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(1,79,80,136)	(33,05,71,746)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(17,47,15,989)	(6,12,98,320)
Decrease/(increase) in loans and advances	(9,04,46,920)	(1,29,13,400)
(Decrease)/increase in trade Payables	4,17,84,616	(1,31,80,332)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	81,92,052	26,42,761
(Decrease)/Increase in liabilities & provisions	3,39,86,908	5,99,99,175
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(2,56,49,201)	(17,43,99,872)
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
Security deposits (Rent ,Security and Electricity)	(2,74,47,283)	31,15,358
Purchase of fixed assets	(69,51,613)	(1,52,87,392)
Proceeds on sale of fixed Assets	7,14,59,064	30,58,611
Investments	-	-
Interest received on Deposits	2,87,362	4,98,125
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	3,73,47,530	(86,15,298)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipt/payment borrowings		
Proceeds from Borrowings	6,32,85,491	14,25,10,294
Interest paid	(3,62,30,411)	(2,03,66,329)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	2,70,55,080	12,21,43,965
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	3,87,53,409	(6,08,71,205)
Cash and Bank balances at the beginning of the year	86,78,314	6,95,49,519
Cash and Bank balances at the end of the year	4,74,31,723	86,78,314
This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our Report of even date.		
As per our report attached For LALITH PRASAD AND CO., Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 080895	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Bondada Engineering Private Limited CIN: U28910TG2012PTC080018	
Sd/- S. Lalith Prasad Partner Membership No. 23665	Sd/- B. Raghavendra Rao Director DIN - 01883766	Sd/- B. Satyanarayana Director DIN - 02610755
Place : Hyderabad Date : 04-Nov-2021		

Particulars	For the year ended 31 march 2021
Cash from operating activities	
Net income	117971559
Depreciation	19615660
Amortization	-
Deferred tax and others	35943049
Changes in working capital	
Changes in trade receivable	(17980136)
Changes in inventories	(174715989)
Changes in trade paybles	41784616
Changes in liabilities & provisions	33986908
Tax payable and others	(82254868)
Total operating cash flow	(25649201)
Cash from investing activities	
Capital expenditures	(6951613)
Others	44299143
Total investing cash flow	37347530
Cash from financing activties	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-
Proceeds from borrowings	63285491
Interest paid	(36230411)
Total financing cash flows	27055080
Changes in cash	38753409
Beginning cash	8678314
Ending cash	47431723
Free cash flow analysis	
Total operating cash flow	(25649201)
Total capital expenditure	(6951613)
Free cash flow to the firm	(32600814)
Total operating cash flow	(25649201)
Total investing cash flow	37347530
Total financing cash flow	27055080
Dividend	-
Free cash flow to the equity	38753409

2021-2022:

BONDADA ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED		
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022		
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022 Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021 Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
I. Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Net profit before taxation:	1,448.03	1,179.72
Adjustments for operating activities:		
Depreciation	66.99	196.16
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed Assets and Assets written off	-2.73	-
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed Assets and Assets written off	2.80	-
Interest Income	-1.49	-2.87
Interest Expense	330.92	362.30
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,844.52	1,735.30
Adjustments for :		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	599.39	-179.80
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	1,479.18	-1,747.16
Decrease/(Increase) in loans and advances	408.82	-904.47
(Decrease)/Increase in trade Payables	-1,056.00	417.85
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	-126.85	81.92
(Decrease)/Increase in liabilities & provisions	-758.75	339.87
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	2,390.31	-256.49
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
Security deposits (Rent ,Security and Electricity)	-443.74	-274.47
Purchase of fixed assets	-156.04	-69.52
Proceeds on sale of fixed Assets	6.73	714.59
Investments	-985.00	-
Interest received on Deposits	1.49	2.87
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	-1,576.57	373.48
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipt/payment borrowings		
Proceeds from Borrowings	-947.86	632.85
Interest paid	-330.92	-362.30
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	-1,278.78	270.55
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-465.04	387.53
Cash and Bank balances at the beginning of the year	474.32	86.78
Cash and Bank balances at the end of the year	9.28	474.32
This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our Report of even date.		
As per our report attached For LALITH PRASAD AND CO., Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 080895		
 S. Lalith Prasad Partner Membership No. 23665 Place : Hyderabad Date : 05-Sep-2022		
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Bondada Engineering Private Limited CIN: U28910TG2012PTC080018  B. Raghavendra Rao B. Satyanarayana Director Director DIN - 01883766 DIN - 02610755		

Particulars	For the year ended 31 march 2022
Cash from operating activities	(in lakhs)
Net income	1448.03
Depreciation	66.99
Amortization	-
Deferred tax and others	328.580
Changes in working capital	
Changes in trade receivable	(599.39)
Changes in inventories	1479.18
Changes in trade paybles	(1056)
Changes in liabilities & provisions	(758.75)
Tax payable and others	(281.970)
Total operating cash flow	2390.31
Cash from investing activities	
Capital expenditures	(156.04)
Others	(1420.520)
Total investing cash flow	(1576.57)
Cash from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-
Proceeds from borrowings	(947.86)
Interest paid	(330.92)
Total financing cash flows	(1278.78)
Changes in cash	(465.04)
Beginning cash	474.32
Ending cash	9.28
Free cash flow analysis	
Total operating cash flow	2390.31
Total capital expenditure	(156.04)
Free cash flow to the firm	2234.2
Total operating cash flow	2390.31
Total investing cash flow	(1576.57)
Total financing cash flow	(1278.78)
Dividend	-
Free cash flow to the equity	(465.04)

