

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Prestige Amusements Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the Order under section 143(11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor

considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Ind AS and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017 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 A". 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 Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company do not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;

- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
 - iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the financial statements as regards its holding and dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated November 8, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on audit procedures performed and the representations provided to us by the Management, we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Sd/-
Sathya P. Koushik
Partner
(Membership No. 206920)

Bengaluru, May 29, 2017
SPK/SMG/SV/2017

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(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 Prestige Amusements Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system 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 of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, 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 **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Sd/-

Sathya P. Koushik
Partner
(Membership No. 206920)

Bengaluru, May 29, 2017
SPK/SMG/SV/2017

"ANNEXURE B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

- (i) In respect of its fixed assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) Some of the fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed/ transfer deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of which:
 - (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated and in the absence of such schedule we are unable to comment on the regularity of the repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest.
 - (c) The loans granted are repayable on demand and there are no overdue amounts outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year and did not have any unclaimed deposits.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business/ activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order with regard to cost records is not applicable.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) Except for significant delays in remittance of Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance and Income-tax, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Customs Duty, Value Added Tax, Sales Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. The Company did not have any dues on account of Excise Duty.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) There are no dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Value Added Tax and Cess which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2017 on account of disputes.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from the financial institutions, banks and government and has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration and hence reporting under clause (xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiaries or associate company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

Sd/-

Sathya P. Koushik
Partner
(Membership No. 206920)

Bengaluru, May 29, 2017
SPK/SMG/SV/2017

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

'The Falcon House' # 1, Main Guard Cross Road Bengaluru - 560 001

CIN: U85110KA1998PTC023922

BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2017

Rs. in Thousand

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
A. ASSETS				
1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	14,995	16,049	16,742
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Loans	6	91,646	11,646	11,646
(c) Deferred tax asset (net)	7	4,781	3,072	2,790
(d) Income tax assets (net)		2,556	9,559	1,982
		1,13,978	40,326	33,160
2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	8	1,450	905	1,024
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	9	81,961	1,30,853	1,13,250
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	14,806	5,800	12,182
(iii) Loans	11	9,759	8,268	12,442
(iv) Other financial assets	12	2,357	-	1,600
(c) Other current assets	13	2,075	1,982	2,440
		1,12,408	1,47,808	1,42,938
Total		2,26,386	1,88,134	1,76,098
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
3) Equity				
Equity Share Capital	14	2,450	2,450	2,450
Other Equity	15	1,47,798	1,12,698	94,571
		1,50,248	1,15,148	97,021
4) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Other financial liabilities	16	-	-	83
(b) Provisions	17	1,475	2,235	1,352
		1,475	2,235	1,435
5) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	18	37,331	28,975	21,972
(b) Other current liabilities	19	36,468	40,751	54,878
(c) Provisions	20	864	1,025	789
		74,663	70,751	77,639
Total		2,26,386	1,88,134	1,76,098

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attachedfor **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants**Sd/-**
Sathya P. Koushik
PartnerPlace: Bengaluru
Date: May 29, 2017**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors****Sd/-**
Uzma Irfan
Director
DIN: 1216604Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 29, 2017**Sd/-**
Rezwan Razack
Director
DIN: 00209060

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

'The Falcon House' # 1, Main Guard Cross Road Bengaluru - 560 001
CIN: U85110KA1998PTC023922

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2017

Rs. in Thousand

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2016
Revenue from Operations	21	3,31,704	2,73,816
Other Income	22	4,297	161
Total Income - (I)		3,36,001	2,73,977
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expense	23	40,084	43,347
Finance costs	24	1,745	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	5	1,113	1,237
Other Expenses	25	2,37,229	2,01,678
Total Expenses - (II)		2,80,171	2,46,262
Profit before tax (III = I-II)		55,830	27,715
Tax expense :			
Current tax	26	22,068	9,616
Prior years	26	414	239
Deferred tax		(1,710)	(283)
Total Tax expense (IV)		20,772	9,572
Profit for the year (V = III-IV)		35,058	18,143
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be recycled to profit and loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset) (net of tax)		42	(16)
Total other comprehensive income (VI)		42	(16)
Total Comprehensive Income (V+VI)		35,100	18,127
Earnings per share (equity shares, par value Rs 10 each)			
Basic and diluted EPS (in Rs.)	27	143.08	73.98

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

for **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sathya P. Koushik
Partner

