INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
EYEQUBE STUDIOS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 ("Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its profit including other comprehensive income, the 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Directors Report including Annexures, 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 Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including 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, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of the appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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 fair 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 is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 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 purposes of our audit;

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;

e) On the basis of 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

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

   i. The Company doesn't have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position;

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

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

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 103141
UDIN:- 21103141AAAAOF3671
Place- Mumbai
Date: June 25, 2021

“ANNEXURE A” TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EYEQUBE STUDIOS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of “Report on other legal and regulatory requirements” of our report of even date)

i) In respect of its Fixed Assets :

a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Fixed Assets on the basis of available information.

b. As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

c. As the Company had no immovable property during the year, clause (c) (i) of paragraph of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ii) In respect of its inventories:

As the Company had no inventory during the year, clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii) 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. Consequently, the requirement of clause (iii) (a) to clause (iii) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv) The Company has not granted any loans, investment, guarantees and securities covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.

v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi) To the best of our knowledge and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities undertaken by the Company. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.

vii) In respect of Statutory dues :

a. According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to it have been generally regularly deposited with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

b. On the basis of our examination of accounts and documents on records of the Company and information and explanations given to us upon enquires in this regard, there are no disputed amounts payable in respect of goods and service tax, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty and cess as applicable to it on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited.

viii) The Company has not raised loans from financial institutions or banks or government or by issue of debentures and hence clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loan during the year and hence clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii) In our opinion Company is not a nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii) In respect of transactions with related parties:
In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act and their details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.

xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or of fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with the directors or persons connected with him and covered under Section 192 of the Act. Hence, clause (xv) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi) Based on information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 103141
UDIN:- 21103141AAAAOF3671
Place- Mumbai
Date: June 25, 2021

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EYEQUBE STUDIOS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of **EyeQube Studios Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year then ended.

Management Responsibility for the Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 103141
UDIN:- 21103141AAAAOF3671
Place- Mumbai
Date: June 25, 2021

EyeQube Studios Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021 Amount in ₹	As at 31 March 2020 Amount in ₹
Assets:			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	4,65,521	4,99,995
Non Current tax assets	4	2,33,755	1,69,900
Total non-current assets		**6,99,276**	**6,69,895**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,13,864	4,10,168
(ii) Loans and advances	6	49,01,802	37,91,789
Total current assets		**51,15,666**	**42,01,957**
Total assets		**58,14,942**	**48,71,852**
Equity and liabilities:			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other equity	8	56,12,941	45,23,464
Total equity		**57,12,941**	**46,23,464**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	9	1,02,001	75,050
Current tax Liabilties (net)	10	-	1,39,575
Other current liabilities	11	-	33,763
Total current liabilities		**1,02,001**	**2,48,388**
Total equity and liabilities		**58,14,942**	**48,71,852**

Notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No: 103141

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Sunil Arjan Lulla
Director
(DIN :- 00243191)

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

Anand Shankar Kamtam
Director
(DIN :- 02942810)

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

EyeQube Studios Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021 Amount in ₹	Year ended 31 March 2020 Amount in ₹
Revenue			
Revenue from operations (net)		-	-
Other income	12	11,43,543	23,04,019
Total revenue		**11,43,543**	**23,04,019**
Expenses			
Finance costs	13	-	85,029
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	34,474	45,741
Other expenses	14	1,89,492	10,84,357
Total expenses		**2,23,966**	**12,15,127**
Profit before tax		**9,19,577**	**10,88,892**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	1,69,900
Minimum alternate tax credit		-	(1,69,900)
Short/(excess) provision for tax of earlier years		(1,69,900)	4,78,427
		(1,69,900)	**4,78,427**
Profit after tax for the year		**10,89,477**	**6,10,465**
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**10,89,477**	**6,10,465**
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic (in ₹) (nominal value ₹ 10)	20	108.95	61.05
Diluted (in ₹) (nominal value ₹ 10)	20	108.95	61.05

Notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101720W/W100355

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Amit Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No: 103141

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

Sunil Arjan Lulla
Director
(DIN :- 00243191)

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

Anand Shankar Kamtam
Director
(DIN :- 02942810)

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

EyeQube Studios Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

	Number	Amount in ₹
Balance as at 1 April 2019	10,000	1,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**10,000**	**1,00,000**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**10,000**	**1,00,000**