2022-2023:

Bondada Engineering Private Limited Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023 (All amounts are rupees in Lakhs except share data and unless otherwise stated)		
Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss :	2,280.01	1,535.41
Adjustments for operating activities:		
Depreciation	182.78	181.45
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	(2.73)
(Profit)/Loss on sale investment	(16.60)	-
Assets written off	15.07	2.80
Debit balances written off	7.10	-
Diminution in investments	6.30	-
Provision for doubtful debts	1.64	-
Interest income	(19.90)	(1.49)
Dividend income	(0.02)	-
Credit balances not required written back	(5.44)	-
Interest expense	481.10	330.92
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,932.04	2,046.36
Adjustments for :		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(4,868.56)	533.73
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(1,509.58)	1,187.68
Decrease/(increase) in short term loans and advances	(1,004.34)	(1,380.77)
Decrease/(increase) in long term loans and advances	(9.43)	(22.30)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(154.69)	613.66
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	1,667.54	(828.76)
(Decrease)/increase in Long term provisions	12.96	(129.59)
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities & short term provisions	98.83	(626.05)
Cash generated from operations	(2,835.23)	1,393.96
Taxes paid	(402.45)	(341.67)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(3,237.68)	1,052.29
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(373.81)	(164.43)
Proceeds on sale of fixed assets	-	3.89
Purchase of additional stake in Feepad Pvt Ltd	(85.00)	(65.00)
Purchase of equity in K P Energy Ltd	(24.76)	-
Proceeds on sales of investments	325.00	-
Margin money (held)/withdrawn with banks	(1,064.04)	33.49
Dividend received	0.02	-
Interest received on deposits	19.90	1.49
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	(1,202.69)	(190.56)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipt/payment borrowings		
Net of proceeds / (Repayment) from borrowings	4,619.44	(864.12)
Proceeds on issue of shares	334.98	-
Dividend paid	(16.40)	-
Interest paid	(481.10)	(330.92)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	4,456.92	(1,195.04)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	16.54	(333.31)
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year	109.08	442.39
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year (Refer note 17A)	125.63	109.08
<p>As per our report of even date attached</p> <p>For Sreedar Mohan & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 0127225</p> <p>Sd/- Sreedar Reddy Gudapureddy Partner Membership No: 213341</p> <p>Place : Hyderabad Date : 15-May-2023</p> <p>For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Bondada Engineering Private Limited CIN: U28910TG2012PTC080018</p> <p>Sd/- Raghvendra Rao Bondada Chairman and Managing Director DIN : 01883766</p> <p>Sd/- Satyanaraya Baratam Whole-time Director and Chief Financial Officer DIN : 02610755</p> <p>Sd/- Sonia Bidlan Company Secretary Membership No: A37766</p>		

Particulars	For the year ended 31 march 2023
Cash from operating activities	
Net income	2280.01
Depreciation	182.78
Amortization	-
Deferred tax and others	469.88
Changes in working capital	
Changes in trade receivable	(4868.56)
Changes in inventories	(1509.58)
Changes in trade paybles	(1004.34)
Changes in liabilities & provisions	98.83
Tax payable and others	(1557.910)
Total operating cash flow	(3237.68)
Cash from investing activities	
Capital expenditures Others	(373.81)
Total investing cash flow	(828.880)
Cash from financing activties	(1202.69)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	
Proceeds from borrowings	334.98
Interest paid	4619.44
Divinded paid	(481.10)
Total financing cash flows	(16.40)
Changes in cash	4456.92
Beginning cash	16.54
Ending cash	109.08
Free cash flow analysis	125.63
Total operating cash flow	
Total capital expenditure	(3237.68)
Free cash flow to the firm	(373.81)
Total operating cash flow	(2863.870)
Total investing cash flow	(3237.68)
Total financing cash flow	(1202.69)
Divend	4456.92
Free cash flow to the equity	(16.40)
	0.150

4. FINDINGS

- In 2018-2019 company invested more in capital expenditure than their income and also take loans.
- In 2019-2020 because of last year, they invest more than their income in this year their expenditure than the income and again they invest in capital expenditure without any much income. And for controlling their expenditure they again take loans.
- In2020-2021 their expenditure again increases because of their management of cash flow in the last year. But in this year, they sold their earlier fixed assets.
- In 2021-2022 in this year, they are managing their cash flow very well because their income is more than their expenditure and also invest in capital expenditure but less than operating activities this is very good sign and also they repay their borrowings also.
- In 2022-2023 their expenditure is higher than their income and also investing in capital assets and also taking borrowings because they issues IPO.

5. SUGGESTIONS

- They have to manage their expenditure over the income.
- Investing in capital expenditure is less than the cash from operating activities.
- Controlling the borrowings to meet their expenditure.
- Maintain cash from operating activities is positive number and maintain investing activities in negative number and also financing activities also negative number.

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