INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TIPS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tips Industries Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, 2021 and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

1. We draw attention to Note No. 33(18) to the statement which explains the extent to which COVID-19 pandemic will impact the operations and financial results of the Company.

2. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown and other restrictions imposed by the Government and local administration, the audit processes were carried out based on the remote access to the extent available/feasible and necessary records made available by the Management through digital medium.

   Our report is not modified in respect of the above matters.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Further, based on information and explanation given to us, we have determined that there is no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON (OTHER INFORMATION)

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

MANAGEMENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The 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 financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements made by Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors 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.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding

independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by 'The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016' (hereinafter referred to as the "Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub - section 11 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2014, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in the "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose 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 Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow 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 specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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 with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure-B".

3. 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 33 (1) to the financial statements.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2021.

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2021.

4. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.

For **SSPA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 131069W

Parag Ved
Partner
Membership No. 102432

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 14, 2021
UDIN: 21102432AAAABJ7844

i. (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

ii. The company does not have Inventory during the year ended March 31,2021 and hence clause (ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company for the current year.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company for the current year.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, investments, guarantees and security and as such the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable for the current year.

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

vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service tax, cess and other statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, Duty of Custom is not applicable to the Company for the current year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service tax, cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable. As explained to us, Duty of Custom is not applicable to the Company for the current year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, value added tax, service tax, goods and service tax which have not been deposited with appropriate authority on account of dispute.

viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institution and bank. The Company has not taken any loan or borrowing from Government nor has issued any debentures during the current year.

ix. As per information and explanation given to us, on an overall basis, the term loan has been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. Further, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.

xi. The Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration as per limits specified under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. As per information and explanation given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with provisions of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

xiv. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For **SSPA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 131069W

Parag Ved
Partner
Membership No. 102432

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 14, 2021
UDIN: 21102432AAAABJ7844

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TIPS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

OPINION

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Tips Industries Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

Due to COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown and other restrictions imposed by the Government and local administration, the audit processes were carried out based on the remote access to the extent available/feasible and necessary records made available by the Management through digital medium. Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls with references to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note. 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.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note sand the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit

preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

For **SSPA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 131069W

Parag Ved
Partner
Membership No. 102432

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 14, 2021
UDIN: 21102432AAAABJ7844

BALANCE SHEET as at March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	204.07	180.57
(b) Investment Property	4	1,253.96	1,282.62
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	1,804.05	562.28
(ii) Loans and Deposits	6	18.96	13.24
(iii) Other financial assets	7	13.57	12.86
(d) Other non-current assets	8	449.05	667.56
Total Non-current assets		**3,743.66**	**2,719.13**
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	1,507.06	1,814.32
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,110.92	2,596.03
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	237.55	35.64
(iv) Other financial assets	12	527.19	532.75
(b)Current Tax (Net)	13	104.38	427.13
(c) Other Current Assets	14	5,591.98	890.63
Total current assets		**11,079.08**	**6,296.50**
Total Assets		**14,822.74**	**9,015.63**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	1,296.87	1,431.87
(b)Other equity	16	8,828.90	6,605.94
Total Equity		**10,125.77**	**8,037.81**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	-	188.98
(b) Deffered Tax Liability	18	235.54	267.99
(c)Employee Benefit Obligations	19	25.65	27.98
(d)Other Non-Current Liabilities	20	3,598.22	-
Total non-current liabilities		**3,859.41**	**484.95**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	21		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small entrprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		627.43	425.87
(ii) Other financial liabilites	22	29.89	29.90
(b) Employee Benefit Obligations	23	1.26	1.19
(c) Other Current Liabilities	24	178.98	35.91
Total current liabilities		**837.56**	**492.87**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**14,822.74**	**9,015.63**

Significant accounting policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date
For **SSPA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 131069W

Parag Ved
Partner
Membership No. 102432

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TIPS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN: L92120MH1996PLC099359

Kumar S. Taurani
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00555831

Ramesh S. Taurani
Managing Director
DIN : 00010130

Bijal Patel
Company Secretary
CS Membership No. : 30140

Sunil Chellani
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
I.	Revenue from operations	25	9,053.00	9,099.08
II.	Other income	26	489.22	1,782.85
	Total Income (I+II)		**9,542.22**	**10,881.93**
III	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of Production / Distribution of Expenses	27	-	2,866.04
	Employee Benefits Expense	28	806.81	742.68
	Finance Costs	29	2.09	28.34
	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	30	81.17	117.95
	Other Expenses	31	2,729.74	5,691.34
IV	**Total Expenses**		**3,619.81**	**9,446.35**
V	**Profit before Tax**		**5,922.41**	**1,435.58**
VI	Tax Expenses:			
	(1) Current Tax		1,473.91	323.00
	(2) Taxes in respect of earlier years		136.90	-
	(3) Deferred Tax		(35.28)	(21.35)
VII	**Profit / (Loss) for the year**		**4,346.88**	**1,133.93**
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to statement of Profit or Loss			
	Remeasurement gain (loss) of post employment benefit obligations (net of taxes)		8.42	1.59
	Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of taxes		**8.42**	**1.59**
IX	**Total Comprehensive income for the year**		**4,355.30**	**1,135.52**
X	Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10/- each			
	(1) Basic	32(16)	32.72	7.92
	(2) Diluted	32(16)	32.72	7.92

Significant accounting policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date
For **SSPA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 131069W

Parag Ved
Partner
Membership No. 102432

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TIPS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN: L92120MH1996PLC099359

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Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00555831

Ramesh S. Taurani
Managing Director
DIN : 00010130

Bijal Patel
Company Secretary
CS Membership No. : 30140

Sunil Chellani
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended March 31, 2021

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Number	Amount
As on April 1, 2019	14,318,659	1,431.87
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
As on March 31, 2020	14,318,659	1,431.87
Changes in Equity Share Capital	(1,350,000)	(135.00)
As on March 31, 2021	**12,968,659**	**1,296.87**

B OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	General Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**551.25**	**1,798.72**	**298.72**	**2,994.35**	**5,643.05**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,133.93	1,133.93
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	1.59	1.59
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(143.19)	(143.19)
Tax on Dividend	-	-	-	(29.43)	(29.43)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**551.25**	**1,798.72**	**298.72**	**3,957.25**	**6,605.94**
Balance as at April 01, 2020	**551.25**	**1,798.72**	**298.72**	**3,957.25**	**6,605.94**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,346.88	4,346.88
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	8.42	8.42
Buy back of Shares	(135.00)	(1,755.00)	135.00	-	(1,755.00)
Tax on Buyback of shares				(182.81)	(182.81)
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(194.53)	(194.53)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**416.25**	**43.72**	**433.72**	**7,935.21**	**8,828.90**