B. Other Equity

	Retained Earnings	Total
	Amount in ₹	Amount in ₹
Balance at the 1 April 2019	39,12,999	39,12,999
Profit for the year	6,10,465	6,10,465
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**45,23,464**	**45,23,464**
Profit for the year	10,89,477	10,89,477
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**56,12,941**	**56,12,941**

Notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101720W/W100355

Amit Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No: 103141

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Anand Shankar Kamtam
Director
(DIN :- 00243191)

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

Anand Shankar Kamtam
Director
(DIN :- 02942810)

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

EyeQube Studios Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Year ended 31 March 2021 Amount in ₹	Year ended 31 March 2020 Amount in ₹
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	9,19,577	10,88,892
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Interest income	(4,47,043)	(3,03,242)
Finance cost	-	85,029
Depreciation	34,474	45,741
Operating profit before working capital changes	**5,07,009**	**9,16,420**
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(33,763)	1,65,574
Increase in other financial liabilities	26,951	27,549
(Increase) /decrease in short-term loans and advances	-	89,492
Cash generated from operations	**5,00,196**	**11,99,035**
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(33,530)	53,76,343
Net cash generated from operating activities	**4,66,666**	**65,75,378**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Loan and advances given	(11,10,013)	(37,91,789)
Interest Income	4,47,043	3,03,242
Net cash used in investing activities	**(6,62,970)**	**(34,88,547)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds form short term borrowing	-	(27,89,623)
Finance cost paid	-	(85,029)
Net cash used in financing activities	**-**	**(28,74,652)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,96,304)**	**2,12,179**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**4,10,168**	**1,97,989**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 5)	**2,13,864**	**4,10,168**

Change in liability arising from financing activities ;-

	Total Amount in ₹	Total Amount in ₹
Opening financial liabilty	-	27,89,623
Cash Flows during the year	-	(27,89,623)
Closing financial liability	-	-

Notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements

The Cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method as set in Indian accounting standard - 7 'Cash Flow Statement ' as notified under Companies Act 2013

Previous year figure have been regrouped, whereever necessary, to confirm to this year classification.

As per our report of even date

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101720W/W100355

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No: 103141

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

Sunil Arjan Lulla
Director
(DIN :- 00243191)

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

Anand Shankar Kamtam
Director
(DIN :- 02942810)

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25 2021

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY AND NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

EyeQube Studios Private Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated in India, under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a player within the Indian media and entertainment industry and is primarily engaged in the business of rendering studio services. The financial statements of the Company are for the year ended 31 March 2021 and are prepared in Indian Rupees being the functional currency.

These separate financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in the Board of Directors meeting held on June 25, 2021.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

These Financial Statements of the Company comprises of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, a summary of significant accounting policies, notes and other explanatory information.

These Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Act. These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III of the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

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

b) Current versus non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period;
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading; and
- Carrying current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It includes current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

c) Fair value measurement

The Company accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

d) Revenue recognition

The company recognizes revenue (net of sales related taxes) when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity. Revenue from rendering of services is recognized by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation at the reporting period. The Company recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the statement of financial position .

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Cost of items of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the items to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit and loss. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided under written down value method and based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and is generally recognized in the statement of the profit and loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognized.

f) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

g) Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The contingent liability is not recognized in the books of accounts but its existence is disclosed in the Financial Statements.

h) Taxes

Taxation on profit and loss comprises current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case tax impact is also recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date along with any adjustment relating to tax payable in previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is not recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interest in joint arrangements where it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. MAT credit entitlement is recognized 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 specified period, which is the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to utilize all or part of the deferred tax asset. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will available to utilize the deferred tax asset.

i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by considering the impact of the potential issuance of ordinary shares, on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be antidilutive.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

k) Financial instrument:

i. Financial assets

a. Initial recognition and measurement
The Company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance

of the contractual arrangement. Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument, except for financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value, excluding transaction costs (which is recognized in statement of profit and loss).

b. Subsequent measurement

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

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):**
  A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- **Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL):**
  Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Gain and losses on fair value of such instruments are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

ii. Impairment of financial assets: -

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Expected credit loss ('ECL') impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head ‘other expenses’ in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortized cost and other contractual revenue receivables - ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

iii. Financial liabilities

a. Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in statement profit and loss as finance cost.

b. Subsequent measurement:
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

I. Loans and borrowings: -
After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when liabilities are derecognized. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of statement of profit and loss.