Sd/-

Uzma Irfan
Director
DIN: 1216604

Sd/-

Rezwan Razack
Director
DIN: 00209060

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 29, 2017

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 29, 2017

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED 'The Falcon House' # 1, Main Guard Cross Road Bengaluru - 560 001 CIN: U85110KA1998PTC023922 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW for the year ended March 31, 2017		
	Rs. in Thousand	
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2016
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before taxation	55,830	27,715
Add: Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,113	1,237
Bad debts /Advances written off	6,467	-
Less: Income/Credits considered separately		
Interest income	(4,297)	(161)
Add: Expenses/debits considered separately		
Finance Costs	1,745	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	60,858	28,791
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivable	42,425	(17,603)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(545)	119
(Increase) / decrease in loans and advances	(1,487)	4,174
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(94)	458
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	8,356	7,003
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	-	(83)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(879)	1,102
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(4,284)	(14,127)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	1,04,350	9,834
Direct taxes (paid) / refund	(15,479)	(17,433)
Net Cash from/(used in) Operations - A	88,871	(7,599)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(60)	(544)
(Increase) in inter-corporate deposits	(80,000)	-
Interest income received	1,940	1,761
Net Cash from/(used in) investing activities - B	(78,120)	1,217
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Finance Cost	(1,745)	-
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing activities - C	(1,745)	-
Total Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	9,006	(6,382)
Cash and Cash equivalents opening balance	5,800	12,182
Cash & Cash equivalents closing balance	14,806	5,800
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalent with balance sheet		
Cash and cash equivalent as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 10)	14,806	5,800
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year as per Cash flow statement above	14,806	5,800
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year as above comprises:		
Cash on hand	150	191
Balances with the banks		
-in current accounts	14,656	5,609
	14,806	5,800
See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements		
In terms of our report attached		
for Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
Sd/- Sathya P. Koushik Partner	Sd/- Uzma Irfan Director DIN: 1216604	Sd/- Rezwan Razack Director DIN: 00209060
Place: Bengaluru Date: May 29, 2017	Place: Bengaluru Date: May 29, 2017	

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED					
'The Falcon House' # 1, Main Guard Cross Road Bengaluru - 560 001 CIN: U85110KA1998PTC023922					
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY					
Rs. in Thousand					
Particulars	Equity share capital	Other Equity		Total	Total equity
		Security Premium	Retained Earnings		
As at April 1, 2015 (Refer Note 36)	2,450	5,750	88,821	94,571	97,021
Profit for the year	-	-	18,143	18,143	18,143
Other comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(16)	(16)	(16)
As at March 31, 2016	2,450	5,750	1,06,948	1,12,698	1,15,148
Profit for the year	-	-	35,058	35,058	35,058
Other comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	-	42	42	42
As at March 31, 2017	2,450	5,750	1,42,048	1,47,798	1,50,248
See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements					
In terms of our report attached					
for Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants			For and on behalf of the Board of Directors		
Sd/- Sathya P. Koushik Partner			Sd/- Uzma Irfan Director DIN: 1216604		
Place: Bengaluru Date: May 29, 2017			Sd/- Rezwan Razack Director DIN: 00209060 Place: Bengaluru Date: May 29, 2017		

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

M/s Prestige Amusements Private Limited was incorporated on July 02, 1998. The registered office of the Company is in The Falcon House, No.1, Main Guard Cross Road, Bangalore - 560 001, India.

The Company is engaged in the business of operation and management of shopping malls.

The financial statements have been authorised for issuance by the company's Board of Directors on May 29, 2017.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101- First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from India Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. These are the company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2015. Refer Note 4 for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Thousand, unless otherwise stated. (0 represents amounts less than Rupees 0.5 thousands due to rounding off).

2.3 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities), income and expenses and accompanying disclosures. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions used by management are as below:

- Useful lives of Investments Property, Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.
- Fair value measurements.

2.4 Fair Value measurements

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurements and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.5 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a. Recognition of Revenue from facilities, rental, maintenance income and allied services :

Facility and hire charges and other related services are recognised on accrual basis as per the terms and conditions of relevant agreements.

b. Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments, is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.6 Employee Benefits

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

a. Short-term obligations

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under :

- (a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

b. Long-term employee benefit obligations

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefit are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

c. Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

i. Defined Contribution Plan:

The Company's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

ii. Defined Benefit Plan:

The liability or assets recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in the employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and loss arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in Other Comprehensive Income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss as past service cost.

