



VIMAL KUMAR

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of VAREITY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

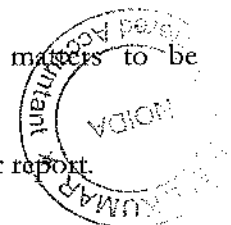
Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone 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.
5. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.



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

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the 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.

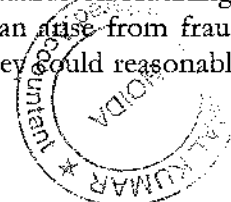
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

7. 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (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 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.
8. 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.
9. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

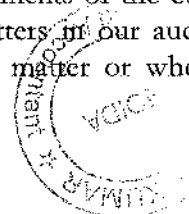
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

10. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for explaining 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.

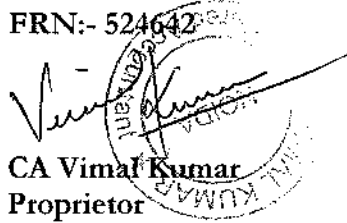
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

15. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has not paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure II a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
17. Further to our comments in Annexure II, 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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us;
 - c) the standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 20th May 2022 as per Annexure I expressed unmodified opinion;
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company, as detailed to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigation on its financial position as at 31 March 2022;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2022;



- iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2022;
- iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these standalone financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
FRN:- 524642



CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
M.No:- 524642
UDIN: 22524642ANLWDN5485

Noida
20.05.2022

Annexure I

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Variety Entertainment Private Limited ("the Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the company of as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on Internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective 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 the company's business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR included obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. 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 IFCoFR.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR 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.

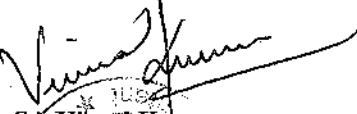
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
FRN:- 524642


CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
FN No:- 524642
UDIN: 22524642ANLWDN5485

Noida
20.05.2022



VIMAL KUMAR

Annexure II to Independent Auditors' Report

Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Variety Entertainment Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

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

B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year in a phased periodical manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of the assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Since the company does not own any immovable properties the provisions of the said clause of the Order are not applicable.

(d) The company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.

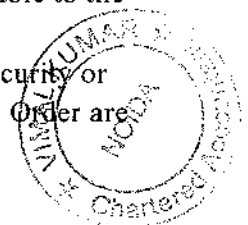
(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and the rules made there under.

(ii) (a) The company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limit from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanations provided to us the company has not made investments, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year hence clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii) (f) is not applicable to the company.

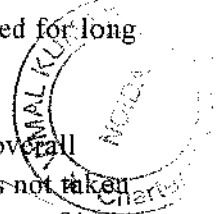
(iv) Since the company has not made investments, nor provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.





VIMAL KUMAR

- (v) To the best of our knowledge & 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 Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, GST, duty of customs, duty of excise and other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further according to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
- (b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, GST, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax etc that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year. Hence clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the company has not been is a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year hence the reporting under clause 3(ix) c) is not applicable to the company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short term basis have been used for long term purposes by the company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associate companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order does not arise.





VIMAL KUMAR

- (f) The company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associates or joint venture (as defined under the Companies Act 2013) during the year ended March 31, 2022. Hence clause 3(ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The company has not raised any funds during the year from initial public offer or further public offer.
Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the order does not arise.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year hence the clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting true and fair view of the financial statement and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management there have been no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) Since the company is not a Nidhi company the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable.
- (xiii) As per the information and explanation provided to us, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (b) Since the company is not required to have the internal audit system hence the clause 3(xiv)(b) is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation provided to us the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the order are not applicable
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us the company is not required to be registered u/s 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.



VIMAL KUMAR

- (b) In our opinion, there is no Core Investment Company within the group as defined in the core investment Companies(Reserve Bank) Directions,2016 and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, , we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) Since the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 with regard to corporate social responsibility are not applicable to the company hence clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
FRN:- 524642

CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
M.No:- 524642
UDIN - 22524642ANLWDN5485
Date: 20.05.2022
Place- Noida

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED


Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022

CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

	Note	March 31, 2022 (In Million)	March 31, 2021 (In Million)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	4	26.04	0.62
b) Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	35.27	35.27
		61.31	35.89
Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	6	202.65	208.05
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	125.74	135.48
iii) Loans	8	439.39	438.28
iv) Others - unbilled revenue	9	0.09	2.34
b) Other current assets	10	87.88	104.47
		855.75	888.62
Total assets		917.07	924.51
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	11 (a)	0.10	0.10
b) Other equity	11 (b)	(30.77)	(15.97)
		(30.67)	(15.87)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	12	191.40	191.40
(b) Deferred tax liability (net)		1.08	1.08
c) Other non-current liabilities	13	520.35	521.37
		712.83	713.85
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	176.58	167.52
b) Other current liabilities	15	58.33	59.00
		234.91	226.52
Total equity and liabilities		917.07	924.51
Summary of Significant accounting policies	1-3		


