Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
M/s. MUKTA TELE MEDIA LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Mukta Tele Media Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2022, and the Statement of Profit & Loss, Statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act,2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its **Profit** for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS 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 that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS 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 accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the

Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **"Annexure A"**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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:

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to any of its directors during the year hence the provisions of section 197 of the Act is not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

   iii. There was no amount which was required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.

   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 ("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 under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not proposed or declared or paid any Final or Interim Dividend during the year.

For MVK Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 120222W

CA. R. P. Ladha
Partner
M. No.048195
UDIN : 22048195AKAEEU6595

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16th May, 2022

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the member of **Mukta Tele Media Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022)

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and in terms of the information and explanations given to us, we state that: -

i.

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment. The Company has program for physical verification of Fixed Assets at periodic intervals. In our opinion, the period of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No significant discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

b) Based on our scrutiny of the Company's books of accounts and other records and according to the information and explanations received by us from the management, we are of the opinion that the question of commenting on maintenance of proper records of Intangible Assets does not arise since the company had no Intangible Assets as on 31st March, 2022 nor at any time during the financial year ended 31st March 2022.

ii. As per information & explanation provided to us the company has not purchased or sold goods during the year nor is there any opening stock. Hence, the provisions of Clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii. The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties during the year. Hence, the question of reporting whether the terms and conditions are prejudicial to the interest of the Company, whether reasonable steps for recovery of over dues of such loans are taken, does not arise.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, guarantee and security wherever applicable.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of Companies Act, 2013.

vii.

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, 'Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Sales Tax, Customs Duty and Excise Duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix.

a) The Company has not availed any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x.

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

b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi.

a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

c) On the basis of information & Explanation received by us from the Company, no whistle blower complaint was received by the company during the year.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and as per information and explanations provided to us by management all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Accounting Standard (AS) 18, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

xiv. As per information & explanation given to us Company is not mandatorily required to appoint Internal Auditor U/Sec. 138 of Companies Act, 2013 they have not made any of such appointment for the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

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

xvi. As per information & explanation given to us he company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

xvii. The Company has not incurred Cash loss during the financial year covered under by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization 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 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. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company, and is not required to spend any sum for Corporate Social Responsibility Activity.

For MVK Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 120222W

CA. R. P. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 048195
UDIN : 22048195AKAEEU6595

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16th May, 2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

(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 over financial reporting under clause (i) of sub – section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Mukta Tele Media Limited** ("the Company") as at March 31, 2022, 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, 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those standards and the guidance note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting 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.

Limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management of 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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.

For MVK Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 120222W

CA. R. P. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 048195
UDIN : 22048195AKAEEU6595

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16th May, 2022

MUKTA TELE MEDIA LIMITED
CIN : U92100MH002PLC137312

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs. in '000)
I. ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	38
Investment Property	4	-	1,334
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	-
Total Non -current assets		-	1,372
2. Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	2,200	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	284	136
(iii) Loans	8	-	4
(iv) Others	9	2,899	2,732
Current tax asset(net)	10	233	389
Total Current Assets		**5,616**	**3,260**
Total Assets		**5,616**	**4,632**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
Equity Share capital	11	500	500
Other Equity	12	2,197	(12,761)
Total Equity		**2,697**	**(12,261)**
2. Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		-	-
3.Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	344	250
(ii) Trade payables	15		
a) Dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
b) Dues to others		16	16
(iii) Other current liabilities	16	2,558	16,628
Total Current Liabilities		**2,919**	**16,894**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**5,616**	**4,633**

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
As per our report of even date attached.

For MVK Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 120222 W

CA. R. P. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 048195

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Mukta Tele Media Limited.

Chaitanya Chinchlikar
Director
DIN no. 03530105

Rajendra Doshi
Director
DIN no. 07499476

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022

MUKTA TELE MEDIA LIMITED

CIN : U92100MH002PLC137312

Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	For the year ended 31 March 2021 (Rs. in '000)
I. Income			
Other income	17	**17,695**	889
Total income		**17,695**	889
II.Expenses			
Finance costs	18	**32**	409
Depreciation and Amortization	3-4	**111**	122
Other expenses	19	**94**	42
Total expenses		**238**	573
Profit before tax		**17,457**	316
Tax expense			
Current tax		**2,499**	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit after tax for the year		**14,958**	316
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Measurement gain on defined benefit plan		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**14,958**	316
Earnings per share	20		
Basic		**2.99**	**0.06**
Diluted		**2.99**	**0.06**
Nominal value of per share		**100**	**100**

The above profit and loss account should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
As per our report of even date attached.