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.7 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a. Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

c. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the entity will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset under Deferred tax asset / liability in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the entity.

2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Cost of the asset includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and installation, including interest on borrowing for the project/property, plant and equipment's up to the date the asset is put to use. Any cost incurred relating to settlement of claims regarding titles to the properties is accounted for and capitalised as incurred.

Depreciation method, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment's is provided using written-down value method over the useful lives of assets estimated by the Management. The Management estimated the useful lives of the fixed assets as follows:

Particulars	Useful lives estimated by the management
Building *	58 Years
Plant and machinery *	20 Years
Office Equipment*	20 Years
Furniture and fixtures *	15 Years
Vehicles*	10 Years
Computers and Accessories*	6 Years

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

* For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, the Management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the Management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.09 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

2.10 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of the each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Inventories

Inventory comprises of stock of fuel and other consumables and is carried at lower cost and net realizable value.

Cost includes all expenses incurred in bringing the goods to the point of sale and is determined on First in first out (basis). Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business to make the sale.

2.12 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed.

2.13 Financial Instruments

2.13.a Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

2.13.b Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequent fair valued through Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measure at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss. For trade and other payables maturing within on year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

b. Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributed to the issuance of new ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.13.c Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.13.d Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through Statement of Profit and Loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.14 Operating cycle and basis of classification of assets and liabilities

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Expected to receive on call;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or Cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle A liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.16 Earning per Share

Basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share has been computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

2.17 Statement of cash flows

Statement of Cash flows is prepared under Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash flows' specified under Section 133 of the Act. Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax and is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature.

2.18 Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of accrual by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

3. Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash flows' and Ind AS 102, 'Share-based payment.' These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by international Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows' and IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment,' respectively. The amendments are applicable to the firm from April 1, 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 102:

The amendment to Ind AS 102 provides specific guidance to measurement of cash-settled awards, modification of cash-settled awards and awards that include a net settlement feature in respect of withholding taxes.

Ind AS 102 share based payment is not applicable to the Company, hence the amendment has no impact on the company.

4. First-time adoption - mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions

These are the company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 1, 2015 (the company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or India GAAP).

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exemptions applied in the transition for previous GAAP to Ind AS.

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Ind AS optional exemptions

4.1 Deemed Cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment's covered by Ind AS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

The Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets on the transition date at their previous GAAP carrying value.

Ind AS Mandatory exemptions

4.2 Estimates

As entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at April 1, 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP.

- a. Investment in equity instruments carried at FVPL;
- b. Investment in debt instruments carried at FVPL; and
- c. Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss method.

4.3 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initial accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery	Total
Deemed Cost							
Balance as at April 1, 2015	3,624	8,833	364	105	39	3,777	16,742
Additions	-	-	311	33	-	200	544
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	3,624	3,624	3,624	3,624	3,624	3,624	17,286
Additions	-	-	-	7	-	53	60
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	3,624	3,624	3,624	3,631	3,624	3,677	17,346
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	442	224	22	10	539	1,237
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	-	442	224	22	10	539	1,237
Depreciation charge for the year	-	420	180	22	8	484	1,114
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	862	404	44	18	1,023	2,351
Net carrying amount							
As at April 1, 2015	3,624	8,833	364	105	39	3,777	16,742
As at March 31, 2016	3,624	3,182	3,400	3,602	3,614	3,085	16,049
As at March 31, 2017	3,624	2,762	3,220	3,587	3,606	2,654	14,995

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Loans (Non Current)

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
To related parties - unsecured, considered good	35			
Carried at amortised cost				
Inter corporate deposits		80,000	-	-
				-
To others-unsecured, considered good				-
Carried at amortised cost				
Security deposits		11,646	11,646	11,646
		91,646	11,646	11,646
Due from related parties:				
Directors	35	-	-	-
Firms in which directors are partners	35	-	-	-
Companies in which directors of the Company are directors or members	35	80,000	-	-

7. Deferred tax asset (net)

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Deferred tax relates to the following				
Deferred tax Asset				
Impact of difference in carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment as per tax accounts and books		860	914	994
Provision for employee benefits expense		510	1,058	696
Provision created for doubtful debts		3,411	1,100	1,100
		4,781	3,072	2,790
Deferred tax liabilities		-	-	-
Deferred tax asset (net)		4,781	3,072	2,790

