



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

Prestige Amusements Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of Prestige Amusements Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended on that date, and notes to the 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements 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 Financial Statements** section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the **Code of Ethics** issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made

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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 31A of the Statement, which describes that the potential impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the financial results of the Company are dependent on future developments, which remain uncertain.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, 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 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to



modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial results of the company to express an opinion on the financial results.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 and Loss, the Statement of Cash flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 3 of the Companies (Indian accounting standards) Rules, 2015.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 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**'.
- 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, 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; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;



2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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 B' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

for **MSSV & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 001987S


Shiv Shankar T R
Partner

Membership No. 220517

UDIN: 20220517AAAAEG1514

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

“ANNEXURE A” TO 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 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 with respect to financial statements of **Prestige Amusements Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of 31 March, 2020 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 with respect to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India [‘ICAI’]. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with respect to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 with respect to



financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with respect to financial statements 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 with respect to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with respect to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with respect to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with respect to financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

for MSSV & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 001987S


Shiv Shankar T R
Partner



Membership No: 220517

UDIN: 20220517AAAAEG1514

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

“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**

Based upon the information and explanations furnished to us and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- i. In respect of Fixed Assets:
 - a. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. Fixed assets are physically verified every year. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, having regard to the nature of fixed assets, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable and adequate in relation to size of the company and nature of its business. According to information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanation given to us and on basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of all immovable properties of land and building are in the process of being transferred in the name of the Company.
- ii. In respect of its inventories:
 - a. As explained to us, inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noted on physical verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- iii. According to information and explanation 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 (‘the Act’) 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 interests of the Company.
 - b. The repayment of principal and interest are on demand and repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per stipulations.



- c. There are no overdue amounts outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- iv. According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the investments made.
- v. According to information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year. Hence, commenting on paragraph 3(v) of the Order does not arise.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, having regard to the Company's nature of business, maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act has not been prescribed to the Company. Hence, commenting on paragraph 3(vi) of the Order does not arise.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, no undisputed statutory dues including Sales Tax, Service tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. The Company did not have any dues on account of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Duty of Customs and Duty of Excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Sales-tax, Service tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Cess and other undisputed statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except the following:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which amount relates	Remarks
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax (TDS)	95,111/-	Financial Year 2019-20 to Financial Year 2008-09	Interest on late payment u/s 201 and late filing fees u/s 234E



- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Value added tax and Goods and Service tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the following:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax	71,43,490	Financial year 2013 - 2014	Income tax appellate tribunal, Bangalore.

- viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government and has not issued any debentures. Hence, commenting on paragraph 3(viii) of the Order does not arise.
- ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the financial year. Hence, commenting on paragraph 3(ix) of the Order does not arise.
- x. To the best of our knowledge and according to information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees have been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration. Hence, commenting on paragraph 3(xi) of the Order does not arise.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, commenting on of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order does not arise.



- xiii. According to information given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to information given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Hence, commenting on paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order does not arise.
- xv. According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Hence, commenting on of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order does not arise.
- xvi. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

for **MSSV & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 001987S


Shiv Shankar T.R
Partner

Membership No: 220517

UDIN: 20220517AAAAEG1514

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED Prestige Falcon Tower, No. 19, Brunton Road, Bangalore-560 025 CIN: U85110KA1998PTC023922 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020			
			Rs. In Million
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 Mar 2020	As at 31 March 2019
A. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	5.66	3.18
(b) Investment properties	5	10.46	10.82
(c) Intangible asset	6	1.44	-
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Long-term loans	7	11.65	114.63
(e) Income tax assets (net)		34.12	24.12
(f) Deferred tax asset	8	0.07	0.97
		63.40	153.71
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1.30	1.99
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	132.61	126.93
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	11	10.08	14.46
(iii) Loans	12	1.36	0.36
(iv) Other financial assets	13	27.95	32.77
(c) Other current assets	14	4.86	0.89
		178.15	177.40
Total		241.55	331.11
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	15	2.45	2.45
Reserves and surplus	16	65.76	217.52
		68.21	219.97
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	17	9.86	1.66
		9.86	1.66
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	18	131.43	71.57
(b) Other current liabilities	19	31.48	37.74
(c) Short term provisions	20	0.58	0.16
		163.49	109.48
Total		241.55	331.11