The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 524642


CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
Mno. - 524642
Dated
Place
UDIN-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


Ishit Sharma
Director
DIN-09210454

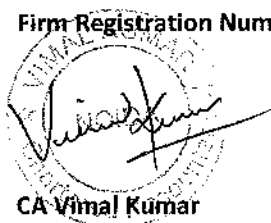

Rohitash Jain
Director
DIN-09210462

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022
CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

	Note	March 31, 2022 (in million)	March 31, 2021 (in million)
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	85.79	77.41
Other income	17	1.57	41.09
Total income		87.37	118.49
Expenses			
Finance costs	18	43.33	43.44
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial asset:	19	1.68	-
Other expenses	20	57.16	71.45
Total expenses		102.17	114.89
Loss before exceptional item and tax		(14.81)	3.60
Exceptional item		-	-
Loss before tax		(14.81)	3.60
Tax expense			
Previous Year Tax		-	-
Loss for the year		(14.81)	3.60
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic (loss) per share		(148.05)	36.04
Diluted (loss) per share		(148.05)	36.04

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the standalone statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 524642

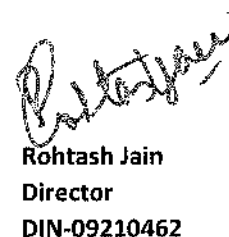


CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
Mno. - 524642
Dated
Place

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMANT PVT LTD



Lalit Sharma
Director
DIN-09210454



Rohtash Jain
Director
DIN-09210462

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2022
CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

	` in million 31-Mar-22	` in million 31-Mar-21
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(14.81)	3.60
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets	1.68	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(13.12)	3.60
Adjustments for changes in:		
Decrease(Increase)/ in trade receivables	5.40	43.90
(Increase)/decrease in other current and non-current assets	17.73	(19.39)
(Decrease)/increase in other financial liabilities		(482.00)
Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	(1.69)	524.46
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	9.06	(0.31)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	30.50	66.65
Income taxes paid		
Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities	17.37	70.26
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets	(27.11)	
Investments in bank deposits		60.00
Net cash used in investing activities	(27.11)	60.00
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9.74)	130.26
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	135.48	5.22
Cash and cash equivalents at close of the year	125.74	135.48

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 524642

CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
Mno. - 524642
Dated

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


Lalit Sharma
Director
DIN-09210454


Rohitash Jain
Director
DIN-09210462

Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. Nature of operations

Variety Entertainment Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') was incorporated in the state of Hyderabad on 14th July, 1998. The Company is in the business of providing Advertisement management services to the end consumers.

2. General information

Variety Entertainment Private Limited, is a private company incorporated and domiciled in India. Its registered office is at 6-2-935/2, Savithri Nilayam, Khairathabad, Hyderabad TG 500004, India, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of SITI Networks Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Parent Company')

3. Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

a)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principals generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as stated in the accounting policies below.

These financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarised below. These accounting policies have been used consistently throughout all periods presented in these financial statements

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. 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) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in currency Indian Rupee (₹), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

There has been no foreign currency transaction reported during the year

c) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable net of rebates and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction as set out below.

Revenue from rendering of services

Advertisement income is recognised when the related advertisement gets telecasted and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived. Other advertisement revenue for slot sale is recognised on period basis.

d) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the related service or as incurred.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price (net of CENVAT/GST credit availed), borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted.

Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

All the fixed assets are fully depreciated; Hence no depreciation charged for the year



Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount) is included in the profit or loss when the respective asset is derecognised.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost and the same is accordingly reversed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

g) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments and are measured initially at:

- a) fair value, in case of financial instruments subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- b) fair value adjusted for transaction costs, in case of all other financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at amortised cost – the financial instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

All other debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or FVTPL based on Company's business model.