In terms of our report of even date
For **SSPA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 131069W

Parag Ved
Partner
Membership No. 102432

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TIPS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN: L92120MH1996PLC099359

Kumar S. Taurani
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DIN : 00010130

Bijal Patel
Company Secretary
CS Membership No. : 30140

Sunil Chellani
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(loss) before tax	5,922.41	1,435.59
Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortisation	81.17	117.95
Finance Cost	2.09	28.33
Profit on Sale of Investment	(1.49)	(4.53)
Fair value gain on Mutual Fund at FVTPL	(45.29)	(57.54)
Provision for/ (write back of) doubtful debts and advances	(2.96)	(11.46)
Bad Debts and Advances Written Off	27.99	1,446.74
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(3.50)	(7.75)
Non-cash expenses adjustment for Gratuity	11.25	2.24
Interest income	(117.65)	(75.17)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**5,874.02**	**2,874.40**
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	-	2,866.04
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade and other receivables	279.27	(2,203.48)
Increase / (Decrease) in Bank Deposits and other Deposits (Current)	(201.91)	23.22
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Assets (Current)	5.55	(10.33)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Assets	(4,701.36)	63.54
Increase / (Decrease) in loans and advances and other assets (Non current)	(5.72)	(0.30)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Assets (Non Current)	(0.71)	(0.74)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non Current Assets	218.51	545.97
Increase/ (Decrease) in Employess Benefit Obligations (Current)	0.06	(0.03)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Employess Benefit Obligations (Non-Current)	(2.33)	(19.61)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Liabilities (Non-Current)	3,598.22	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Liabilities (Current)	143.07	(14.08)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	204.53	(692.70)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(0.01)	(1.14)
Cash generated from operations	**5,411.19**	**3,430.76**
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	(1,288.05)	(379.26)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**4,123.14**	**3,051.50**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipments	(76.00)	(60.60)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	3.50	7.75
Redemption of Mutual Fund	254.53	1,456.86
Investment in Mutual Fund	(1,449.53)	(1,945.00)
Interest Received	117.65	75.16

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended March 31, 2021

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(1,149.85)**	**(465.83)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayment)/Procees of Long Term Borrowings	(188.98)	(658.01)
(Repayment)/Procees of Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Interest Paid	(2.09)	(28.33)
Buyback of shares	(1,890.00)	-
Tax on Buyback of shares	(182.80)	-
Dividend paid (including tax on dividend)	(194.53)	(172.63)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(2,458.40)**	**(858.97)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	514.89	1,726.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,596.03	869.33
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3,110.92**	**2,596.03**
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS WITH THE BALANCE SHEET		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS PER BALANCE SHEET		
In Current Account	252.35	50.90
In Fixed Deposit	2,850.40	2,538.50
Cash on Hand	8.17	6.63
Cash and Cash equivalents as restated as at the year end	**3,110.92**	**2,596.03**

Notes

a] Debt reconciliation statement in accordance with Ind AS 7	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balances		
Long-term borrowing	188.98	200.23
Current Maturities from long term borrowing	-	646.75
Short-term borrowing	-	-
Movements		
Long-term borrowing	(188.98)	(658.01)
Short-term borrowing	-	-
Closing balances		
Long-term borrowing	-	188.98
Current Maturities from long term borrowing	-	-
Short-term borrowing	-	-

b] The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

In terms of our report of even date
For **SSPA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 131069W

Parag Ved
Partner
Membership No. 102432

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TIPS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN: L92120MH1996PLC099359

Kumar S. Taurani
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00555831

Ramesh S. Taurani
Managing Director
DIN : 00010130

Bijal Patel
Company Secretary
CS Membership No. : 30140

Sunil Chellani
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

1. COMPANY BACKGROUND:

Tips Industries Limited is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company was incorporated on May 8, 1996 under Chapter IX of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of Production and Distribution of motion Pictures and acquisition and exploitation Music of Rights. The Equity Shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of Preparation:

i) Compliance with Ind As:

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, ("the act") readwith Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 with effect from April 1, 2016. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), except when otherwise indicated.

ii) Historical cost convention:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

A) Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments)

B) Defined benefit plans assets measured at fair value

iii) Current/ Non- Current Classification:

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

a) it is expected to be realised or settled or is intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle;

b) it is expected to be realised or settled within twelve months from the reporting date;

c) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded;

d) the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;

e) in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months from the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non- current.

For the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

b) Use of accounting estimates and judgments:

Preparation of financial statements requires the Company to make assumptions and estimates about future events and apply significant judgments. The Company base its assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and all available information that it believes is relevant at the time of preparation of the financial statements. However, future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, as confirming events occur, actual results could ultimately differ from our assumptions and estimates. Such differences could be material. The following require most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

i) Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment:
The Company estimates the useful life of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and on the historical experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results from operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. The estimated useful lifes are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

ii) Recoverability of deferred income tax assets:
In determining the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, the Company primarily considers current and expected profitability of applicable operating business segments and their ability to utilise any recorded tax assets. The Company reviews its deferred income tax assets at every reporting period end, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient current and projected taxable profits, reversals of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies.

iii) Measurement of defined benefit obligations and other employee benefit obligations:
The Company's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the other long-term employment benefits.

The present value of the obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date by an Independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

c) Property, Plant and equipment:

Measurement at recognition:
The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, 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 and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all items of property, plant and equipment (except for freehold land) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the useful life. Cost of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation:
Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method, pro-rata to the period of use, in terms of Section 123(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for Improvements to Leasehold Premises.

Improvements to Leasehold Premises are amortized over the period of lease.

Capital work in progress and Capital advances:
Assets under Capital Work in Progress includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to use at the balance sheet date. Advances paid to acquire property, plant and equipment before the balance sheet date are disclosed under Other Non Current Assets. Assets under Capital Work in Progress are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

Derecognition:
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

d) Intangible assets:

Measurement at recognition:
Intangible assets comprise primarily of computer software. Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost and subsequent to recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation:
The Computer Software is amortised over a period of 3 years

Derecognition:
An item of intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

e) Investment properties:

Properties that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed out when incurred. Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life. Improvements to the leasehold premises are amortised over the period of lease.

f) Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Non-derivative financial assets:

Initial recognition and measurement:
The Company recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acqusition of the financial asset.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e level 2 input).