iv. De-recognition of financial instruments

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

v. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

l) Impairment of non- financial assets

The carrying amount of any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal /external factors. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been change in the estimate of the recoverable amount. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

m) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accounting disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Details of the Company's property, plant and equipment and their carrying amounts are as follows:

Amount in ₹

Gross carrying amount	**Motor vehicles**	**Studio equipments**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 April 2019	33,16,665	10,00,000	**43,16,665**
Additions	-	-	**-**
Adjustments	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**33,16,665**	**10,00,000**	**43,16,665**
Additions	-	-	**-**
Adjustments	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**33,16,665**	**10,00,000**	**43,16,665**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**31,48,641**	**6,22,288**	**37,70,929**
Depreciation charge	-	45,741	**45,741**
Adjustments/ disposals	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**31,48,641**	**6,68,029**	**38,16,670**
Depreciation charge	-	34,474	**34,474**
Adjustments/ disposals	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**31,48,641**	**7,02,503**	**38,51,144**
Net block			
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,68,024	3,31,971	4,99,995
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**1,68,024**	**2,97,497**	**4,65,521**

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Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
4 Non Current tax assets		
Minimum alternate tax	1,69,900	1,69,900
Income tax refund	63,855	-
Total	**2,33,755**	**1,69,900**
5 Cash and cash equivalents		
a. Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	1,00,250	2,96,554
b. Cash on hand	1,13,614	1,13,614
Total	**2,13,864**	**4,10,168**
6 Loans and advances		
Unsecured Considered Good		
Loans and advance Given (Refer note 17)	49,01,802	37,91,789
	49,01,802	**37,91,789**

The said loan is repayable on demand and Interest is payable @ 11 % p.a.

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7 Equity share capital

Authorised, issued, subscribed and paid up share capital

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**		**As at 31 March 2020**	
	Number	**Amount (₹)**	**Number**	**Amount (₹)**
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Total	**10,000**	**1,00,000**	**10,000**	**1,00,000**

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

Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Add:- issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

b) Terms/Rights attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a nominal value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividends, if any, proposed by Board of Directors is subject to approval by the Shareholders. All shares rank pari passu on repayment of capital in the event of liquidation.

c)Shares in the Company held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiries/associates

Name of shareholder	**As at 31 March 2021**		**As at 31 March 2020**	
	Number	**Amount (₹)**	**Number**	**Amount (₹)**
Holding Company - Eros International Media Limited	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

d) Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares

Name of Shareholder	**As at 31 March 2021**		**As at 31 March 2020**	
	Number	**% of Shareholding**	**Number**	**% of Shareholding**
Holding Company - Eros International Media Limited	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

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Amount in ₹

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
8	**Other equity**		
	Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	45,23,464	39,12,999
	Add : Net profit for the year	10,89,477	6,10,465
	Total	**56,12,941**	**45,23,464**
9	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Other payables	1,02,001	75,050
	Total	**1,02,001**	**75,050**
10	**Current tax Liabilties (net)**		
	Provision for tax (net of advance income tax)	-	1,39,575
	Total	**-**	**1,39,575**
11	**Other current liabilities**		
	Duties and taxes payable	-	33,763
	Total	**-**	**33,763**

Amount in ₹

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
12	**Other income**		
	Other income- assest usage	6,96,500	6,96,500
	Interest income on advances	4,47,043	3,03,242
	Interest income on refund of income tax	-	13,04,277
		11,43,543	**23,04,019**
13	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense	-	85,029
	Total	**-**	**85,029**
14	**Other Expenses**		
	Repairs and maintenance	-	97,710
	Insurance	14,395	13,852
	Rates and taxes	6,030	6,15,342
	Subscription and membership fees	18,530	10,030
	Legal and professional	2,500	3,16,300
	Payments to auditors (refer note 21)	50,000	29,500
	Miscellaneous expenses	98,037	1,623
	Total	**1,89,492**	**10,84,357**

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Note 15: Financial instrument – accounting classification and fair value: -

The fair value to the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument can be exchanged in the current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of the cash and cash equivalent, short term borrowings and other current financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**		
	As at 31 March 2021	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash and Cash equivalent	213,864	-	-	-
Total	**213,864**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Other financial liabilities	102,001	-	-	-
Total	**102,001**	**-**	**-**	**-**

There have been no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the financial year ending 31 March 2021.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**		
	As at 31 March 2020	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash and Cash equivalent	410,168	-	-	-
Total	**410,168**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Other financial liabilities	75,050	-	-	-
Total	75,050	**-**	**-**	**-**

There have been no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the financial year ending 31 March 2020.