8. Inventories (at lower of cost And net realisable value)

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Stock of raw materials :				
- Components and Consumables		1,450	905	1,024
		1,450	905	1,024

9 Trade Receivables (Unsecured)

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Carried at amortised cost				
Considered good		67,565	1,02,830	65,224
Considered doubtful		9,856	3,389	3,389
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance)		(9,856)	(3,389)	(3,389)
		67,565	1,02,830	65,224
Others				
Considered good		14,396	28,023	48,026
		81,961	1,30,853	1,13,250
Due from related parties:				
Directors	35	-	-	-
Firms in which directors are partners	35	797	171	1,094
Companies in which directors of the Company are directors or members	35	29,211	83,908	72,627

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movement in provision for doubtful receivables is given below:

	Rs. in Thousand	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,389	3,389
Additions during the year, net	6,467	-
Balance at the end of the year	9,856	3,389

10 Cash And Cash Equivalents

	Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Cash on hand	150	191	168
Balances with banks	-	-	-
- in current accounts	14,656	5,609	12,014
	14,806	5,800	12,182

Details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December,

	Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	Specified Bank Notes	Other Denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November, 2016	103	247	350
Add: Permitted receipts	-	117	117
Less: Permitted payments	-	-	-
Less: Amount deposited in Banks	103	-	103
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December, 2016	-	364	364

11 Loans (Current)

	Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
To others - unsecured, considered good			
Carried at amortised cost			
Refundable deposits	6,209	6,209	6,209
Advance paid to staff	837	129	210
Advance gratuity contribution	2,713	1,930	930
Advance paid to others	-	-	5,093
	9,759	8,268	12,442

12 Other Financial Assets (Current)

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
To related parties - unsecured, considered good	35			
Carried at amortised cost				
Interest accrued but not due on deposits		2,357	-	1,600
		2,357	-	1,600
Due from:				
Directors	35	-	-	-
Firms in which directors are partners	35	-	-	-
Companies in which directors of the Company are directors or members	35	2,357	-	1,600

13 Other Current Assets

	Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
To others - unsecured, considered good			
Advance service tax	992	1,197	1,543
Advance to suppliers	487	42	75
Prepaid expenses	596	743	822

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2,075	1,982	2,440
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14 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Authorised capital			
500,000 (March 31, 2016 - 500,000, April 1, 2015 - 500,000) equity shares Rs. 10 each	5,000	5,000	5,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital			
245,020 (March 31, 2016 - 245,020), April 1, 2015 - 245,020) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	2,450	2,450	2,450
	2,450	2,450	2,450

a Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Equity Shares						
At the beginning of the year	2,45,020	2,450	2,45,020	2,450	2,45,020	2,450
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end	2,45,020	2,450	2,45,020	2,450	2,45,020	2,450

- b The Company has only one class of equity shares with voting rights having par value of Rs. 10/- each. The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to such equity shares is in accordance with the terms of issue of equity shares under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company.

c List of persons holding more than 5 percent equity shares in the Company

Name of the share holder	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Equity Shares						
Prestige Estates Projects Limited	1,25,000	50.91%	1,25,000	50.91%	1,25,000	50.91%
Irfan Razack	40,010	16.33%	40,010	16.33%	40,010	16.33%
Rezwan Razack	40,010	16.33%	40,010	16.33%	40,010	16.33%
Noaman Razack	40,000	16.33%	40,000	16.33%	40,000	16.33%
	2,45,020	100%	2,45,020	100%	2,45,020	100%

15 Other Equity

Particulars	Note No.	Rs. in Thousand		
		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Securities premium reserve	15.1	5,750	5,750	5,750
Retained earnings	15.2	1,42,048	1,06,948	88,821
		1,47,798	1,12,698	94,571

15.1 Securities premium reserve

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Opening balance	5,750	5,750	5,750
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-
	5,750	5,750	5,750

15.2 Retained earnings

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Opening balance	1,06,948	88,821	90,131
Add: Net profit for the year	35,058	18,143	21,623
Add: Other comprehensive income arising from Remeasurement of the defined benefit liabilities / (assets) (net of tax)	42	(16)	-
Dividend distributed to equity shareholders (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	(22,933)
	1,42,048	1,06,948	88,821

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Other Financial Liabilities (Non-Current)

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Carried at amortised cost				
Lease deposits		-	-	83
		-	-	83

17 Provisions (Non-Current)

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity	30	1,475	2,235	1,352
		1,475	2,235	1,352