Equity investments – All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company consider the following –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

As a practical expedient the Company has adopted 'simplified approach' for recognition of lifetime expected loss on trade receivables. The estimate is based on three years average default rates observed over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. These average default rates are applied on total credit risk exposure on trade receivables at the reporting date to determine lifetime expected credit losses.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

h) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed when probable and recognised when realisation of income is virtually certain.

i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of mandatorily convertible instrument in compliance with Ind AS 33.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j) Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

k) Inventories

Stores and spares are valued at cost on weighted average basis or at net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. There has been no inventory held by the company.

l) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the periods. Although these estimates and assumptions used in accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of date of these standalone financial statements which in management's opinion are prudent and reasonable, actual results may differ from estimates and assumptions used in preparing accompanying financial statements. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively from the period in which results are known materialise in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards.

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.



Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect.

Recognition of deferred tax assets - The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on the assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of non-financial assets - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Property, plant and equipment - Management assess the remaining useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and believes that the assigned useful lives and residual values are reasonable.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below:

Recoverability of advances/receivables- The management from time to time reviews the recoverability of advances and receivables. The review is done at least once in a financial year and such assessment requires significant management judgement based on financial position of the counter-parties, market information and other relevant factors.

Contingencies- Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies, claim, litigations etc against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Company uses following measurement techniques:

- The fair value measurement for financial instruments where active market quotes are available is based on the quotes available in the principal market for selling the asset or transferring the liability.
- The Company uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.
- The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or

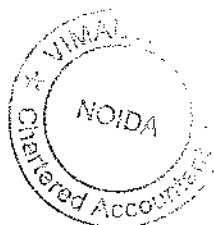
m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalent are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n) Equity and reserves

Share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued.

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

4 Property, plant and equipment

	in million				
	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Set top boxes	Total
Gross carrying amount					
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2.64	16.64	0.78	-	20.06
Additions	4.45	-	-	22.66	27.11
Balance as at March 31, 2022	7.09	16.64	0.78	22.66	47.17
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2.22	16.45	0.78	-	19.45
Charge for the year	0.75	0.18	0.00	0.74	1.68
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2.97	16.64	0.78	0.74	21.13
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	0.43	0.18	0.00	-	0.62
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	4.13	-	-	21.91	26.04



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
5 Investments		
Investments in shares (Paramount)	35.27	35.27
	35.27	35.27
6 Trade Receivable	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unsecured, considered good	202.65	208.05
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1.33	1.33
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1.33)	(1.33)
	202.65	208.05
Classified as:		
Non-current trade receivables		
Current trade receivables	202.65	208.05
	202.65	208.05
7 Cash and cash equivalents	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Cash on hand	-	0.80
Balances with banks		
on current accounts	6.24	132.80
Cheques and drafts on hand		1.88
	6.24	135.48
Other balances with banks		
Deposits with maturity of upto three months	119.50	
	125.74	135.48
8 Loans (current, financial assets)	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unsecured, considered good		
Other Advances	439.39	438.28
	439.39	438.28
9 Others - unbilled revenue	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unbilled revenue	0.09	2.34
	0.09	2.34
10 Other current assets	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Tds receivable	8.79	6.22
GST credit receivable	29.05	31.99
Other receivables	50.04	66.26
	87.88	104.47



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year

	` in million	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
11 (a) Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
10000 (Previous year: 10000) equity shares of INR 10 each	0.10	0.10
Total authorised capital	0.10	0.10
Issued share capital		
10000 (Previous year: 10000) equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid	0.10	0.10
Total issued capital	0.10	0.10
Subscribed and fully paid up capital		
10000 (Previous year: 10000) equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid	0.10	0.10
Total paid up capital	0.10	0.10
	0.10	0.10

**(A) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period
Equity shares**

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	` in million	No. of shares	` in million
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10
Add:				
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
11 (b) Other reserve		
Retained earnings	(30.77)	(15.97)
A Notes:		
Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
1 Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(15.97)	(19.57)
Addition during the year	(14.81)	3.60
Closing balance	(30.77)	(15.97)



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
 Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
 Equity share capital

	Notes	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2021		0.10
Balance as at March 31, 2022		0.10

	Reserves and surplus				Other Components of Equity			
	Retained earnings (refer note 15(c))	General reserve (refer note 15(c))	Other comprehensive income (refer note 15(c))	Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account (FCMITDA) (refer note 15(c))	Employee shares based reserve (refer note 15(c))	Total other equity		
Balance as at April 01, 2021	(15.97)	-	-	-	-	(15.97)		
Loss for the year	(14.81)	-	-	-	-	(14.81)		
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability								
Total comprehensive income for the year	(14.81)	-	-	-	-	(14.81)		
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(30.77)	-	-	-	-	(30.77)		

* * Transaction with owner in capacity as owners

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Vimal Kumar
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration Number - 524642