For MVK Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 120222 W

CA. R. P. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 048195

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Mukta Tele Media Limited.

Chaitanya Chinchlikar
Director
DIN no. 03530105

Rajendra Doshi
Director
DIN no. 07499476

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022

MUKTA TELE MEDIA LIMITED
CIN : U92100MH002PLC137312

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Current Year 2021-2022 (Rs. in '000)	Previous Year 2020-2021 (Rs. in '000)
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	**17,457**	316
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile Profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation	**111**	122
Profit on sale of assets	**(17,539)**	
Operating profit before working capital changes	**29**	438
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	**(2,200)**	-
(Increase) /Decrease in other financials assets	**(168)**	(560)
(Increase) /Decrease in other current assets	**4**	(52)
Increase/(Decrease) in other trade payable	**0**	(0)
Increase in other current liabilities	**(14,070)**	3,629
Increase in other current provision	-	-
Cash generated from operations	**(16,405)**	3,456
Taxes paid (net)	**(2,343)**	-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**(18,747)**	3,456
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	**18,800**	
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**18,800**	-
Cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Short Term Borrowings	**95**	(3,402)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**95**	(3,402)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**147**	53
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**136**	83
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note (b) below)	**284**	136

Notes: (0)

(a) The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard - 7 prescribed in the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, which continue to apply under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents at year-end comprises:		
Cash on hand	5	5
Balances with scheduled banks in		
- in current accounts	279	131
	284	**136**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For MVK Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 120222 W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Mukta Tele Media Limited.

CA. R. P. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 048195

Chaitanya Chinchlikar
Director
DIN no. 03530105

Rajendra Doshi
Director
DIN no. 07499476

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022

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MUKTA TELE MEDIA LIMITED
CIN : U92100MH002PLC137312

Statement of Changes in Equity

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity	
		Reserves & Surplus	
		Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income
Balance as at 31st March 2021	500	(12,761)	-
Profit for the year	-	14,958	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	500	2,197	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.
For MVK Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 120222W

CA. R. P. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 048195

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Mukta Tele Media Limited.

Chaitanya Chinchlikar
Director
DIN no. 03530105

Rajendra Doshi
Director
DIN no. 07499476

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022

MUKTA TELE MEDIA LIMITED

Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

1 General information

Mukta Tele Media Limited (" the Company ") is a closely held Company having its registered office at 3rd Floor, Mukta House, Filmcity Complex, Goregaon (E) Mumbai - 400065.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities and defined benefit plan assets which have been measured at fair value.

2.2 **Current versus non-current classification**

The assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet are classified as current or non-current. Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are assets that are intended to be realised during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within 12 months of the balance sheet date; current liabilities are expected to be settled during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within 12 months of balance sheet date. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.3 **Segment Reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

2.4 **Foreign Currency Transactions**

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

2.5 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, revenue can be reliably measured and recoverability is reasonably certain. The amount recognised as income is exclusive of taxes and net of trade discounts. Unbilled revenue represents costs incurred and revenues recognised on contracts to be billed in subsequent periods as per the terms of the contract.

Rent Income

Income from rental is recognized on accrual basis over the period of relevant agreement/ arrangement.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.6 **Employee benefits**

There are no confirmed employees in the employment of the Company, hence there are no benefit plans defined or cost to be accounted in account during the year.

2.7 **Taxation**

Income-tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current tax

Provision for current tax is recognised in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and is made based on the tax liability after taking credit for tax allowances and exemptions.

Minimum Alternative Tax Credit entitlement

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit is recognised only to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax in excess of MAT during the specified period.

MAT credit entitlement is reviewed as at each Balance sheet date and written down to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability or asset is recognised for timing differences between the profits or losses offered for income taxes and profits/losses as per the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the corresponding deferred tax credit or charge are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the Balance sheet date.

Deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty of realisation of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each Balance sheet date and written down or written up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain to be realised.

2.8 **Property, plant and equipment (PPE)**

Items of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes (other than those recoverable from tax authorities) and other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition/ construction and installation of the fixed assets for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of PPE which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Cost incurred on fixed assets not ready for their intended use is disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Capital work-in-progress includes estimates of work completed, as certified by the management.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

The Company applies depreciation rates as per the useful lives of the assets as specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, except for the following class of assets where the useful life is higher than the useful life prescribed in Schedule II based on management estimates which is supported by assessment carried out by technical experts.The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Asset class	Useful life
Plant and equipment	10-14 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Leasehold improvements/ premises are depreciated at the lower of the estimated useful lives of the assets and the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

2.9 Investment properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Investment properties are depreciated using the written down value method over their estimated useful lives. Investment properties generally have a useful life of 30 years. The useful life has been determined based on technical evaluation performed by techinical experts.