18 Trade Payables

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Carried at amortised cost				
Due to micro and small enterprises	18.1	-	-	-
Due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		37,331	28,975	21,972
		37,331	28,975	21,972

Note: There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding at the balance sheet date, determined to the extent such parties are identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

19 Liabilities

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Deposits towards lease and maintenance		14,830	14,617	21,910
Advance from customers		6,189	12,009	15,703
Statutory remittances		1,648	2,814	7,033
Others		13,801	11,311	10,232
		36,468	40,751	54,878

20 Provisions (Current)

		Rs. in Thousand		
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for employee benefits-compensated absences	30	864	1,025	789
		864	1,025	789

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 Revenue From Operations

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	For Year ended 31 March 2017	For Year ended 31 March 2016
Income from facilities and maintenance	2,82,460	2,58,923
Other operating income	49,244	11,595
Income - parking charges	-	3,298
	3,31,704	2,73,816

22 Other Income

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	For Year ended 31 March 2017	For Year ended 31 March 2016
Interest Income		
On Inter Corporate Deposits	2,593	-
On others	1,704	161
	4,297	161

23 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	Note No.	Rs. in Thousand	
		For Year ended 31 March 2017	For Year ended 31 March 2016
Salaries and wages		32,274	36,753
Contribution to provident and other funds	30	2,395	2,288
Gratuity expense	30	905	866
Staff welfare expenses		4,510	3,440
		40,084	43,347

24 Finance Cost

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	For Year ended 31 March 2017	For Year ended 31 March 2016
Interest others	1,745	-
	1,745	-

25 Other Expense

Particulars	Note No.	Rs. in Thousand	
		For Year ended 31 March 2017	For Year ended 31 March 2016
Electricity/ generator expenses		1,23,808	1,15,845
Repairs and maintenance			
- Building		85	842
- Plant and machinery		7,479	8,593
- Common area maintenance		24,908	19,584
Insurance		434	656
Security and housekeeping		38,266	30,678
Management expenses		984	771
Sub lease rent expenses		-	-
Mall shopping festival		29,901	22,552
Rates and taxes		2,505	376
Auditor's remuneration	25a	575	575
Legal and professional fee		1,361	1,039
Bank charges		16	37
Provision for doubtful debts		6,467	-
Miscellaneous expenses		440	130
		2,37,229	2,01,678

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25a. Auditors' Remuneration

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	For Year ended 31 March 2017	For Year ended 31 March 2016
Payment to Auditors as (net of service tax)		
Statutory Audit	500	500
Tax Audit	75	75
	575	575

(i) The Company avails input credit for service tax and hence no service tax expense is accrued.

26 Tax Expense

a Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	For Year ended 31 March 2017	For Year ended 31 March 2016
Current tax		
In respect of current year	22,068	9,616
In respect of prior years	414	239
	22,482	9,855
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year	(1,710)	(283)
	(1,710)	(283)
	20,772	9,572

b Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

Particulars		Rs. in Thousand	
		For Year ended 31 March 2017	For Year ended 31 March 2016
Profit before tax		55,830	27,715
Applicable tax rate		33.06%	32.45%
Income tax expense calculated at applicable tax rate	A	18,457	8,994
Adjustment on account of :			
Tax effect of permanent non deductible expense		716	343
Others		1,185	-
Shortfall in tax provision for prior years recognised in current year		414	239
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	B	2,315	582
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	A+B	20,772	9,576

27 Earning per share (EPS)

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company and used in calculation of EPS (Rs in Thousand)	35,058	18,143
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Basic (in Numbers)	2,45,020	2,45,020
Diluted (in Numbers)	2,45,020	2,45,020
Nominal value of shares (in Rupees)	10	10
Earning per share (in Rupees)		
Basic	143.08	74.05
Diluted	143.08	74.05

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Contingent liabilities			
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-	-
Capital commitment	-	-	-

29 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company operates within a single business segment which constitutes mall management. In line with the provisions of Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the operations of the Company as a mall management activity, which is considered to be the only reportable segment by the management.

30 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

Defined Contribution Plans : The Company contributes to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme which are defined contribution plans.

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss under defined contribution plan whereby the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits:

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Employers' contribution to Provident	2,199	2,058
Employees' state insurance scheme	196	230
	2,395	2,288

Note: The contributions payable to the above plan by the Company is at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

Defined Benefit Plan : The Company provides gratuity for employees who are in continuous services for a period of 5 years. The amount of gratuity is payable on retirement / termination, computed based on employees last drawn basic salary per month. The Company makes contribution to Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) Gratuity trust to discharge the gratuity liability.