CA Vimal Kumar
 Proprietor

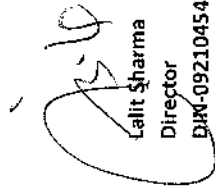
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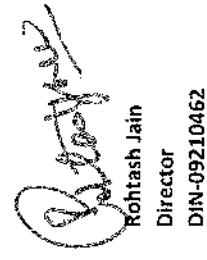
Dated

Place

UDIN-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


 Lalit Sharma
 Director
 DIN-09210454


 Rohtash Jain
 Director
 DIN-09210462

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

		` in million	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
12	Other financial liabilities		
	Creditors for capital goods	191.40	191.40
		191.40	191.40
		` in million	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
13	Other (non-current, non-financial liabilities)		
	ICNCL payable	520.35	521.37
		520.35	521.37
		` in million	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
14	Trade payables		
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	176.58	167.52
		176.58	167.52
		` in million	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
15	Other (current, non-financial liabilities)		
	Advance from customers	41.52	41.55
	Statutory dues payable	16.11	16.10
	Others Payable	0.71	1.35
		58.33	59.00



21 Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

		in million		
		March 31, 2022		
	Notes	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	5	-	35.27	35.27
Trade receivables	6	-	202.65	202.65
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	125.74	125.74
Loans & other recoverables	8	-	439.39	439.39
Other financial assets (current)	10	-	0.09	0.09
Total financial assets		-	803.14	803.14
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	12	-	191.40	191.40
Trade payables	14	-	176.58	176.58
Total financial liabilities		-	367.98	367.98
		March 31, 2021		
	Notes	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	5	-	35.27	60.00
Trade receivables	6	-	208.05	234.04
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	135.48	16.85
Loans & other recoverables	8	-	438.28	620.52
Other financial assets (current)	10	-	2.34	-
Total financial assets		-	819.42	931.40
Other financial liabilities (non current)	12	-	191.40	949.85
Trade payables	14	-	167.52	5.51
Total financial liabilities		-	358.92	955.36

B. Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables present financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the Balance sheet in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

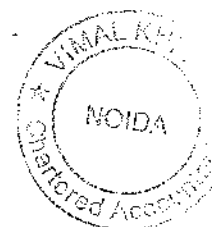
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

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

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as on March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 as follows:

March 31, 2022	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
-				
March 31, 2021	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				



C. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost in million

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	35.27	35.27	35.27	95.27
Trade receivables	202.65	202.65	208.05	251.95
Cash and cash equivalents	125.74	125.74	135.48	5.22
Loans & other recoverables	439.39	439.39	438.28	433.19
Other financial assets (current)	0.09	0.09	2.34	11.81
Total financial assets	803.14	803.14	819.42	797.44
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	191.40	191.40	191.40	673.40
Trade payables	176.58	176.58	167.52	167.84
Total financial liabilities	367.98	367.98	358.92	841.24

D. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated in close co-operation with the board of directors, and focuses on securing Company's short to medium term cash flows.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date

B: High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Asset group	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	12 month expected credit loss
High credit risk	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Credit rating

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A: Low credit risk (Investment, Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets except security deposits and amount recoverable)	161.01	170.75
B: High credit risk Trade receivables, security deposits and amount recoverable	642.13	648.67



Concentration of trade receivables

The Company has widespread customers and there is no concentration of trade

Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for followii

For the purpose of computation of expected credit loss, the Company has analysed the trend of provisions for doubtful debts created in earlier years. The average rate of provision has been computed based on the adjusted sales (excluding those where the Company does not have any historical provision) and provision for doubtful debtors created against those sales. As per this methodology, the Company has determined the expected credit loss as 5% for customers of subscription and carriage.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach
as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	in million		
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	202.65	-	202.65
Advances recoverable	439.39	-	439.39

as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	in million		
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	208.05	-	208.05
Advances recoverable	438.28	-	438.28

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's business activities may not be available.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Short term liquidity requirements comprises mainly of trade payables and employee dues arising during normal course of business as on each balance sheet date. Long-term liquidity requirement is assessed by the management on periodical basis and is managed through internal accruals and through funding commitments from shareholders. As at each statement of financial position date, the Company's liabilities having contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) are summarised as follows:

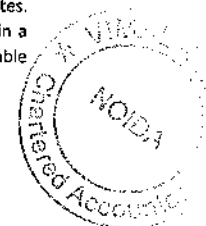
Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than one year	One to two years	More than two years
	<u>March 31, 2022</u>		
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	175.74	-	0.84
Total non-derivative liabilities	175.74	-	0.84
<u>March 31, 2021</u>			
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	161.28	0.84	5.41
Total non-derivative liabilities	161.28	0.84	5.41

C. Market Risk

The Company has foreign currency borrowings in the form of buyers credit and is exposed to change in the exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency ('). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.