2.10 Intangible assets

Film rights comprising negative rights and distribution rights

Negative film rights are generally exploited through media such as theatrical exhibition, television/ satellite, cable, etc. Negative film rights in respect of films produced are recorded at cost, which is determined on specific identification basis. Acquired negative rights are recorded at the purchase price paid to acquire the rights plus any additional cost incurred which is determined on specific identification basis. Cost incurred on films-in-progress is reported as Intangible assets under development.

Distribution rights in films are for a contractually specified mode of exploitation, period and territory and are stated at cost. Cost of distribution comprises original purchase price/ minimum guarantee, which is ascertained on specific identification basis. In case multiple films/ rights are acquired for a consolidated amount, cost is allocated to each film/ right based on the agreement or where it is not specified in the agreement, based on management's best estimates. In respect of unreleased films, payments towards distribution rights are classified under capital advances as the amounts are refundable in the event of non-release of the film.

Costs are amortised in the proportion that gross revenue realised bears to management's estimate of total gross revenue expected to be received. If estimates of the total revenue and other events or changes in circumstances indicate that the realisable value of a right is less than its unamortised cost, a loss is recognised for the excess of unamortised cost over the film rights' realisable value.

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

2.11 Impairment of Non Financial Asset

In accordance with Ind AS 36 – 'Impairment of Assets', where there is an indication of impairment of the Company's assets, the carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each Balance sheet date to determine whether there is any impairment. The recoverable amount of the assets (or where applicable, that of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs) is estimated as the higher of its net selling price and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or the cash generating unit to which it belongs exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss or against revaluation surplus, where applicable.

If at the Balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is re-assessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of the depreciated historical cost.

Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

Financial Asset

The group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

b) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets that are carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial asset depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial assets as below

• amortised cost
• fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
• fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Trade receivables

The company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers operate in largely independent markets and their credit worthiness is monitored at periodical intervals. The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days for which the receivables are due and is rated as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Ageing	Expected Credit loss(%)
0 - 1 years	0%
1 - 2 years	25%
2 - 3 years	40%
More than 3 years	100%

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost:

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

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Offsetting :
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liablity simultanesously.

Measurement of fair values

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
● In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
● In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

Management uses its judgement in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments not quoted in an active market. Valuation techniques commonly used by market participants are applied. Other financial instruments are valued using a discounted cash flow method based on assumptions supported, where possible, by observable market prices or rates.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes on 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 include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts.

2.13 **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of funds will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losess.

If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects 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.

2.14 **Contingent Liabilities**

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

2.15 **Earnings per share ('EPS')**

The basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting year. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which may be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential shares, unless the results would be anti-dilutive.

2.16 **Critical estimates and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, may not equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

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Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

3 - Property, plant and equipment

A. Reconciliation of Carrying Costs

Particulars	Air Conditioners (Rs. in '000)	Furniture Fixtures (Rs. in '000)	Computers (Rs. in '000)	Total (Rs. in '000)
Cost or deemed cost (Gross Carrying Amount)				
As at 1 April 2020	29	11	713	**753**
Additions	-			-
Disposals	-			-
Other adjustment				
As at 31 March 2021	**29**	**11**	**713**	**753**
As at 1 April 2021	29	11	713	**753**
Additions	-			-
Disposals	29	11	713	**753**
Other adjustment				
As at 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation				
As at 1 April 2020	28	10	677	**715**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**28**	**10**	**677**	**715**
As at 1 April 2021	28	10	677	715
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Deduction	28	10	677	715
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carrying amounts (Net)				
At 1st April 2020	1	1	36	38
At 31st March 2021	1	1	36	38
At 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-

4 - Investment Property

Particulars	Ownership Premises (Rs. in '000)	Total (Rs. in '000)
As at 1 April 2020	4,260	4,260
Additions		
Disposals		
Other adjustment		
As at 31 March 2021	**4,260**	**4,260**
As at 1 April 2021	4,260	4,260
Additions	-	-
Disposals	4,260	4,260
Other adjustment		
As at 31 March 2022	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2020	2,804	2,804
Charge for the year	122	122
Deduction	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**2,926**	**2,926**
As at 1 April 2021	2,926	2,926
Charge for the year	111	111
Deduction	3,037	3,037
Other adjustment	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**(0)**	**(0)**
Carrying amounts (Net)		
At 1st April 2020	1,456	1,456
At 31st March 2021	1,334	1,334
At 31 March 2022	**0**	**0**