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

This is the Balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

for **MSSV & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 0019875


Shiv Shankar T.R.
Partner
Membership No.220517

Place: Bengaluru

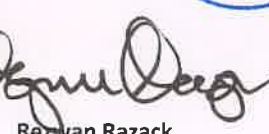
Date: **June 04, 2020**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prestige Amusements Private Limited


Uzma Irfan
Director
DIN: 1216604

Place: Bengaluru

Date: **June 04, 2020**


Rezwan Razack
Director
DIN: 00209060

Place: Bengaluru

Date: **June 04, 2020**



PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED Prestige Falcon Tower, No. 19, Brunton Road, Bangalore-560 025 CIN: U85110KA1998PTC023922 STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020 Rs. In Million			
Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from operations	21	404.97	376.15
Other income	22	48.80	14.91
Total Revenue - (I)		453.77	391.06
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	23	132.25	49.56
Depreciation and amortization expense		1.60	0.69
Other Expenses	24	316.82	283.78
Total Expenses - (II)		450.67	334.03
Profit before tax (III= I-II)		3.10	57.03
Tax expense:			
- current tax		12.05	16.29
- Prior years		-	(0.64)
- deferred tax charge/ (credit)		2.31	0.75
Total Tax expense (IV)		14.36	16.39
Profit for the period (V= III-IV)		(11.25)	40.63
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss		-	-
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(5.61)	0.72
Tax Impact		1.41	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income (VI)		(4.20)	0.72
Total Comprehensive Income (V+VI)		(15.45)	41.36
Earnings per share (equity shares, par value Rs 10 each) (not annualised)			
- Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	26	(63)	169

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in report of even date

for **MSSV & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 0019875

Shiv Shankar T.R.
Partner
Membership No.220517

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prestige Amusements Private Limited

Uzma Irfan
Director
DIN: 1216604

Rezwan Razack
Director
DIN: 00209060



Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Rs. In Million

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other Equity		Total	Total equity
		Security Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings		
As at 31 March 2018	2.45	5.75	169.69	176.16	178.61
Profit for the year	-	-	40.63	40.63	40.63
Other comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	0.72	0.72	0.72
As at 31 March 2019	2.45	5.75	211.05	217.52	219.97
Profit for the year	-	-	(11.25)	(11.25)	(11.25)
Less Dividend paid	-	-	(113.93)	(113.93)	(113.93)
Less DDT paid	-	-	(22.37)	(22.37)	(22.37)
Other comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(4.20)	(4.20)	(4.20)
As at 31 March 2020	2.45	5.75	59.29	65.76	68.21

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date

for **MSSV & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 0019875

Shiv Shankar T.R

Partner

Membership No.220517



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prestige Amusements Private Limited**