(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk exposure:

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

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial assets (A)		
Trade receivables	-	-
Financial liabilities (B)		
Buyer's credit	-	-
Payable to vendors for property, plant and	-	-
Net exposure (B-A)	-	-

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

	Impact on loss after tax	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(₹)/USD and (₹)/EURO increased by 5% (previous	-	-
(₹)/USD and (₹)/EURO decreased by 5% (previous	-	-

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. Other borrowings are at fixed

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from

	Impact on loss after tax	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points	-	-
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points	-	-

22 Related party transactions

(i) Names of related parties where control exists

Fellow Subsidiary companies

Siti Networks Limited	Holding Company
Indian Cable Net Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Central Bombay Cable Network Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siticable Broadband South Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Master Channel Community Network Private	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Vision Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jind Digital Media Communications Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jai Maa Durgee Communications Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jony Digital Cable Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Krishna Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Faction Digital Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Guntur Digital Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited (Subsidiary of Indian Cable Net	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Karnal Digital Media Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Global Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Siri Digital Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Broadband Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Prime Uttaranchal Communication Private	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Sagar Digital Cable Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Paramount Digital Media Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

Joint Venture (Joint Venture of
Variety Entertainment Private
Limited)(w.e.f. 30/01/2020)



Siti Networks India LLP
Siti Saistar Digital Media Private Limited
Indinet Service Private Limited

Fellow Subsidiary
Fellow Subsidiary
Fellow Subsidiary

(ii) Associate companies

Voice Snap Services Private Limited w.e.f. September 19, 2016

(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Abhijet Dey
Gulshan Khandelwal
Lalit Sharma
Rohtash Jain

a) Purchase of services during the year

Holding companies

Siti Networks Limited

<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
33.27	45.75

b) Closing Balance at the end of the year

Holding companies

Siti Networks Limited

<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
132.87	131.31

23 Previous year's amounts have been regrouped

24 The breakup of year end deferred tax assets and liabilities into major components of the respective

Particulars	in million	
	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Temporary difference in depreciation and amortisation of property,	1.08	1.08
Gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1.08</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax liability/(assets)	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1.08</u>

25 Information under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

There are no investments or loan given or guarantee provided or security given by the Company in these standalone financial statements, which have been made predominantly for the purpose of business.

26 The Company predominantly operates in a single business segment of cable distribution in India only. Hence there are no separately reportable business or geographical segments as per Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') 108 on Operating

27 Post reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between March 31, 2022 and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.



28 Promoters Shareholding in Share Capital Note

Sno.	Promoter's Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Siti Networks Limited	10000	100	-



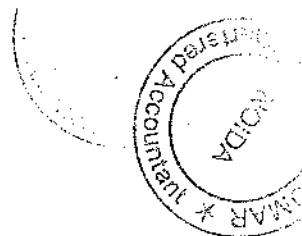
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ million, unless stated otherwise)

29 Financials Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	Change
i)	Current Ratio (A/B)	3.64	3.92	-7%
	Current assets (A)	855.75	888.62	
	Current liabilities (B)	234.91	226.52	
ii)	Return on equity ratio (A/B)	0.48	(0.23)	-313%
	Net profit for the year (A)	-14.81	3.60	
	Total equity (B)	-30.67	-15.87	
iii)	Net capital turnover ratio (A/B)	(2.80)	(4.88)	-43%
	Revenue from operations (A)	85.79	77.41	
	Capital employed or net assets (B)	-30.67	-15.87	
iv)	Return on capital employed (A/B)	0.48	(0.23)	-313%
	Earning before interest but after taxes (A)	-14.81	3.60	
	Capital employed or net assets (B)	-30.67	-15.87	
v)	Return on investment	0.48	(0.23)	-313%
	Net profit after tax (A)	-14.81	3.60	
	Capital employed or net assets (B)	-30.67	-15.87	

Notes:

- Ratios relating to balance sheet items have been presented as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. Whereas, ratios relating to items of statement of profit and loss account has been presented for financial year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.
- Net profit after tax excludes other comprehensive income
- Net assets is the total of equity share capital and other equity.
- Total debt comprise of borrowings from external lenders.
- Credit purchases comprise of purchases during the year and other expenses
- Reason for change by more than 25%
Higher total equity as a result of profit after tax during the current year and lower debt movement as compared to previous year
Due to higher earning before interest and depreciation and lower debt movement as compared to previous year
Increase due to current year profit after tax
Due to higher cost of goods sold due to increase revenue in current year
Due to increase revenue from operations
Due to increase in purchases and other expenses
Due to increase revenue from operations.
Due to increased net profit after tax as a result of increased revenue from operations.
Due to higher earning before interest but before taxes.
Due to increased net profit after tax as a result of increased revenue from operations.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ million, unless stated otherwise)