The future minimum lease receipt under operating lease in aggregate as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs. in '000)
Amount due with in one year	-	300
Amount due after one year but not later than one five year	-	300
Amount due later than five year	-	-

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Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

5 Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Non current investments		
Unquoted equity shares		
Investment in equity instruments-others (un-quoted)		
Bait-Ush-Sharaf Housing Society Ltd Nil (2021 : 5) of Rs.50/- each	-	-
Total	-	-

Disclosure requirement under para 41
(a) a description of the non-current asset : Flat No. 1, Bait-Ush-Sharaf Housing Society Ltd.
(b) The said Flat in the building along with the share was sold during the Financial year 2021-22.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Cash on hand	5	5
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	279	131
Total	**284**	**136**

8 Loans
(Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Deposit with Reliance Energy Limited	-	4
Total	-	**4**

9 Other financial assets
(Unsecured and considered good)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Corporate guarantee commission Receivable	2,893	2,732
National Securities Depository Limited	6	-
Total	**2,899**	**2,732**

10 Current Tax Asset (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Advance Tax	233	389
		-
Total	**233**	**389**

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Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

6 Trade Receivables

Particulars		As at 31st March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31st March 2021 (Rs. in '000)
Trade receivables - Billed		2,200	-
Trade receivables - Unbilled		-	-
Receivables from related parties		-	-
Less: Loss allowance		-	-
Total trade receivables		**2,200**	**-**
Current portion		2,200	-
Non-current portion		-	-
Total		**2,200**	**-**
Break-up of security details			
Secured, considered good		-	-
Unsecured, considered good		2,200	-
		2,200	**-**
Loss Allowance		-	-
Total trade receivables		**2,200**	**-**

As on 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered good	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	2,200
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Which have significant credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade Receivables-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-Which have significant credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross trade receivables	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	2,200
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	2,200

As on 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Which have significant credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade Receivables-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-Which have significant credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

11 Equity share capital

Particulars		As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
		Number	Amount (Rs. in '000)	Number	Amount (Rs. in '000)
Authorised share capital					
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each		50,000	5,000	50,000	5,000
		50,000	**5,000**	**50,000**	**5,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid- up					
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each		5,000	500	5,000	500
Total		**5,000**	**500**	**5,000**	**500**

a) Reconciliation of paid- up share capital (Equity Shares)

Particulars		As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
		Number	Amount (Rs. in '000)	Number	Amount (Rs. in '000)
Balance at the beginning of the year		5,000	500	5,000	500
Add: Issued during the year		-	-	-	-
Add: Acquisition of a subsidiary		-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		**5,000**	**500**	**5,000**	**500**

b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares in the Company**

Particulars		As at 31 March 2022 (Rs.)		As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.)	
		No of Shares	% of holding	No of Shares	% of holding
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each					
M/s Mukta Arts Limited (Holding Company)		4,996	99.92%	4,996	99.92%

d) The Company has neither issued any shares for consideration other than cash or as bonus shares nor any shares issued had been bought back by the Company during the last five years.

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Name of the Promoters	No. of Shares as on March 31, 2022	% of Total Shares on March 31, 2022	No. of Shares as on March 31, 2021	% of Total Shares on March 31, 2021	% Change during the year
Mukta Arts Ltd	**3,996**	**80%**	3,996	80%	Nil
Mukta Arts Ltd - Vijay Kundanmal Choraria	**500**	**10%**	500	10%	Nil
Mukta Arts Ltd - Meghna Rahul Puri Ghai	**500**	**10%**	500	10%	Nil
Rahul Puri	**1**	**0%**	1	0%	Nil
Parvez A. Farooqui	**1**	**0%**	1	0%	Nil
Mukta Ghai	**1**	**0%**	1	0%	Nil
Subhash Ghai	**1**	**0%**	1	0%	Nil
Total	**5,000**		5,000		

Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

12 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(12,761)	(13,077)
Add: Net profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	14,958	316
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,197**	**(12,761)**

13 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Written Down Value of Property, Plant and Equipments		
As per Companies Act, 2013 (Books of Accounts)	-	1,372
As per Income Tax Act, 1961 (Tax)	-	647,257
Timing Difference of Tax Rate at 26%	-	(167,930)
Total	**-**	**(167,930)**