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price irrespective of the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement:
For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

i) The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the conditions are met:

a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

b) 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.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, deposits and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Company excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

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 derecognition under Ind AS 109. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Presentation:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquistion of the financial liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the initial carrying value and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company comprise long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement:
Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition:
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced from the same lender on substantially different terms, or terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

g) Fair Value:

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

i) in the principal market for the asset or liability or

ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels, as described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

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

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

Level 3: inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

h) Inventories:

Items of inventory are valued on the basis as given below:

i) Cost of Feature Films:

- The Company amortizes 60% of the cost of movie rights acquired or produced by it, on first theatrical release of the movie. The said amortization is made proportionately based on Management's estimates of revenues pertaining to Domestic Theatrical Rights, International Theatrical Rights, Television Rights, Video Rights and others over a period of 12 months from the date of theatrical release of the movie.

- Balance 40% of COP is amortized as per the management estimate / review of future revenues but not exceeding nine years and subject to a minimum of 4.4% in any year.

ii) Cost of under Production Films:

Expenses of under production films incurred till the films are ready for release are inventorised.

The production of films requires various types of materials in different qualities and quantities. Considering the peculiar nature of those items including their multiplicity and complexity, it is not practicable to maintain quantitative records of those items. Further, in the absence of certainty of reusability of such items, the same are not valued.

iii) The Company reassesses the realizable value and / or revenue potential of inventory based on market condition and future demand and appropriate write down is made in cases where accelerated write down is warranted.

i) Statement of cash flows:

The Company's statement of cash flows are prepared using the Indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature if any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances.

j) Foreign Currency Transactions:

Initial Recognition:

All transactions that are not denominated in the Company's functional currency are foreign currency transactions. These transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the appropriate daily rate which best approximates the actual rate of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the period/ year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Measurement of foreign current items at reporting date:
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising out of these translations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Revenue recognition:

With effect from April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenues from Contracts with Customers". The comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not re stated and its continues to be reported under Ind AS 18. The impact of effect of adoption of Ind AS 115 is insignificant.

Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control and has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits of products or services for the consideration that the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those products and services.

The Company exercises judgment whether the revenue should be recognized "over time' or 'at a point of time'. The company considers detailed understanding of customer contractual arrangements, transfer of control vis a vis transfer of risk and reward, acceptance of delivery i.e when control is transferred.

Revenue is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

i) **Audio Right Receipt:** Revenue from sale is recognized at a point of time when a control is transferred to a customer based on terms of the agreement / contracts.

ii) **Royalty from Music Rights:** Revenue from Music rights where a customer obtains "right to use' is recognized at the point of time the license is made available to the customer as per the terms of the agreement / contracts.

iii) **Revenue from Films:**

- Revenue from production of films is recognized on assignment of such rights as per the contract/ arrangements with the distributors.

- Revenue from distribution of motion pictures is recognized based on ticket sales on exhibition of motion pictures at exhibition of theatres. Recoveries from films as overflows are recognized on the basis of business statements received from the distributors. Contracted minimum guarantees are recognized on theatrical rights.

iv) **Interest Income:** Interest income is accounted on accrual basis, at the contracted terms.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

v) **Others:** Revenue in respect of Insurance/Other claims is recognized only when it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection is made.

I) Employee Benefits:

i) Short-term obligations:

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

ii) Other long term employee benefit obligations:

Gratuity obligations:

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefits pension and gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefits obligations at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR 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 by 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 employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in acturaial 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 profit or loss as past service cost

Defined Contribution plans:

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The company has no further payment obligations once the contribution have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contribution are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

iii) Bonus Plan:

The company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

m) Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i) Current tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year/period as per the provisions of tax laws enacted in India and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years/periods. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on deductible temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income, the carry forward of unused tax losses and the carry forward of unused tax credits.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised. Also, for temporary differences if any that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax assets are not recognised.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduce amounts to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Presentation of current and deferred tax:

Current and deferred tax are recognised as income or an expense in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income/ Equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax income/ expense are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income/ Equity.

iii) Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT'):

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the statement of profit and loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as a deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

n) Earnings per share:

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive (potential) equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

o) Provisions and Contingencies:

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Unwinding of the discount (accretion) is recognized as a finance cost. Discount rates are assessed and projected timing of future obligations each reporting period.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

p) Investment and other financial assets:

i) Classification:

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

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

b) those measured at amortised cost

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

For assets measured at fair value,gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

ii) Measurement:

At intial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquistion of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

q) Leases:

Operating Lease:
The company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) the Contract involves the use of an identified asset,

(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of lease

(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of asset

As at the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for the leases with a term of twelve month or less (short term leases). For these short term leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the period of lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Transition:
On transition, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 01, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and has taken the cumulative adjustment to right of use of assets, on the date of initial application. Consequently the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives of previous periods have not retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under previously adopted accounting policy as per Ind AS 17.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

As a Lessor:

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

r) Segment Reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Chief Financial Officer of the Group.

The Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') examines the performance and has identified two reportable segments of its business.

- Music (Audio/ Video)
- Film Production/ distribution

The segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss. Also the Company's borrowings (including finance costs and interest income), income taxes and investments are managed at head office and are not allocated to operating segments.

Segment Revenue is measured in the same way as in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Segment assets and liabilities are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

s) Impairment of non-financial assets:

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units).

t) Borrowing costs:

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, unless they are capitalised

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	As at March 31,2021	As at March 31,2020
Carrying Amount of		
Cinematography Machinery	3.14	4.81
Plant & Machinery	-	-
Computers	38.31	8.90
Motor car	122.98	160.99
Furniture and Fixtures	5.29	2.52
Office Equipments	34.35	3.35
Total	**204.07**	**180.57**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Cinematography Machinery	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Motor car	Computer	Total
GROSS BLOCK							
Balance As at April 01, 2019	40.31	5.36	47.27	135.38	797.79	23.49	1,049.59
Additions	-	-	1.63	0.65	51.06	7.26	60.60
Disposal	-	-	-	-	32.50	-	32.50
Balance As at March 31, 2020	**40.31**	**5.36**	**48.90**	**136.03**	**816.34**	**30.75**	**1,077.69**
Balance As at April 01, 2020	40.31	5.36	48.90	136.03	816.34	30.75	1,077.69
Additions	-	-	3.79	35.08	-	37.13	76.00
Disposal	-	-	-	-	42.13	-	42.13
As at March 31, 2021	**40.31**	**5.36**	**52.69**	**171.11**	**774.21**	**67.88**	**1,111.56**
DEPRECIATION							
Balance As at April 01, 2019	32.31	5.36	44.89	128.64	608.68	20.46	840.34
Depreciation charge for the year	3.19	-	1.49	4.04	79.17	1.40	89.29
Disposal	-	-	-	-	32.50	-	32.50
Balance As at March 31, 2020	**35.50**	**5.36**	**46.38**	**132.68**	**655.35**	**21.86**	**897.13**
Balance As at April 01,2020	35.50	5.36	46.38	132.68	655.35	21.86	897.13
Depreciation charge for the year	1.68	-	1.01	4.08	38.01	7.72	52.50
Disposal	-	-	-	-	42.13	-	42.13
Balance As at March 31, 2021	**37.17**	**5.36**	**47.40**	**136.76**	**651.23**	**29.58**	**907.50**
NET BLOCK VALUE							
As at March 31, 2021	3.14	-	5.29	34.35	122.98	38.31	204.07
As at March 31, 2020	4.81	-	2.52	3.35	160.99	8.90	180.57