30 Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	15.62	-	-	-	-	106.75	122.36
(iii) Dispute dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Dispute dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15.62	-	-	-	-	106.75	122.36

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	23.16	-	-	-	-	128.59	151.75
(iii) Dispute dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Dispute dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23.16	-	-	-	-	128.59	151.75

31 Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed								
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.67	64.67
(ii) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed								
(iv) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.67	64.67

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed								
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.55	73.55
(ii) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed								
(iv) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.55	73.55

32 Dividend paid

No dividend was paid during the current year as well as in preceding financial year. Further no dividend is proposed for the current financial year.

33

The Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity has received presidential assent on 28 September 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be framed. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are published.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless stated otherwise)

- 34 (a) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- b) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 35 There are no transactions that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 which have not been recorded in the books of account.
- 36 The Company does not have any transactions or relationships with any companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956
- 37 Previous period figures have been re-grouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current period's classification in order to comply with the requirements of the amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 effective from 01 April 2021.
- 38 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 20 May 2022.

For Vimal Kumar
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Firm Registration Number - 524642



CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
Mno. - 524642
Dated
Place
UDIN

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD



Lalit Sharma
Director
DIN-09210454



Rohitash Jain
Director
DIN-09210462



VIMAL KUMAR

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

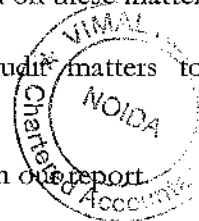
Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated 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.
5. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.



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

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the 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.

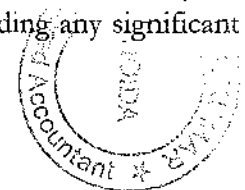
Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

7. The Holding 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs (consolidated financial position), consolidated profit or loss (consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors/management of the companies included in the Group and its associates and joint ventures are responsible for 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.
8. 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.
9. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

10. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for explaining 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.
12. 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.



13. 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.
14. 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.

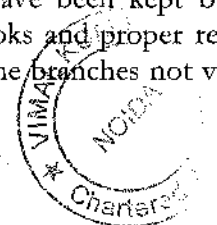
Other Matter

15. We did not audit the financial statements of one joint venture, whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs.98.24 Mn and net assets of Rs. 22.24 Mn as at 31 March 2022, total revenues of Rs. 58.43 Mn and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 0.91 Mn for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. (3.83) Mn for the year ended 31 March 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one joint venture, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these joint venture, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

16. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has not paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
17. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the report of the other auditor on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us;



- c) the Consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
- e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 20th May 2022 as per Annexure I expressed unmodified opinion;
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company, as detailed to the Consolidated financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigation on its financial position as at 31 March 2022;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2022;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2022;
 - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these Consolidated financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
FRN:- 524642



CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
M.No:- 524642
UDIN - 22524642AJOYCZ6125

Date: 20.05.2022
Place- Noida

Annexure I

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the (Name of the company) ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries, (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), {its associates and jointly controlled entities/ joint ventures}as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ("IFCoFR") of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and {jointly controlled companies/ joint venture companies}, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled companies/ joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on Internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the 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 for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the IFCoFR of the Holding Company, {its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled companies / joint venture companies}, as aforesaid, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the Guidance Note) 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR includes obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed



Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of (Varier Entertainment Private Limited), on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

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.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained {and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter(s) paragraph below,} is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the IFCoFR of the Holding Company, {its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled companies / joint venture companies} as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

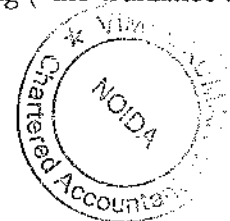
6. A company's IFCoFR is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's IFCoFR include those policies and procedures 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

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion {and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on IFCoFR of the subsidiary companies, associate companies and jointly controlled companies/joint venture companies}, the Holding Company, {its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled companies/joint venture companies}, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on Internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective 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").