Uzma Irfan
Uzma Irfan
Director

DIN: 1216604

Rezwan Razack
Rezwan Razack
Director

DIN: 00209060



Place: Bengaluru

Date: **June 04, 2020**

Place: Bengaluru

Date: **June 04, 2020**

Place: Bengaluru

Date: **June 04, 2020**

PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

Rs. In Million

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before taxation	3.10	57.03
Add: Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	1.60	0.69
Expected credit loss allowance on receivables	50.32	-
Interest income	(10.03)	(10.32)
Interest expenses	0.05	0.14
Bad debts written off	-	1.37
	45.05	48.91
Operating profit before working capital changes		
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(56.00)	(40.89)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	0.69	(0.26)
(Increase) / decrease in loans and advances	(1.01)	9.12
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	-	0.31
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	59.86	22.04
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(14.29)	-
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	2.99	0.97
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(6.31)	(20.58)
Increase / (Decrease) in other Current Assets	(3.97)	-
Cash generated from operations	27.01	19.62
Income tax refund / (payment) - Net	(22.05)	(24.14)
Net Cash from operating activities - A	4.96	(4.52)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditure on fixed assets	(5.16)	(1.66)
Inter-corporate deposits (Given)/Received	102.98	2.02
Interest received on inter corporate deposits	29.14	-
Net Cash From / used in Investing Activities -B	126.96	0.35
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES - C		
DDT paid	(22.37)	-
Dividend paid	(113.93)	-
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing activities - C	(136.31)	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(4.39)	(4.16)
Cash & Cash equivalents opening balance	14.46	18.63
Cash & Cash equivalents closing balance	10.08	14.46

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date

for **MSSV & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 0019875

Shiv Shankar T.R.

Partner

Membership No.220517



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prestige Amusements Private Limited

Uzma Irfan

Uzma Irfan

Director

DIN: 1216604

Rezwan Razack

Director

DIN: 00209060



Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

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 Prestige Falcon Tower, No 19, Brunton Town, Bangalore 560025, India.
The Company is engaged in the business of operation and management of shopping malls.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financials 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.

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.

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:

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

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

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.

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.



2.8 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

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 life
Building *	58 Years
Plant and machinery *	20 Years
Office Equipment*	20 Years
Furniture and fixtures *	15 Years
Vehicles*	10 Years
Computers and	6 Years

* 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.

2.9 Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 40's requirements for cost model.

Investment properties are depreciated using written-down value method over the useful lives. Investments properties generally have a useful life of 58-60 years. The useful life has been determined based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuer, 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 fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

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.

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.

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

2.16 Earnings 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

a. Ind AS 116 Leases

On 30 March 2019, MCA notified Ind AS 116 Leases and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17.

b. Amendments to existing issued Ind-AS

The MCA has also carried out amendments of the following accounting standards:

- i) Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
- ii) Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- iii) Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The Ind AS and the amendment will come into force from April 1, 2019. The firm has evaluated and observe that there is no impact of this on the financial statements.



PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
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4. Property, Plant and Equipment

					Rs. In Million
Particulars	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross block					
As at 31st March 2018	1.19	0.15	0.04	1.67	3.04
Additions	1.59	0.07	-	-	1.66
Adjustments/Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	2.78	0.22	0.04	1.67	4.70
Additions	0.50	3.20	-	0.03	3.73
Adjustments/Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	3.28	3.41	0.04	1.70	8.43
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 31st March 2018	0.54	0.06	0.02	0.58	1.21
Charge for the period	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.31
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	0.68	0.08	0.03	0.74	1.53
Charge for the period	1.03	0.01	-	0.21	1.24
Deletion	-	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)
As at 31 March 2020	1.71	0.09	0.03	0.94	2.78
Net Block					
As at 31 March 2019	2.10	0.13	0.01	0.93	3.18
As at 31 March 2020	1.57	3.32	0.01	0.76	5.65

5. Investment properties

			Rs. In Million
Particulars	Land	Building	Total
As at 31st March 2018	3.62	8.83	12.46
Additions	-	-	-
Adjustments/Deletions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	3.62	8.83	12.46
Additions	-	-	-
Adjustments/Deletions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	3.62	8.83	12.46
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 31 March 2018	-	1.26	1.26
Charge for the period	-	0.38	0.38
Deletion	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	1.64	1.64
Charge for the period	-	0.36	0.36
Deletion	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	2.00	2.00
Net Block			
As at 31 March 2019	3.62	7.19	10.82
As at 31 March 2020	3.62	6.83	10.46

6. Intangible Asset

		Rs. In Million
Particulars	Goodwill	Total
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
Additions	1.44	1.44
Adjustments/Deletions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.44	1.44
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-
Deletion	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	-
Net Block		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.44	1.44



PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
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7. Long-term loans

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
To related parties		
Unsecured, considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits*	-	102.98
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	11.65	11.65
	11.65	114.63

* Inter-corporate deposits are given at interest rate of 10% p.a

Due from related parties:

Directors	-	-
Firms in which directors are partners	-	-
Companies in which directors of the Company are directors or members	-	102.98

8. Deferred tax asset

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred tax asset		
Provision for doubtful debts	0.50	3.09
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	2.63	0.51
Impact of difference in carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment as per tax accounts and books	(3.05)	(2.63)
	0.07	0.97
Deferred tax asset	0.07	0.97

9. Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Stock of raw materials:		
Components and consumables	1.30	1.99
	1.30	1.99

10 Trade receivables

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured		
Receivables from related party		
Considered good	49.73	50.09
Others		
Considered good	82.88	76.84
Receivables Considered doubtful and having credit risk	52.29	11.10
	184.90	138.03
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables and having credit risk	(52.29)	(11.10)
	132.61	126.93



PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
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11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cash on hand	0.10	0.20
Balances with banks - in current accounts	9.98	14.26
	10.08	14.46

12 Short-term loans

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Refundable deposits	0.02	0.02
Advance paid to staff	1.35	0.34
	1.36	0.36

13 Other current financial assets

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
To related parties - unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued but not due on deposits		19.11
Unbilled revenue	25.73	13.46
Other advance	2.22	0.20
	27.95	32.77

Due from:

Companies in which directors of the Company are directors or members	19.11
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14 Other Current Assets

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
To others - unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers	1.19	0.24
Prepaid expenses	3.67	0.65
	4.86	0.89



PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
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15 Equity share capital

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorised capital		
500,000 (Previous year: 500,000) equity shares Rs. 10 each	5.00	5.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
245,020 (Previous year: 245,020) equity shares of Rs.10 each	2.45	2.45
	2.45	2.45

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount (Rs.)	No. of shares	Amount (Rs.)
Equity Shares				
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	2,45,020	24,50,200	2,45,020	24,50,200
Number of shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	2,45,020	24,50,200	2,45,020	24,50,200

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

Name of the share holder	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity Shares				
Prestige Estates Projects Ltd	1,25,000	51.02	1,25,000	51.02
Irfan Razack	40,010	16.33	40,010	16.33
Rezwan Razack	40,010	16.33	40,010	16.33
Noaman Razack	40,000	16.33	40,000	16.33
	2,45,020	100.00	2,45,020	100.00

c Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Prestige Estates Projects Limited, the holding company	1,25,000	1,25,000
	1,25,000	1,25,000

d 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.

e There are no bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash for previous five years preceeding the balance sheet date



PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Other Equity

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Securities premium*		
Opening balance	5.75	5.75
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	5.75	5.75
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	211.77	170.41
Add: Net Profit for the period	(15.45)	41.36
Less : Dividend	(113.93)	-
Less : DDT	(22.37)	-
Closing balance	60.01	211.77
	65.76	217.52

* Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The same is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

17 Long-term provisions

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity	7.52	0.57
Provision for compensated absences	2.34	1.09
	9.86	1.66

18 Trade payables

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Carried at amortized cost		
Due to micro small and medium enterprises	12.04	11.02
Due to other than micro small and medium enterprises	119.39	60.55
	131.43	71.57

19 Other current liabilities

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deposits towards lease and maintenance	14.25	15.31
Advance from customers	2.64	4.00
Withholding and other taxes payable	7.58	3.78
Other payables	7.01	14.66
	31.48	37.74

20 Short-term provisions

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for compensated absences	0.58	0.16
	0.58	0.16



PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
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21 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Income from facilities and maintenance	367.79	347.51
Other operating income	22.67	14.83
Income from parking fees	14.52	13.81
	404.97	376.15

22 Other Income

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Interest on Inter corporate deposits	10.03	10.32
Commission Income	29.64	4.60
Miscellaneous income	9.13	-
	48.80	14.91

23 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Salaries and wages	113.83	41.74
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.82	3.14
Employee benefits expense - Gratuity	2.18	1.05
Staff welfare expenses	10.41	3.63
	132.25	49.56
Employee benefits expense - Employers' Contribution to PF	5.60	2.83
Employee benefits expense - Management Contribution to ESIC	0.22	0.32