Note:

The company has borrowed from banks which carry charge over certain of the above PPE (Refer Note 32(8))

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

4 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

I Investment property (at cost less accumulated depreciation)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening	1,764.46	1,764.46
Add : Additions	-	-
Less: Disposal	-	-
Closing	1,764.46	1,764.46
Less : Accumulated depreciation		
Opening	481.84	453.17
Add: Depreciation/Amotisation	28.66	28.67
Less : Disposal	-	-
Closing	510.50	481.84
Net block	**1,253.96**	**1,282.62**

II Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Rental income derived from investment properties	110.92	107.44
(b) Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses		
Less – Depreciation	28.66	28.67
Less – Property Tax & Maintence Charges	8.40	8.40
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	73.86	70.37

III Fair Value

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investment Properties	2,818.22	2,818.22

IV Estimation of fair value

Due to Covid restriction, Company is not able to obtain fair value of Investment Property. In such a case, the Company has considered the fair value which was obtained as on March 31, 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

5 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	No of Shares As at March 31, 2021	No of Shares As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(1) Investment in fully paid-up Equity Shares (Unquoted) (at Cost)				
Label Mobile Media Private Limited Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	5,000	5,000	0.50	0.50
(2) Mutual Funds (Quoted)				
Investment carried at fair value through Profit & Loss				
Baroda Overnight Fund	63,506.281	14,139.51	685.74	148.18
Baroda Large cap & midcap Fund	199,980.001		25.62	
Baroda Banking & PSU Fund	499,975.001		50.02	
SBI Artigrage Opportunities Fund	-	961,642.02	-	254.52
SBI Overnight Fund	31,093.642	4,889.05	1,042.17	159.08
Total			**1,804.05**	**562.28**
Aggregate carring value of quoted investments and market value thereof			-	-
Aggregate carring value of unquoted investments			1,804.05	562.28
Aggregate provision for impairment in the value of investments			-	-

6 LOANS AND DEPOSITS (NON CURRENT) (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a] Security Deposits -Others	18.96	13.24
Total	**18.96**	**13.24**

7 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (NON-CURRENT) (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Bank Deposits with more than 12 month maturity period	13.57	12.86
Total	**13.57**	**12.86**

i] Fixed deposit of Rs.13.57 Lacs (Previous year Rs.12.86 lacs) includes electricity deposit of Rs.13.44 lacs (Previous year Rs.12.73 lacs)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

8 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (NON-CURRENT) (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a] Advances Given for Digital Rights	393.64	600.00
b] Deposits with Government Authorties	52.10	67.56
c] Capital Advances	3.31	
Total	**449.05**	**667.56**

9 TRADE RECEIVABLES(UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	1,507.06	1,814.32
Credit impaired	8.25	8.25
Less: Provision for loss allowance	(8.25)	(8.25)
Total	**1,507.06**	**1,814.32**

10 CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a] Cash on Hand	8.17	6.63
b] Balance with Banks in Current Accounts		
- Current Account	252.14	50.70
- Other Bank Balances	0.21	0.20
c] Bank Deposits with Maturity Less 3 months	2,850.40	2,538.50
Total	**3,110.92**	**2,596.03**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

11 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a] Bank Deposits with 3-12 months- Maturity @	231.66	29.74
b] Earnarked Balance with Banks (Unclaimed Dividend)	5.89	5.90
Total	**237.55**	**35.64**

@ These deposits are in the form of Fixed Deposit of Rs.200 Lakhs (Previous year Nil) & Bank Guarantee Rs. 31.66 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs 29.74 Lakhs)

12 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a] Security Deposit against Premises to Related Parties	500.00	500.00
b] Security Deposits -Others	10.00	10.00
c] Loans to Employees	17.19	22.75
Total	**527.19**	**532.75**

13 CURRENT TAX (NET)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance payment of Income tax and Tax Deducted at Source (net of Provision for Taxation Rs. 20,49,52,180 (L/Y 785,50,791)	104.38	427.13
Total current tax assets (net)	**104.38**	**427.13**

14 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS LOANS AND ADVANCES (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a] Advances for film Projects in Hand	3,929.25	255.25
b] Advances for Music Audio & Video Rights	1,134.03	299.29
c] Prepaid Expenses	0.02	2.73
d] Balances with Government Authorties	489.46	178.82
e] Others	39.22	154.54
Total	**5,591.98**	**890.63**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

15 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (REFER NOTE 32(3))

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
		Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
a]	Authorised 20,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	20,000,000	2,000.00	20,000,000	2,000.00
b]	Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up	14,318,659	1,431.87	14,318,659	1,431.87
c]	Buyback of shares 1,350,000 shares Rs.10/- per share	(1,350,000)	(135.00)	-	-
Total		**12,968,659**	**1,296.87**	**14,318,659**	**1,431.87**

16 OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1	General Reserves	416.25	551.25
2	Securities Premium Reserve	43.72	1,798.72
3	Capital Redemption Reserve	433.72	298.72
4	Retained Earnings	7,935.21	3,957.25
Total		**8,828.90**	**6,605.94**

1 General Reserves

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the Beginning of the year	551.25	551.25
Less: Transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve	(135.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**416.25**	**551.25**

General reserve: Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net profit at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. Consequent to the introduction of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Companies Act"), the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. The amount credited to the reserve can be utilised by the company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act. There is no movement in general reserve during the current year.