Risk exposure

The defined benefit plan typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and

Investment Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below the discount rate, it will create a plan deficit. The fund's investments are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the fund manager. The details of composition of plan assets managed by the fund manager is not available with the company.
Interest Risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments.
Life expectancy	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	Year ended March 31,2017	Year ended March 31,2016
a. Components of defined benefit cost		
Current Service cost	732	761
Interest expenses / (income) net	173	105
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	905	866
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (Gain) / loss for changes in financial assumptions	250	22
Actuarial (Gain) / loss due to experience adjustments	(333)	13
Remeasurement Of plan asset	41	(19)
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	(42)	16
Total components of defined benefit cost for the year	863	882

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

- b. The amount included in the consolidated balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:**

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	Year ended March 31,2017	Year ended March 31,2016
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	5,271	5,334
Fair value of plan assets	(3,796)	(3,099)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	1,475	2,235

- c. Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.**

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	Year ended March 31,2017	Year ended March 31,2016
Opening defined benefit obligation	5,334	4,210
Current service cost	732	761
Interest cost	413	328
Remeasurement (gains)/ losses:		
Actuarial (Gain) / loss for changes in financial assumptions	(83)	35
Benefits paid	(1,124)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	5,272	5,334

- d. Movements in fair value of plan assets are as follows.**

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	Year ended March 31,2017	Year ended March 31,2016
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	3,099	2,857
Interest income	240	223
Contributions by Employer	1,623	-
Remeasurement gains/ (losses):	(41)	19
Benefits paid	(1,124)	-
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	3,797	3,099

- e. Net asset/(liability) recognised in balance sheet**

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand	
	Year ended March 31,2017	Year ended March 31,2016
Fair value of plan assets	3,797	3,099
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(5,272)	(5,334)
Net asset/(liability) recognised in balance sheet	(1,475)	(2,235)

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

f. Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Discount Rate	7.22%	7.75%	7.80%
Rate of increase in compensation	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Attrition rate	Refer table below		
Retirement age	58 years	58 years	58 years

Attrition rate

Age	Rs. in Thousand		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Upto 30	10%	10%	10%
31-40	5%	5%	5%
41-50	3%	3%	3%
Above 50	2%	2%	2%

g. Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars		Rs. in Thousand	
		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Impact on defined benefit obligation:			
Discount rate	Increased by 100 basis points	(455)	(412)
	Decreased by 100 basis points	539	474
Salary escalation rate	Increased by 100 basis points	568	470
	Decreased by 100 basis points	(488)	(417)
Employee attrition rate	Increased by 250 basis points	(11)	8
	Decreased by 250 basis points	11	(25)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

(iii) Other Employee Benefits - Leave Encashment

The leave obligations cover the group's liability for earned leave and is not funded.

Leave encashment benefit expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year is Rs. 102 thousand (31 March, 2016: Rs. 236 thousand).

Leave encashment benefit outstanding is Rs. 864 thousand (31 March 2016 : Rs. 1,025 thousand, April 1, 2015: Rs 789 thousand).

- 31** There are no foreign currency exposures as at 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016 - Nil, 1 April 2015 - Nil) that have not been hedged by a derivative instruments or otherwise.

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32 Financial instruments

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities approximate to its carrying amounts. The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

Particulars	Rs. in Thousand					
	As at		As at		As at	
	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	Fair Value	Cost/	Fair Value	Cost/ Amortised	Fair Value	Cost/ Amortised
	through profit	Amortised Cost	through profit	Cost	through profit	Cost
	and loss		and loss		and loss	
Financial asset						
Trade receivables	-	81,961	-	1,30,853	-	1,13,250
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14,806	-	5,800	-	12,182
Loans and advances	-	1,01,405	-	19,914	-	24,088
Other financial assets	-	2,357	-	-	-	1,600
	-	2,00,529	-	1,56,567	-	1,51,120
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	37,331	-	28,975	-	21,972
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	83
	-	37,331	-	28,975	-	22,055

33 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance operations of the Company. The Company's principal financial assets include inventory, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits and other deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's board of directors oversees the management of these risks. The Company's board of directors is supported by financial risk committee of Prestige Estates Projects Limited, that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's board of directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I 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 two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity/ real estate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post retirement obligations; provisions.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, 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 deposits, security deposits and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

The Company is not substantially exposed to credit risk as Company collects security deposits from lessee.