24 Other Expenses

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Power and fuel	115.33	120.97
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Building	7.95	3.28
- Plant and Machinery	6.23	6.90
- Common Area Maintenance	26.59	33.92
Security and housekeeping	50.91	45.72
Advertisement and business promotion	51.67	61.78
Rates and taxes	0.34	0.62
Legal and professional fees	1.89	7.82
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note 24)	0.32	0.28
Management expenses	2.40	-
Bank charges	0.05	0.04
Bad debts written off	-	1.37
Interest expenses	0.05	0.14
Postage & courier	0.04	0.05
Telephone/InternetCharges	0.13	0.46
Expected credit loss allowance on receivables	50.32	-
Miscellaneous expenses	2.60	0.44
	316.82	283.78

25 Auditors' Remuneration

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Payment to Auditors (excluding service tax/GST)		
Statutory audit	0.18	0.15
Tax audit	0.07	0.06
Limited review	0.08	0.07
	0.32	0.28



PRESTIGE AMUSEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26 Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated as under (not annualised)

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
a) Net profit for the period	(15.45)	41.36
b) Weighted average number of equity shares (in numbers)	2,45,020	2,45,020
c) Nominal Value of shares (in Rs.)	10	10
d) Earnings per Share		
- Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	(63)	169

27 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
- Income tax	7.14	11.44
Capital commitments	-	-

28 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.

29 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) 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 Million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Employers' contribution to Provident Fund	5.60	2.83
Employees' state insurance scheme	0.22	0.32
	5.82	3.14

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

Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

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 salary risk.

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.

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
a. Components of defined benefit cost		
Current Service cost	1.69	0.80
Interest expenses / (income) net	0.39	0.05
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	2.08	0.85
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (Gain) / loss for changes in financial assumptions	1.21	0.02
Actuarial (Gain) / loss due to experience adjustments	4.31	(0.75)
Remeasurement Of plan asset	0.09	0.00
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive Income	5.61	(0.72)
Total components of defined benefit cost for the year	7.69	0.13

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the

- 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 Million	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	12.86	5.69
Fair value of plan assets	(5.34)	(5.12)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	7.52	0.57



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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	5.69	5.25
Current service cost	1.69	0.80
Interest cost	0.86	0.41
Remeasurement (gains)/ losses	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) for changes in financial assumptions	5.52	(0.73)
Benefits paid	(0.91)	(0.04)
Closing defined benefit obligation	12.86	5.69

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	5.12	4.38
Admin expenses	0.10	0.06
Interest income on plan assets	0.47	0.36
Contributions to the fund	1.00	0.50
Excess return over interest income	(0.09)	(0.00)
Benefits paid	(1.06)	(0.04)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	5.54	5.12

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Fair value of plan assets	5.54	5.12
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(12.86)	(5.69)
Net asset/(liability) recognised in balance sheet	(7.31)	(0.57)

f. Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Discount rate	6.70%	7.70%
Rate of increase in compensation	7.00%	7.00%
Attrition rate	Refer table below	Refer table below
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

Attrition rate

Age	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Up to 30	1.0%	1.0%
31-40	5%	5%
41-50	3%	3%
Above 50	2%	2%



g. Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Impact on defined benefit obligation:			
Discount rate	Increased by 100 basis points	(1.20)	(0.50)
	Decreased by 100 basis points	1.42	0.58
Salary escalation rate	Increased by 100 basis points	1.37	0.62
	Decreased by 100 basis points	(1.18)	(0.53)
Employee attrition rate	Increased by 250 basis points	(0.03)	(0.002)
	Decreased by 250 basis points	0.03	0.001

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

(iii) Other Employee Benefits - Compensated absences

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

Compensated absences benefit expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year is Rs. 3.79 Million (31 March 2019: Rs. 0.60 Million).

Compensated absences benefit outstanding is Rs. 2.91 million (31 March 2019 : Rs. 1.25 million)

30 There are no foreign currency exposures as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: Nil) that have not been hedged by a derivative instruments or otherwise.