2 Securities Premium Reserve

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the Beginning of the year	1,798.72	1,798.72
Less:Buyback of Shares	(1,755.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**43.72**	**1,798.72**

Securities premium reserve: This reserve represents the premium on issue of shares and can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

3 Capital Redemption Reserve

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the Beginning of the year	298.72	298.72
Add: Transferred from General Reserves	135.00	-
Balance at the end of the year	**433.72**	**298.72**

Capital redemption reserve: This reserve is used to increase the reserve by issue & paid up price of the share on buy back of shares by company

4 Retained Earnings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the Beginning of the year	3,957.24	2,994.35
Net profit for the period	4,346.88	1,133.93
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Remeasurement gain (loss) of post employment benefit obligations (net of taxes)	8.42	1.59
Tax on buyback of Shares	(182.80)	-
Dividend Paid	(194.53)	(143.19)
Dividend Distribution Tax Paid	-	(29.43)
Balance at the end of the year	**7,935.21**	**3,957.25**

17 BORROWINGS (REFER NOTE TO ACCOUNTS NO. 32 (8))

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured Term Loans		
(a) From Bank	-	188.98
Total	**-**	**188.98**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

18 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	267.99	276.90
Others	9.63	3.28
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Employees benefit Obligations	(39.25)	(9.79)
Provision for loss allowance	(2.83)	(2.40)
Total	**235.54**	**267.99**

19 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS(NON CURRENT)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Gratuity (Refer Note No.32(14))	25.65	27.98
Total	**25.65**	**27.98**

20 OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance from Customers	3,598.22	-
Total	**3,598.22**	**-**

21 TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer Note No 32(9))	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprises	627.43	425.87
Total	**627.43**	**425.87**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

22 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Unclaimed Dividends **	5.89	5.90
(b) Security Deposit	24.00	24.00
Total Other Financial Liabilities	**29.89**	**29.90**

** There are no amounts due for payment to the Investors Education and Protection fund under section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, as at the year end.

23 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Gratuity (Refer Note no 32(14))	1.26	1.19
Total	**1.26**	**1.19**

24 OTHER CURENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Advances from Customers	140.05	0.37
(b) Amount payable to Government Authorities	38.93	35.54
Total	**178.98**	**35.91**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

25 REVENUES FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Sale of Services		
Income from Satelite Rights Films	-	(709.02)
Income from Web Series	-	16.00
Licence fees	9,053.00	9,792.10
Total Revenue from Operations	**9,053.00**	**9,099.08**

a] Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

(₹ in Lakhs)

Revenue by Geography	License Fees (Audio/ Video)		Film Production/ Distribution/ Web Series	
	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Domestic	3,921.89	5,839.94	-	(693.02)
International	5,131.11	3,952.16	-	-
	9,053.00	**9,792.10**	**-**	**(693.02)**
Timing of Revenue Recongnition				
Services transferred at a point in time	9,053.00	9,792.10	-	(693.02)
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**9,053.00**	**9,792.10**	**-**	**(693.02)**

b] Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables from contracts with customers.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Receivables, which are included in 'trade and other receivables' Refer Note No 9	1,507.06	1,814.32
Advance received from Customers Refer Note No 20 &24	3,738.27	0.37

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

26 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest Income		
On Fixed Deposits with banks	117.64	75.17
Rent Income	110.92	107.44
Provisions for/(Write back of) doubtful debts and advances	2.96	11.47
Advances Written Back	195.00	48.00
Profit on Sale of Assets	3.50	7.75
Insurance Claim Received	8.35	1.06
Foreign Exchange Gain	3.99	2.07
Profit on Sale of Investments	1.49	4.53
Fair value gain on Mutual Fund at FVTPL	45.29	57.54
Other Non-operating Income	0.08	1,467.82
Total	**489.22**	**1,782.85**

27 COST OF PRODUCTIONS/DISTRIBUTION OF FILMS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Opening-		
Cost of Under Production films	-	-
Unamortised cost at beginning of the year	-	2,866.04
Add: Cost incurred during the year	-	-
Less Closing-	-	-
Unamortised cost at the close of the year	-	-
Cost of underproduction films carried forward	-	-
Total	**-**	**2,866.04**

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Salary, Wages & Bonus	779.11	708.22
Contribution to Provident and other Funds	9.79	9.67
Gratuity	13.73	11.37
Staff Welfare Expenses	4.18	13.42
Total	**806.81**	**742.68**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

29 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest Paid to Banks	2.09	2.47
Interest on Loan to Directors	-	25.86
Total	**2.09**	**28.33**

30 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property,plant and equipment	52.50	89.29
Amortization on Investment Property	28.67	28.67
Total	**81.17**	**117.95**

31 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Electricity Expenses	3.95	8.67
Rent	102.42	103.38
Repairs & Maintainence :		
-Office Premises	182.54	10.70
Insurance	252.55	166.14
Rates and Taxes	19.30	1,114.18
Legal and Professional	507.16	402.43
Corporate Social Responsibilty	-	59.71
In-house Music Production/Acquistion Cost	863.46	1,100.75
Advertisement Expenses	455.62	842.49
Travelling and Conveyance	11.15	26.39
Audit Fees		
-Statutory Fees	12.00	14.50
-Out of pocket expenses	0.05	0.21
Donation	43.62	30.70
Bad Debts and Advances Written Off	27.99	1,446.75
Miscellaneous Expenses	247.93	364.34
Total	**2,729.74**	**5,691.34**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

32 NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1] Contingent Liabilities to the extent not provided for in respect of :

a] Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As At March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Penalty under FEMA Act*	90.00	90.00

* The Company is hopeful of favorable decisions for the appeal pending before the Hon'able Supreme Court. The Hon'able Supreme Court has granted stay until disposal of petition.

b] There has been a Supreme Court Judgement dated 28 Feb 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF act. There are interpretative aspects related to the judgement including the effective date of application. The Company will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

c] The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employees benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/ interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

2] Trade Receivables, Trade Payables and advances are subject to confirmations and reconciliation, if any.

3] Provision for Tax

The company proposes to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. The Company accordingly has recognized Provision for Income Tax for the year ended March 31, 2021 and re-measured its Deferred Tax Liability on the basis the rate prescribed in the said section.

A. Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current Tax		
Current Tax on Profit for the Year	1,473.91	323.00
Excess provision for the earlier years written back	136.90	-
Deferred tax liability	(35.28)	(21.35)
Total Current Tax	1,575.53	301.65
Total	**1,575.53**	**301.65**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

B. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)		
Before tax	(11.25)	(2.23)
Tax (expenses)/ benefit	2.83	0.64
Net of taxes	**(8.42)**	**(1.59)**

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Profit Before Tax	5,922.41	1,435.58
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 25.17 % (PY 29.12%)	1,490.67	418.04
Tax effect of :		
On account of change in Tax Rate	(36.40)	(36.87)
Tax deduction Chapter VIA	(5.49)	(4.47)
Others	126.74	(75.04)
	1,575.53	**301.65**

D. Movement in deferred tax balances (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021					
	Net balance April 1, 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset / (liabilities)						
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	(276.90)	8.91	-	(267.99)	-	(267.99)
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits	9.79	-	29.46	39.25	39.25	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts	2.40	0.43	-	2.83	2.83	-
Others	(3.28)	(6.35)		(9.63)	-	(9.63)
Net Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**(267.99)**	**2.99**	**29.46**	**(235.54)**	**42.08**	**(277.63)**

Movement in deferred tax balances (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2020					
	Net balance April 1, 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset / (liabilities)						
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	(284.99)	8.09	-	(276.90)	-	(276.90)
Inventories	(829.74)	829.74	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits	15.62	(5.18)	(0.65)	9.79	9.79	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts	2.40	-	-	2.40	2.40	-
Others	-	(3.28)		(3.28)	(3.28)	
Net Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**(1,096.71)**	**829.37**	**(0.65)**	**(267.99)**	**8.91**	**(276.90)**

4] Leases

A} This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee.