Note 16: Contingent liabilities: -

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	Nil	Nil

Note 17: Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 24 i.e. "Related Party Disclosures", the details of related party transactions are given below:

a. List of related parties:

Nature of relationship	**Name of related parties**
Where Control Exists	
Ultimate holding company	Eros STX Global Corporation (Formerly known as Eros International PLC)
Holding Company	Eros International Media Limited
Other Entities	
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Sunil Lulla – Director Mr. K. Anand Shankar – Director Mr. Farokh P. Gandhi – Group Chief Financial Officer (India)

b. Transactions with related parties:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Eros International Media Limited	Total
Interest Paid	- (85,029)	- (85,029)
Other income- assets usage	696,500 (696,500)	696,500 (696,500)
Interest income	447,043 (303,242)	447,043 (303,242)
Repayment of Short-term loans taken	- (2,890,223)	- (2,890,223)
Repayment of Short term loans given	- (485,461)	- (485,461)
Loans and advance given	- (3,384,359)	- (3,384,359)
Loans and advances taken	- (100,600)	- (100,600)

c. Balance with related parties:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Eros International Media Limited	Total
Loan - current assets	49,01,802 (3,791,789)	49,01,802 (3,791,789)

(-)

Note: Figures in brackets represents previous year figures.

Note 18: Operating segment information:

The Company is predominantly engaged in business of rendering studio services, whose revenue and operating income are regularly reviewed. Accordingly, the Company has only one identifiable segment reportable under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" (Segment Reporting).

Note 19: Capital management:

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debts' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debts are defined as total liabilities, comprising interest- bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity attributable to equity shareholders.

The Company's adjusted net debts to equity ratio as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 was as follows:

	As at 31 March 2021 Amount in ₹	As at 31 March 2020 Amount in ₹
Debt	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalent	(213,864)	(410,168)
Adjusted net debt	**(213,864)**	**(410,168)**
Total Equity	5,712,941	4,623,464
Adjusted Equity	**5,712,941**	**4,623,464**
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	(0.04)	(0.09)

Note 20: Earnings per share

The Earnings per share is calculated as under:

Amount in ₹

Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Net profit as per the Statement of profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders	10,89,478	610,465
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Nominal value of shares	Rs.10/- each	Rs.10/- each
Earnings per share (Basic & Diluted)	108.95	61.05

Note 21: Auditors remuneration has been classified as under:

Amount in ₹

Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Statutory audit fee	50,000	25,000

Note 22: Going concern basis

These accounts have been prepared on going concern basis as the company has earned profit during the current year and immediately preceding previous year and the company has positive net worth and liability is mainly to its parent.

Note 23: Major components of deferred tax: -

Amount in ₹

Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Deferred tax liabilities:	NIL	NIL
Deferred tax assets:		
Depreciation on tangible assets	(742,764)	(886,236)
Carry forward losses	(15,63,712)	(9,696,033)
Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities (net)*	**(23,06,476)**	**(10,582,269)**

* As a matter of prudence deferred tax assets is not recognized in the books of accounts.

Note 24: Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises commercial transaction that recognized assets and liabilities denominated in currency that is not a Company functional currency (INR). The Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk at the respective reporting dates.

Note 25: Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk at the respective reporting dates.

Note 26: Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Company does not have significant exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates as Company’s debt obligations is at fixed interest rates.

Note 27: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk at the respective reporting dates.

EyeQube Studios Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Note 28: Employee benefit

Company does not have, nor does it require under any statue to have, any short / long term Defined Contribution Plan or any Defined Benefit Plan for Employees. There are also no other short / Long Term Employee benefits which become due during or post employment period of Employee. In the absence of aforesaid Employee benefits, the requirement to comply with Ind AS 19 does not arise.

Note 29:
Previous year's figures have been regrouped, reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year classification /disclosure.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**	
Chartered Accountants		
Firm Registration No.: 101720W/W100355		
Amit Chaturvedi	**Sunil Arjan Lulla**	**Anand Shankar Kamtam**
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No: 103141	(DIN:- 00243191)	(DIN:- 02942810)
Place: Mumbai	Place: Mumbai	Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25, 2021	Date: June 25, 2021	Date: June 25, 2021