14 Short-term borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Repayable on demand		
Unsecured		
Inter corporate deposits:		
From Holding Company	344	250
Total	**344**	**250**

- Refer Note No.21

15 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Dues to others	16	16
Total	**16**	**16**

16 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rs.in '000)
Audit Fees Payable	12	12
Outstanding Liabilities	2	2
Society Charges Payable	42	28
Others		
- Advance received against Property	-	16,556
Statutory dues payable		
TDS payable	3	31
Provision for Current Tax	2,499	-
Total	**2,558**	**16,628**

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Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

15 Trade payables
Current

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 (Rs. in '000)	As at 31st March 2021 (Rs. in '000)
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of others - Billed	16	16
Total Outstanding dues of others - Unbilled	-	-
Payable to Related Parties [Refer Note 21]	-	-
Total trade payables	**16**	**16**

Trade payables due for payment

March 31, 2022	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME vendors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vendors	-	2	14	-	-	16
Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**2**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**16**

March 31, 2021	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME vendors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vendors	-	2	14.00	-	-	16
Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**2**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**16**

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Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

17 Other income

Particulars	Current year 2021-2022 (Rs. in '000)	Previous year 2020-2021 (Rs. in '000)
Rent Income	-	300
Interest on income tax refund	9	-
Corporate Guarantee Commission	147	589
Profit on Sale of Asset	17,539	-
Total	**17,695**	**889**

18 Finance costs

Particulars	Current year 2021-2022 (Rs. in '000)	Previous year 2020-2021 (Rs. in '000)
Interest cost on:		
Inter corporate deposits	32	409
Total	**32**	**409**

19 Other expenses

Particulars	Current year 2021-2022 (Rs. in '000)	Previous year 2020-2021 (Rs. in '000)
Filing Fees	8	9
Bank Charges	5	1
Payment to auditor	12	12
Professional fees	-	1
Insurance	-	2
Water Charges	-	3
Rates & Taxes	14	14
Miscellaneous Expenses	55	-
Total	**94**	**42**

Particulars	Current year 2021-2022 (Rs. in '000)	Previous year 2020-2021 (Rs. in '000)
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	12	12
Total	**12**	**12**

MUKTA TELE MEDIA LIMITED
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Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

20 Earning per equity share:

Particulars	Current year 2021-2022 (Rs. in '000)	Previous year 2020-2021 (Rs. in '000)
a) Net profit/(loss) after tax (Rs.)	14,958	316
b) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS	5,000	5,000
c) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for dilutive EPS	5,000	5,000
d) Basic EPS (Rs.)	3	0
e) Dilutive EPS (Rs.)	3	0
f) Nominal value per share (Rs.)	100	100

21 Related Party Disclosure

a) List of related parties where control exists and related parties with

Chaitanya Chinchlikar	Director
Rajendra Doshi	Director
Sanjeev Bindra	Director
Mukta Arts Limited.	Holding Company
Mukta A2 Cinemas Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary Company

b) Transactions during the year with related parties :

Particulars	Current Year 2021-2022 (Rs. in '000)	Previous year 2020-2021 (Rs. in '000)
Mukta Arts Limited - Holding Company		
Rental Income	-	300
Interest Expenses	32	409
Short Term Borrowings Taken	95	378
Short Term Borrowings (Repaid)	-	(3,878)
Mukta A2 Cinemas Ltd		
Corporate Guarantee Commission	147	589
c) Balances as at 31st March, 2021		
Amount payable		
Mukta Arts Limited	344	250
Contingent Liabilities		
Guarantees & Equitable Mortages provided for Loan taken by Mukta Arts Limited from Yes Bank Limited		171,300
Amount receivable		
Mukta A2 Cinemas Ltd	2,893	2,732

The related party relationships have been determined on the basis of the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -24 'Related Party Disclosures' and the same have been relied upon by the auditors.

The relationships as mentioned above pertain to those related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the current year /previous year, except where control exists, in which case the relationships have been mentioned irrespective of transactions with the related party.

22 Others

Company had till 13th January 2022 provided security by way of Guarantee by creating Exclusive Charge of Equitable Mortgage on immovable property of the Company situated at Flat no. 1, Ground Floor in the multistory building in Bait-Ush-Sharaf Co. Op. Housing Society Limited Plot no . 160A, of town planning Scheme no. III, 29th Road Bandra, Mumbai 400 050 , in favour of Yes Bank Limited towards Loan taken by Mukta A2 Cinemas Ltd. (Mukta A2), it's fellow subsidary company. Company is Co-guarantor for loan of Rs 171,300,000- advanced by Yes Bank Limited to Mukta A2 and in the event of default, in future, the Company's liability shall be to the extent of the value of the Property. The charge has been released on 14th January 2022.