The Company has cancellable operating lease arrangements for certain accommodation. Terms of such lease include option for renewal on mutually agreed terms. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements and there are no purchase options or sub leases or contingent rents. Operating lease rentals recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021 is INR 102 (in lakhs) (Previous year 103 Lakhs) towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

B} This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessor.

The Company has given office premises under lease. The income from lease recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are Rs. 110.92 (In Lakhs) (March 31, 2020: Rs. 107.44 (In Lakhs)). Agreements provide for cancellation by either party or contain clause for escalation and renewal of agreements. There is only one non - cancellable operating lease agreement is for a period of 36 Months while others are cancellable agreements or agreements with lock in period of 12 months only.

5] Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR Committee has been formed by the Company. The Company is required to spend Rs.15,44,402/- (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs Forty Four Thousand Four Hundred and Two Only). However, the Company has spent Rs Nil in current Financial year and in previous year Company had spent excess of Rs.50,90,777 (Rupees Fifty Lakhs Ninety Thousand and Seven Hundred and Seventy Seven Only) towards the CSR Activities during the Financial year 2019-20.

6] Proposed Dividend

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on June 14, 2021 have recommended a payment of final dividend of Rs. 2/- (Rupees Two only) per equity share of face value of Rs.10/- each for the financial year ended March 31, 2021. The Same is subject to approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and hence is not recognized as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

7] Share Capital

a] Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity shares : The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings.

b] Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Kumar S Taurani	2,629,800	20.28	2,881,915	20.13
Ramesh S Taurani	2,624,283	20.24	2,875,911	20.09
Varsha R Taurani	2,231,641	17.21	2,474,718	17.28
Renu K Taurani	2,226,128	17.17	2,468,718	17.24

c] Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding as on beginning and closing of the year:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Share outstanding at the beginning of the year	14,318,659	1,431.87	14,318,659	1,431.87
Buyback of shares 13,50,000 shares @10/- per share	(1,350,000)	(135.00)	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	12,968,659	1,296.87	14,318,659	1,431.87

d] Information on equity shares alloted without receipt of cash or alloted as bonus shares or shares bought back

During the Financial Year 2015 - 16, the Company had bought back 290,958 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each from open market at an average price of ₹ 62.83/-

During the Financial Year 2016 - 17, the Company had bought back 749,023 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each from open market at an average price of ₹ 63.34/-

During the Financial Year 2020-21, the Company had bought back 13,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each through tender offer route at a price of ₹ 140.00/-

8] Borrowings :

Nature of Securities and Terms of Repayment

i] Overdraft Facilities

Overdraft Facility of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020 Rs. 189 lacs) from two Banks are secured on first paripassu charge by way of hypothecation of Current and Future Audio Library (IPR) of the Company and also charge by way of mortgage of office premises owned by the Company situated at Mumbai and residential premises owned by the promoters. Further, personal guarantee of both the executive directors has been provided. The overdraft facility is repayable in 7 yearly equal installments at interest rate @ 11.20% p.a. Last installment dues are in August, 2021 and April, 2025 respectively.

9] Dues to micro and small suppliers

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Partiuclars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
1	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	-	-
2	Interest due thereon	-	-
3	Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
4	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 period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	-	-
5	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

10] Related Party Disclosure

i] List of related parties and nature of their relationship is furnished below:

a)	**Subsidiaries where control exits**	NIL
b)	**Joint Ventures**	NIL
c)	**Key Management Personnel**	Mr. Kumar S Taurani -Chairman & Managing Director Mr. Ramesh S Taurani - Managing Director Mr. Girish K Taurani - Executive Director Mr. Sunil Chellani - Chief Financial Officer Ms. Bijal Patel - Company Secretary **Non Executive Independent Director** Ms. Radhika Dudhat Mr. Amitabh Mundhra Mr. Venkitaraman Iyer
d)	**Relatives of Key Management Personnel**	Mrs. Renu K Taurani Mrs. Varsha R Taurani Mr. Kunal K Taurani Ms. Sneha R Taurani Ms. Jaya R Taurani Ms. Raveena R Taurani Ms. Krsna G Taurani
e)	**Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives, where transactions have taken place**	Propreitory Concern Yogisattava owned by Ms.Raveena Taurani

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Loan Taken	1.00	-	**1.00**	581.00	-	**581.00**
Loan Repayment	1.00	-	**1.00**	581.00	-	**581.00**
Rent Paid	-	84.00	**84.00**	-	84.00	**84.00**
Rent Received	-	13.75	**13.75**	-	12.50	**12.50**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Interest Paid	-	-	**-**	25.86	-	**25.86**
Legal & Profession Fees Paid	26.92	30.00	**56.92**	22.00	30.00	**52.00**
Director Remmuneration Paid	387.00	-	**387.00**	342.74	-	**342.74**
Salary Paid	8.25	97.00	**105.25**	6.76	125.26	**132.01**
Sitting Fees paid to Non Executive Independent Director	11.00	-	**11.00**	5.95	-	**5.95**
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.42	-	**0.42**	-	4.10	**4.10**
Advance paid	40.57	-	**40.57**		0.35	**0.35**
Business Promotion Expenses	-	0.08	**0.08**	-	3.75	**3.75**
Diwali Expenses	-	-	**-**	-	3.28	**3.28**
Balances Outstanding at the year						
Payable towards Exps-Business promotion Exps	-	-	**-**	-	0.44	**0.44**
Receivable Loans	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Receivable towards Debtors (Rent Receivable)	-	0.71	**0.71**	-	-	**-**
Receivable Deposits	-	500.00	**500.00**	-	500.00	**500.00**

Note : Related party relationship is as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.

11] Segment Reporting

The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') examines the Company performance and has identified two reportable segments of its business.

a) Music (Audio/ Video)

b) Film Production/ distribution & Web Series

Company Disclosure as per the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard-17 for " Segment Reporting" is as under:

The segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statement. Also the Company borrowings (including finance costs and interest income), income taxes and investments are managed at head office and are not allocated to operating segments.