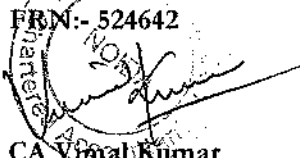


Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of (Variety Entertainment Private Limited), on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Other Matter

9. We did not audit the IFCoFR in so far as it relates to one jointly controlled company, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements/financial information reflect total assets of Rs.98.24 Mn and net assets of Rs. 22.24 Mn as at 31 March 2022, total revenues of Rs. 58.43 Mn and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 0.91 Mn for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. (3.83) Mn for the year ended 31 March 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one joint venture, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. The IFCoFR in so far as it relates to such joint venture company have been audited by other auditors whose reports has been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the IFCoFR for the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its jointly controlled company, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such joint venture company is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
FRN:- 524642



CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
M.No:- 524642
UDIN: 22524642AJOYCZ6125

Noida
20.05.2022

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
 Consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022
 CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

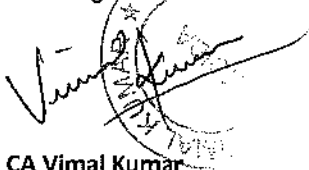
	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	4	26.04	0.62
b) Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	24.95	28.78
		<u>50.99</u>	<u>29.40</u>
Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	6	202.65	208.05
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	16.24	135.48
iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	7	109.50	-
iv) Loans	8	439.39	438.28
v) Others - unbilled revenue	9	0.09	2.34
b) Other current assets	10	87.88	104.47
Current tax assets			
		<u>855.75</u>	<u>888.62</u>
Total assets		<u>906.75</u>	<u>918.02</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	11 (a)	0.10	0.10
b) Other equity	11 (b)	(41.09)	(22.45)
i) Retained earnings			
ii) Other components of equity			
		<u>(40.99)</u>	<u>(22.35)</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings			
(i) Other financial liabilities	12	191.40	191.40
(b) Deferred tax liability (net)		1.08	1.08
c) Other non-current liabilities	13	520.35	521.37
		<u>712.83</u>	<u>713.85</u>
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Short term Borrowings			
ii) Trade payables	14		
(A) Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		176.58	167.52
b) Other current liabilities	15	58.33	59.00
		<u>234.91</u>	<u>226.52</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>906.75</u>	<u>918.02</u>

Summary of Significant accounting policies 1-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
 This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 524642

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of VARIETY
 ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD



CA Vimal Kumar
 Proprietor
 Mno. - 524642
 Dated



Lalit Sharma
 Director
 DIN-09210454



Rohitash Jain
 Director
 DIN-09210462

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

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

CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

		` in million	` in million
	Note	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	85.79	77.41
Other income	17	1.57	6.57
Total income		87.37	83.98
Expenses			
Finance costs	18	43.33	43.44
Depreciation	19	1.68	-
Other expenses	20	57.16	71.45
Total expenses		102.17	114.89
Loss before exceptional item and tax		(14.81)	(30.91)
Exceptional item		-	-
Loss before tax		(14.81)	(30.91)
Tax expense			
Previous Year Tax		-	-
Loss for the year		(14.81)	(30.91)
(40% Share of Associate Voice Snap Services Pvt Ltd.)		-	26.53
(50% Share of JV PDMS.)		(3.83)	(5.11)
Total comprehensive income		(18.64)	(9.49)
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic (loss) per share			
Diluted (loss) per share			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the standalone statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number - 524642


CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor

Mno. - 524642

Dated

Place

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


Lalit Sharma
Director
DIN-09210454


Rohtash Jain
Director
DIN-09210462

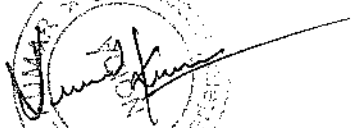
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Consolidated Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

	in million	in million
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(18.64)	(9.49)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets	1.68	-
Interest expense for borrowings at amortised cost	43.31	
Share of loss of Joint venture	3.83	
Operating profit before working capital changes	30.18	(9.49)
Adjustments for changes in:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	5.40	43.90
Decrease/(increase) in other current and non-current assets	17.73	(19.39)
(Decrease)/increase in other financial liabilities	-	(482.00)
Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	(5.00)	524.46
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	9.06	(0.31)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	27.19	66.65
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	57.37	57.16
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets	(27.11)	-
Purchase of investment	-	73.10
Net cash used in investing activities	(27.11)	73.10
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest and ancillary borrowing costs paid	(40.00)	-
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(40.00)	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9.73)	130.26
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	135.48	5.22
Cash and cash equivalents at close of the year	125.75	135.48

For Vimal Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 524642


CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
Mno. - 524642
Dated
Place

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


Lalit Sharma
Director
DIN-09210454


Rohitash Jain
Director
DIN-09210462

Variety Entertainment Private Limited - Consolidated

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. Nature of operations

Variety Entertainment Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') was incorporated in the state of Hyderabad on 14th July, 1998. The Company is in the business of providing Advertisement management services to the end consumers.