31 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	For the year ended 31 March 2020		For the year ended 31 March 2019	
	Fair Value through profit and loss	Cost/ Amortised Cost	Fair Value through profit and loss	Cost/ Amortised Cost
Financial asset				
Trade receivables	-	132.61	-	126.93
Cash and cash equivalents	-	11.44	-	14.82
Loans	-	11.65	-	114.63
Other financial assets	-	27.95	-	32.77
	-	183.65	-	289.15
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables		131.43		71.57
Other current liabilities		31.48		37.74
	-	162.91	-	109.31

31A The company is actively monitoring the impact of the global health pandemic on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry and workforce. The Company has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions based on the current estimates. In assessing the recoverability of assets such as inventories, financial assets and other assets, based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amounts of its assets. The extent of which COVID-19 impacts the operations will depend on future developments which remain uncertain.



32 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 2020 and 31 March 2019.

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.

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 2020 and 2019 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:

	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
As at 31 March 2020				
Trade Payables	-	131.43	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	31.48	-	-
	-	162.91	-	-
As at 31 March 2019				
Trade Payables	-	71.57	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	37.74	-	-
	-	109.31	-	-

33 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.



34 Related party disclosure :

(i) List of related parties and relationships

Controlling Enterprise

Prestige Estates Projects Limited

Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested

Prestige Leisure Resorts Private Limited

Vijaya Productions Private Limited

Prestige Fashions Private Limited

Prestige Habitat Ventures

Prestige Notting Hill Investments

Prestige Southcity Holdings

Prestige Retail Ventures Limited (previously 'Prestige Retail Ventures')

Prestige Garden Constructions pvt Ltd

Silveroak Projects

Prestige Mall Management Pvt Ltd

Capita Retail Prestige Mall Management Pvt Ltd

Prestige Altavista Holdings

Prestige Falcon Property Management Services

Sai Chakra Hotels Pvt Ltd

Belgaum Solar Power Private limited

Spring Green

Prestige Hyderabad Retail Ventures Private Limited

Sublime

Flicker Projects Pvt Ltd

Prestige Mangalore Retail Ventures Ltd

Prestige Garden Estate Pvt Ltd

INR Energy Ventures

Prestige Golf Resorts Pvt Ltd

Key Management Personnel

Ms. Uzma Irfan, Director

Mr. Rezwan Razack, Director

Mr. Noaman Razack, Director

ii) Transactions with Related Parties during the period

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Services received/Business promotions		
<i>Controlling Enterprise</i>		
Prestige Estates Projects Limited	0.96	21.74
<i>Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested</i>		
Spring Green	-	0.03
Sublime	11.54	15.14
Prestige Retail Ventures Limited	20.01	-
Prestige Property Management and Services	1.47	-
Prestige Mall Management Pvt Ltd	2.40	-
Capita Retail Prestige Mall Management Pvt Ltd	0.00	-
Prestige Fashions Private Limited	0.00	-
	36.39	36.91
Services rendered		
<i>Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested</i>		
Prestige Garden Constructions Pvt Ltd	6.10	-
Prestige Golf Resorts Pvt Ltd	1.97	-
Prestige Garden Estates Pvt Ltd	0.05	-
Prestige Leisure Resorts Private Limited	3.01	3.52
Vijaya Productions Private Limited	43.10	47.24
Prestige Retail Ventures Limited	10.73	35.42
Sai Chakra Hotels Pvt Ltd	-	0.11
Prestige Fashions Private Limited	2.39	3.08
Prestige Mall Management Pvt Ltd	15.12	-
Flicker Projects Pvt Ltd	5.26	-
Prestige Hyderabad Retail Ventures Private Limited	20.19	-
	107.92	89.37
Purchase of electricity		
Belgaum Solar Power Private limited	61.16	24.21
	61.16	24.21
Sale of Gift vouchers		
<i>Controlling Enterprise</i>		
Prestige Estates Projects Limited	-	0.09
	-	0.09



Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested

Sublime	-	0.80
Prestige Habitat Ventures	-	0.45
Prestige Notting Hill Investments	-	0.10
Prestige Southcity Holdings	-	0.23
Silveroak Projects	-	0.46
Prestige Altavista Holdings	-	0.53
	-	2.57

Commission Received

INR Energy Ventures	14.90	-
Prestige Fashions Private Limited	3.24	-
Belgaum Solar Power Private limited	11.13	3.61
	29.27	3.61

Inter corporate deposits received back

Controlling Enterprise

Prestige Estates Projects Limited	102.98	2.02
	102.98	2.02

Interest on Inter corporate deposits

Controlling Enterprise

Prestige Estates Projects Limited	10.03	10.32
	10.03	10.32

Other Expenses

Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested

Prestige Retail Ventures Limited (MMD)	-	0.80
	-	0.80

Slump Sale Consideration

Prestige Mall Management Pvt Ltd	89.76	-
	89.76	-

* Pursuant to business transfer agreement dated 03 June 2020 with Prestige Mall Management Private Limited, effective 1st October 2019 the business of property management and consultancy services carried on by Prestige Mall Management Private Limited was purchased on slump sale basis for a consideration of 89.76 Millions. The balance payable as on 31 March 2020 is 52.80 Million

iii) Balance Outstanding

Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Trade payables		
<i>Controlling Enterprise</i>		
Prestige Estates Projects Limited	0.21	6.52
<i>Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested</i>		
Prestige Gardens Estates Private Limited	-	0.05
Sublime	6.91	3.10
Prestige Property Management and Services	0.39	-
Belgaum Solar Power Private limited	4.70	-
Prestige Mall Management Pvt Ltd	52.80	-
Prestige Garden Constructions Pvt Ltd	-	0.01
	65.02	9.68
Trade receivables		
<i>Companies/ firms in which directors/ KMP are interested</i>		
Falcon Property Management Services	-	0.28
Sublime	-	0.03
Prestige Garden Constructions Pvt Ltd	0.60	-
Prestige Leisure Resorts Private Limited	0.64	0.45
Prestige Altavista Holdings	0.48	0.48
Silveroak Projects	-	0.46
Vijaya Productions Private Limited	12.87	14.51
Prestige Habitat Ventures	-	0.09
INR Energy Ventures	10.32	-
Belgaum Solar Power Private limited	-	0.02
Prestige Fashions Private Limited	0.16	0.40
Prestige Golf Resort Pvt Ltd	2.22	-
Prestige Estates Projects Limited	-	4.20
Prestige Hyderabad Retail Ventures Private Limited	1.62	-
Flicker Projects Pvt Ltd	0.43	-
Prestige Mangalore Retail Ventures Ltd	52.15	-
Prestige Retail Ventures Limited	61.17	64.10
	142.67	85.01
Deposit Received		
Prestige Leisure Resorts Private Limited	1.34	1.34
	1.34	1.34



Long-term Loans**Controlling Enterprise**

Prestige Estates Projects Limited

Inter-Corporate Deposit

102.98

102.98**Other current financial assets****Controlling Enterprise**

Interest accrued on Inter-corporate deposit

19.11

19.11

a) Related party relationships are as identified by Company on the basis of information available with them and relied by the auditors.

b) No amount is / has been written back during the year in respect of debts due from or to related party.

c) Reimbursement of actual expenses is not considered in the above disclosure.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the Act'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2019 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The dues to micro and small enterprises as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

35 Particulars	Rs. In Million	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the		
Principal	119.39	11.02
Interest	0.05	0.14
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, small, and medium enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the Act) along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the said Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each year; and	0.05	0.14
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-

36 Previous year figures have been re-grouped/re-classified wherever required, to conform to current year presentation.

In terms of our report of even date attached

for MSSV & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 0019876

Shiv Shankar T.R.

Partner

Membership No.220517



Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Prestige Amusements Private Limited

Uzma Irfan
Director
DIN: 1216604

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

Rezwan Razack
Director
DIN: 00209060

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 04, 2020