Segment Revenue is measured in the same way as in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Segment assets and liabilities are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Segment Reporting

Information about reportable segments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Total	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Total
Segment Revenues						
Sales & License Fees	9,053.00	-	9,053.00	9,792.10	(693.02)	9,099.08
Total	**9,053.00**	**-**	**9,053.00**	**9,792.10**	**(693.02)**	**9,099.08**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Total	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Total
Segment Results	7,286.19	(371.56)	6,914.63	7,721.97	(5,365.26)	2,356.70
Finance Cost	-	-	2.09	-	-	28.34
Other unallocated expenditure (net)	-	-	990.13	-	-	892.78
Profit Before Tax			**5,922.41**			**1,435.58**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021				March 31, 2020			
	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Unallocated	Total	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Unallocated	Total
Segment depreciation and amortisation	2.96	27.39	50.82	81.17	2.96	3.18	111.81	117.95
Segment non-cash expenditure other than depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Total	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Total
Segment Assets	1,959.58	6,530.32	8,489.90	2,571.14	591.08	3,162.22
Reconciliation to total assets						
Investment		75.64	75.64			561.78
Current Tax Assets (Net)						427.13
Other Unallocable Assets			6,257.20			4,864.50
Total Assets as per Balance Sheet	**1,959.58**	**6,605.96**	**14,822.74**			**9,015.63**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021				March 31, 2020			
	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Unallocated	Total	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Unallocated	Total
Addition to non current assets other than financial assets	-	-	76.00	76.00	-	-	60.60	60.60

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021			March 31, 2020		
	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Total	Music (Audio/ Video)	Film Production/ Distribution/ Web series	Total
Segment Liabilities	4,128.27	535.12	4,663.39	392.87	8.17	401.04
Reconciliation to total liabilities						
Borrowings			-			188.98
Other Unallocable Liabilities			33.58			387.81
Total Liabilities as per Balance Sheet			**4,696.97**			**977.83**

12] Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A] Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

(₹ in Lakhs)

March 31, 2021	Carrying Aamount				Fair Value			
Particulars	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial Assets								
Non Current								
Investment			0.50	0.50				
Mutual Fund	1,803.56			1,803.56	1,803.56			1,803.56
Loans and Deposits			18.96	18.96				
Other Financial Assets			13.57	13.57				
Current Assets								
Trade Receivables			1,507.06	1,507.06				
Cash & Cash Equivalents			3,110.92	3,110.92				
Bank Balances other than above			237.55	237.55				
Other Financial Assets			527.19	527.19				
Financial Liabilities								
Current Liability								
Trade Payable			627.43	627.43				
Other Financial Liabilities			29.89	29.89				

(₹ in Lakhs)

March 31, 2020	Carrying Aamount				Fair Value			
Particulars	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial Assets								
Non Current								
Investment			0.50	0.50				
Mutual Fund	561.78			561.78	561.78			561.78
Loans and Deposits			13.24	13.24				
Other Financial Assets			12.86	12.86				
Current Assets								
Trade Receivables			1,814.32	1,814.32				
Cash & Cash Equivalents			2,596.03	2,596.03				
Bank Balances other than above			35.64	35.64				
Other Financial Assets			532.75	532.75				
Financial Liabilities								
Non Current								
Borrowings			188.98	188.98				
Current Liability								
Trade Payable			425.87	425.87				
Other Financial Liabilities			29.90	29.90				

There are no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year

i] The carrying value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature. The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note above have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in valuation technique. The hierarchy gives highest priority to quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement).

ii] Valuation technique used to determine fair value Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include: The mutual funds are valued using closing NAV available in the market.

B] Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

* Credit Risk ;
* Liquidity Risk ; and
* Market Risk

i] Risk Management objectives

The Companys activities expose it to a variety of financial risks viz. credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to manage the aforementioned risks, the Company operates a risk management policy and a program that performs close monitoring of and responding to each risk factors.

ii] Credit risk

a] Credit Risk management

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company deals with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and credit ratings of its counterparties are regularly monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst counterparties.

b] Cash and Cash equivalents and other Bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs.3348.47 Lakhs as on March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020 : Rs.2,631.67 Lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank counterparties with good credit ratings.

c] Loans and Advances

The Company held Loans and Advances of Rs. 510 Lakhs as on March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 510 Lakhs). The loans and advances are in nature of rent deposit paid to landlords and are fully recoverable.

d] Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

iii] Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

As of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 the Company had unutilized credit limits from banks of Rs. 2143 Lakhs, Rs. 2668 Lakhs respectively.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements

(₹ in Lakhs)

March 31, 2021		Contractual Cash Flows					
	Carrying Amount	Total	Less than 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Current Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payables	627.44	627.44	627.44	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	29.89	29.89	29.89	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2020		Contractual Cash Flows					
	Carrying Amount	Total	Less than 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Current Financial Liabilities							
Trade Payables	425.87	425.87	425.87	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	29.90	29.90	29.90	-	-	-	-

iv] Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. We are exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and the market value of our investments. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

a] Currency Risk

The company is exposed to currency risk on account of its receivables / payables in foreign currency. The functional currency of the Company in Indian Rupees.

i) Exposure to currency risk (Exposure in different currencies converted to functional currency i.e. INR)
The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2020 are as below :

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Currency	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
USD	924.75	-	551.21	-
Euro	0.61	6.57	-	
GBP	61.20	-	56.33	-
TOTAL	**986.56**	**6.57**	**607.54**	**0.00**

ii) Net Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk (Assets – Liabilities)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Currency	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
USD	924.75	551.21
Euro	(5.96)	-
GBP	61.20	56.33
TOTAL	**979.99**	**607.54**

iii) Sensitivity analysis
A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the foreign Currency against the Indian Rupee at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Effect in INR	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Profit or Loss		Profit or Loss	
	Strenghtening	Weakening	Strenghtening	Weakening
USD - 10 % Movement	92.48	(92.48)	55.12	(55.12)
Euro - 10 % Movement	-0.60	0.60	-	-
GBP - 10 % Movement	6.12	(6.12)	5.63	(5.63)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

b] Interest rate risk

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

i) Exposure to interest rate risk

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings		
Fixed Rate Borrowings	-	-
Variable Rate Borrowings	-	188.98

ii) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

iii) Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

(₹ in Lakhs)

INR	Profit or (loss)	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
March 31, 2021		
Variable-rate instruments	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**-**	**-**
March 31, 2020		
Variable-rate instruments	(188.98)	188.98
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	**(188.98)**	**188.98**

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

c] Price Risk

Price risk refers to risk that the fair value of a financial instrument may fluctuate because of the change in the market price. The Company is exposed to the price risk mainly from investment in mutual funds. Investments in mutual funds are made primarily in units of fixed maturity and liquid funds and are not exposed to significant price risk.