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Instrument and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company in accordance with the policy/ guidelines laid down by Prestige Estate Projects Limited. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 March 2017 and 2016 is the carrying amounts.

III Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank deposits and loans. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

	Rs. in Thousand				
	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2017					
Trade Payables	-	37,331	-	-	37,331
	-	37,331	-	-	37,331
As at 31 March 2016					
Trade Payables	-	28,975	-	-	28,975
	-	28,975	-	-	28,975
As at April 1, 2015					
Other financial liabilities	-	-	83	-	83
Trade Payables	-	21,972	-	-	21,972
	-	21,972	83	-	22,055

34 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder value.

The Company through its Board of Directors manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

35 Related party disclosure :

(i) List of related parties and relationships -

a Controlling Enterprise

Prestige Estates Projects Limited

b Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested

Prestige Leisure Resorts Private Limited

The Good Food Co

Vijaya Productions Private Limited

Prestige Fashions Pvt Limited

Prestige Habitat Ventures

Prestige Notting Hill Investments

Prestige Southcity Holdings

Prestige Sunrise Investments

Prestige Retail Venture

Villa Land Developers

C Key Management Personnel

Ms. Uzma Irfan, Director

Mr. Rezwan Razack

Mr. Noaman Razack

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		Rs. in Thousand	
ii) Transactions with Related Parties during the year-		As at	As at
		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Purchase of Goods			
<i>Controlling Enterprise</i>			
Prestige Estates Projects Limited		1,308	-
		1,308	-
Purchase of Goods			
<i>Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested</i>			
Prestige Fashions Private Limited		-	265
Good Food Company		-	6
		-	271
Rendering Services			
<i>Controlling Enterprise</i>			
Prestige Estates Projects Limited (MMD)		12,906	46,729
		12,906	46,729
Rendering Services			
<i>Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested</i>			
Prestige Fashions Private Limited		3,316	2,920
Prestige Leisure Resorts Private Limited		4,520	4,862
Good Food Company		996	680
Vijaya Productions Private Limited		82,975	29,830
Prestige Retail Ventures (MMD)		1,859	-
		93,666	38,292
Sale of Gift Vouchers			
<i>Controlling Enterprise</i>			
Prestige Estates Projects Limited		1,769	-
		1,769	-
Sale of Gift Vouchers			
<i>Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested</i>			
Prestige Leisure Resorts Private Limited		27	289
Prestige Habitat Ventures		325	500
Prestige Notting Hill Investments		725	-
Prestige Southcity Holdings		80	-
Prestige Sunrise Investments		30	590
Prestige Silveroak Projects		-	80
		1,187	1,459
		Rs. in Thousand	
iii) Balance Outstanding		As at	As at
		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Towards Rendering Services			
<i>Controlling Enterprise</i>			
Prestige Estates Projects Limited		18,697	17,543
		18,697	17,543
		As at	
		April 1, 2015	
			35,657
			35,657

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Towards Rendering Services

Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested

Prestige Fashions Private Limited	403	523	317
Prestige Leisure Resorts Private Limited	648	948	1,216
Good Food Company	242	171	144
Vijaya Productions Private Limited	9,464	64,895	35,437
Prestige Habitat Ventures	225	-	85
Prestige Notting Hill Investments	300	-	70
Prestige Southcity Holdings	30	-	115
Prestige Sunrise Investments	-	-	580
Villa Land Developers	-	-	100
	11,312	66,537	38,064

Loans & Advances

Controlling Enterprise

Prestige Estates Projects Limited			
Rent/Lease Deposit	1,398	1,398	1,398
Inter-Corporate Deposit	80,000	-	-
Interest Accrued on ICD	2,357	-	1,600
	83,755	1,398	2,998

- a) Related party relationships are as identified by the company on the basis of information available with them and relied by the
b) No amount is / has been written back during the year in respect of debts due from or to
c) Reimbursement of actual expenses in not considered in the above disclosure.

36 First time Ind AS adoption reconciliation

There are no adjustments relating to total equity, total other comprehensive income and cashflows.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 36

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Uzma Irfan

Director

DIN: 1216604

Sd/-

Rezwan Razack

Director

DIN: 00209060

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 29, 2017