23 Fair value measurement

The carrying value/ Fair value of the Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost (in '000)	FVTPL	Amortised cost (in '000)
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	284	-	136
Loans	-	-	-	4
Others	-	2,899	-	2,732
Total financial assets	**-**	**3,183**	**-**	**2,871**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	344	-	250
Trade Payables	-	16	-	16
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**360**	**-**	**266**

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how it manages those risks.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks.

Credit risk management

(a) Trade receivable related credit risk

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.The Company provides for expected credit loss on trade receivables based on expected credit loss method**.** Each outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and if outstanding is above due date the further shipments are controlled and can only be released if there is a proper justification.

(b) Others Financial Asset

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by Company in accordance with the Company policy. The other financial assets are from various forum of Government authorities and are released by Government authorities on completion of relevant terms and conditions for the release of outstanding.

(B) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows on daily, monthly and yearly basis. The Company ensures that there is a free credit limit available at the start of the year which is sufficient for repayments getting due in the ensuing year.

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of two types of risks – interest rate risk & currency risk. Financial instrument affected by market risks includes loans and borrowings, deposits and other financials assets.

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.The Company's Capital Management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserves to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximize shareholders' value.

24 Disclosure of Ratios

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	% of Variance	Reason for variance for more than 25%
i) Debt Equity ratio - [no. of times] Total debt/ Total equity	0.13	(0.02)	**(727.07)**	Due to profit in current year.
ii) Debt service coverage ratio ('DSCR') - [no. of times] EBITDA / (Interest expenses+ Principal repayments of long term borrowings due within 12 months from the balance sheet date)	46.73	1.29	**3,533.30**	Due to profit in current year.
iii) Current ratio [no. of times] (Total current assets - Derivatives financial assets) / (Total current liabilities - Short term borrowings)	2.18	0.20	**1,013.59**	Due to decrease in current liabilities.
iv) Trade receivables turnover ratio (times) (Sale of services/ Closing trade receivables)	NA	NA		
v) Net profit/(loss) margin [%] Profit/(Loss) after tax / Revenue from operations	NA	NA		
vi) Return on Equity Ratio [%] Profit/(Loss) after tax / Total equity	5.55	(0.03)	**(21,609.04)**	Due to profit in current year.
vii) Net Capital Turnover Ratio [no. of times] (Total revenue from operations / (Total current asset- Derivative financial asset)- (Total current liability- Short term borrowings))	NA	NA		
viii) Return on Capital Employed Ratio [%] {Earnings before Interest & Taxes (EBIT)}/ Total Capital Employed)	34.98	1.45	**2,312.29**	Due to profit in current year.
ix) Return on Investment [%] (Current market value of Investment - Cost of investment)/Cost of investment	NA	NA		
x) Trade payables turnover - [no. of times] Total expenses less depreciation / Closing Trade payables	7.92	28.23	**(71.95)**	Due to decrease in financial cost in current year.

25 Wilful Defaulter

As certified by Management, the Company does not have any kind of borrowings from any bank or financial Institution or other lenders; and is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lenders.

26 Registration of Charges or Satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company has duly registered Satisfaction of charge with ROC during the year.

27 Registration with Struck off Companies

The Company has not entered into any transaction and does not have any Outstanding Balance in Nature of Recievable, Payable, Investment of Share held by Company which is been struck off U/Sec. 248 of Companies Act, 2013 by Ministry of Coprporate Affairs (MCA).

28 **Compliance with number of layers of Companies**

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act,2013.

29 **Events after the end of the reporting year**

No subsequent event has been observed which may required an adjustment to the statement of financial position.

30 In the opinion of the Director, current assets, loans, advances and deposits are approximately of the value stated, if realised in the ordinary course of business and are subject to confirmation.

31 Previous year's figures have been re-grouped, re-arranged or re-cast, wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year's presentation

As per our report of even date attached.
For MVK Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 120222 W

CA. R. P. Ladha
Partner
Membership No. 048195

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Mukta Tele Media Limited.

Chaitanya Chinchlikar
Director
DIN no. 03530105

Rajendra Doshi
Director
DIN no. 07499476

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16 May 2022