13] Capital Management

a] Risk Management

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- safeguard their ability to continue as A going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of overall debt portfolio of the Company.

b] Dividend on equity shares

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Dividend declared and paid during the year		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31,2021 of Re. 1.50 (March 31, 2020 - Re 1.00- per fully paid share (along with Dividend distribution tax)	194.53	172.63
Proposed Dividend not recognised ar the end of the reporting period		
In addition to the above dividend, since year end the directors have recommended the payment of final Dividend for the year ended of Rs. 2/- (March 31,2020 - Re 1.50/- per fully paid share (along with Dividend distribution tax). The proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholder in the ensuing annual general meeting. Hence no liability has been recognised in books	259.37	194.53

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

14] Employee Benefits:

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India

i] Post Employment Defined Contribution Plans :

The contributions to the Provident Fund and Family Pension fund of certain employees are made to a Government administered Provident Fund and there are no further obligations beyond making such contribution.

The Company recognized Rs. 9.00 Lacs for year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs. 8.73 Lacs for year ended March 31, 2020) provident fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

ii] Post Employment Defined Benefit Plans :

Gratuity

The Company participates in the Employees Gratuity scheme, a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees on death or on separation / termination in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Company makes annual contribution to the group gratuity scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India through its Gratuity Trust fund.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2021. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The following table sets forth the particulars in respect of the Gratuity Plan (Funded) of the Company.

a] Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31,2021	March 31,2020
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	116.87	107.73
Current service cost	11.28	10.14
Interest cost	7.87	8.15
Remeasurements (gains) / losses		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.85	9.73
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	(11.99)	(11.89)
Benefits paid	(3.96)	(7.00)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**120.91**	**116.87**

b] Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31,2021	March 31,2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	87.68	60.95
Interest Income	6.28	4.90
Remeasurements gains / (losses)		
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest cost)	(0.76)	0.07
Contributions by employer	4.75	28.77
Benefits paid	(3.96)	(7.00)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**94.00**	**87.68**
c] Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets:		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	120.91	116.87
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	94.00	87.68
Liabilities recognised in the balance sheet	**26.91**	**29.18**
d] Actual Return of Plan Assets	5.52	4.97
e] Re-measurements losses/(gains) recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income		
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest cost)	0.76	(0.07)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	0.85	9.73
Effect of changes in experience adjustments	(11.99)	(11.89)
Total re-measurement included in Other Comprehensive Income	**(10.39)**	**(2.23)**
f] Expense recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:		
Current service cost	11.28	10.14
Net interest cost	1.59	3.26
Total expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (refer note 28)	12.87	13.40
g] Category of plan assets:	in %	in %
Fund with Life Insurance Corporation of India	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	March 31,2021	March 31,2020
h]	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:**		
	Within 1 year	1.26	1.20
	1 - 2 years	18.96	1.35
	2 - 3 years	1.23	22.65
	3 - 4 years	1.37	1.25
	4 - 5 years	1.55	1.39
	5 - 10 years	66.14	64.62
i]	**Principal actuarial assumptions:**		
	Discount rate	6.70%	6.77%
	Salary growth rate	10%	10%
	Mortality Rate during employment	IALM (2012-14) Ult.	IALM (2006-08) Ult.

j]	**Sensitive Analysis**	**Discount Rate**	
		PVO DR + 1%	PVO DR - 1%
	PVO	109.63	134.17
		Salary Escalation Rate	
		PVO ER + 1%	PVO ER - 1%
		133.54	109.91

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumption the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognized in the Balance Sheet.

iii] Leave Obligation

The Company provides leave to employees. The employees at the end of the financial year can carry forward their balance leave to the subsequent financial year and it gets lapsed if not availed in that subsequent financial year. The Company Rules does not provide encashment of Leave at any time during the tenure of employment and also on retirement or termination. The Company records a provision for leave obligation at the end of the financial year. The total provision recorded by the Company towards this obligation was Rs 3.01 lakhs and Rs. 3.37 lacs as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

iv] Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to some risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Discount rate risk
The Company is exposed to the risk of fall in discount rate. A fall in discount rate will eventually increase the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit thereby increasing the value of the liability

Salary growth risks
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability

Demographic risk
In the valuation of the liability, certain demographic (mortality and attrition rates) assumptions are made. The Company is exposed to this risk to the extent of actual experience eventually being worse compared to the assumptions thereby causing an increase in the benefit cost.

15] Recent accounting pronouncements - Standards issued but not yet effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

16] Earnings per share (EPS)

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

a] Profit attributable to Equity holders of company (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
Continuing Operation	4,346.88	1,133.93
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company for basic earnings	4,346.88	1,133.93
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company adjusted for the effect of dilution	4,346.88	1,133.93

b] Weighted average number of ordinary shares (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Issued ordinary shares at April 1	143.18	143.18
Weighted average number of shares at March 31 for basic and Diluted EPS	132.87	143.18

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amount expressed in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

c] Basic and Diluted earnings per share

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Basic earnings per share	32.72	7.92
Diluted earnings per share	32.72	7.92

17] The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on May 10, 2021 has considered and approved to restructure the business of the Company by way of a Scheme of Arrangement and Demerger ("Scheme") whereby the Film Business Undertaking ("Film Division") of Tips Industries Limited ("Demerged Company") will be demerged into the "Tips Films Limited "Company as a going concern basis with effect from the Appointed Date of April 1, 2021. The said Scheme would be subject to requisite approvals of the National Company Law Tribunal, BSE Limited, National Stock Exchange of India Limited, Securities and Exchange Board of India and other statutory / regulatory authorities, including those from the shareholders and/or creditors of the Demerged Company. The Company is in the process of filing the Scheme with the concerned authorities. Pending necessary regulatory approvals and other compliances, no adjustments have been made in the books of account.

18] Towards the end of the financial year 2020-2021, the 2nd wave of COVID-19 pandemic caused operational disturbances even before the lockdown. The Company was able to reorganise its operations to remain functional as well as comply with the lockdown regulations. However, the lockdown induced decline in economic activity has led to diminished revenues, posed chanllenges in collections of contracted revenues and impeded contract renewals. The Company is bracing for a challenging year ahead. Based or the current indications of future economic conditions, the management expects to recover carrying amounts of Non-Current and Current Assets. This assessment and the outcome of the pandemic as regards the aforesaid matters is highly dependent on circumstances/developments as they evolve in the subsequent periods.

In terms of our report of even date
For **SSPA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 131069W

Parag Ved
Partner
Membership No. 102432

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TIPS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
CIN: L92120MH1996PLC099359

Kumar S. Taurani
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00555831

Ramesh S. Taurani
Managing Director
DIN : 00010130

Bijal Patel
Company Secretary
CS Membership No. : 30140

Sunil Chellani
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 14, 2021