2. General information

Variety Entertainment Private Limited, is a private company incorporated and domiciled in India. Its registered office is at 6-2-935/2, Savithri Nilayam, Khairathabad, Hyderabad TG 500004, India. and is a wholly owned subsidiary of SITI Networks Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Parent Company')

3. Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

a)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principals generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as stated in the accounting policies below.

These financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarised below. These accounting policies have been used consistently throughout all periods presented in these financial statements

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. 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) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in currency Indian Rupee (₹), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

There has been no foreign currency transaction reported during the year

c) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable net of rebates and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction as set out below.

Revenue from rendering of services

Advertisement income is recognised when the related advertisement gets telecasted and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived. Other advertisement revenue for slot sale is recognised on period basis.

d) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the related service or as incurred.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price (net of CENVAT/GST credit availed), borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted.

Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

All the fixed assets are fully depreciated; Hence no depreciation charged for the year

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount) is included in the profit or loss when the respective asset is derecognised.



Variety Entertainment Private Limited - Consolidated

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost and the same is accordingly reversed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

g) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments and are measured initially at:

- a) fair value, in case of financial instruments subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- b) fair value adjusted for transaction costs, in case of all other financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at amortised cost – the financial instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

All other debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or FVTPL based on Company's business model.

Equity investments – All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



Variety Entertainment Private Limited - Consolidated

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company consider the following –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

As a practical expedient the Company has adopted 'simplified approach' for recognition of lifetime expected loss on trade receivables. The estimate is based on three years average default rates observed over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. These average default rates are applied on total credit risk exposure on trade receivables at the reporting date to determine lifetime expected credit losses.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

h) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed when probable and recognised when realisation of income is virtually certain.

i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of mandatorily convertible instrument in compliance with Ind AS 33.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j) Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

k) Inventories

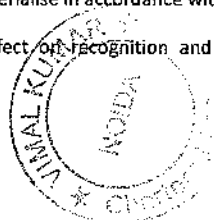
Stores and spares are valued at cost on weighted average basis or at net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. There has been no inventory held by the company.

l) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the periods. Although these estimates and assumptions used in accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of date of these standalone financial statements which in management's opinion are prudent and reasonable, actual results may differ from estimates and assumptions used in preparing accompanying financial statements. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively from the period in which results are known materialise in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards.

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.



Variety Entertainment Private Limited - Consolidated

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect.

Recognition of deferred tax assets - The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on the assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of non-financial assets - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Property, plant and equipment - Management assess the remaining useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and believes that the assigned useful lives and residual values are reasonable.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below:

Recoverability of advances/receivables- The management from time to time reviews the recoverability of advances and receivables. The review is done at least once in a financial year and such assessment requires significant management judgement based on financial position of the counter-parties, market information and other relevant factors.

Contingencies- Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies, claim, litigations etc against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Company uses following measurement techniques:

- The fair value measurement for financial instruments where active market quotes are available is based on the quotes available in the principal market for selling the asset or transferring the liability.
- The Company uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.
- The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalent are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n) Equity and reserves

Share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued.

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits

o) Recent accounting pronouncements (standards issued but not yet effective)

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, notifying new standards and amendments to certain issued standards. These amendments are applicable to the Company from April 01, 2019. The Company will be adopting the below stated new standards and applicable amendments from their respective effective date.

a) Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:

The Appendix clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement principles while recognizing current tax, deferred tax, taxable profits (losses), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates when there is uncertainty over tax treatments under Ind AS 12. As per the Appendix, the Company needs to assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used or a treatment which is being proposed to be used in its income tax filings. The impact of the Appendix on the Financial Statements, as assessed by the Company, is expected to be not material.

b) Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

The Company will apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. The impact on the Financial Statements, as assessed by the Company, is expected to be not material.



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED - Consolidated

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

4 Property, plant and equipment

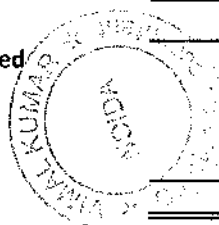
	in million			
	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Set top boxes Total
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Additions	4.45	-	-	27.11
Balance as at March 31, 2022	7.09	16.64	0.78	47.17
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2.22	16.45	0.78	19.45
Charge for the year	0.75	0.18	0.00	1.68
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2.97	16.64	0.78	21.13
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	0.43	0.18	0.00	0.62
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	4.13	-	-	26.04



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
5 Investments		
Investments in shares (Voice Snap)		
Other Comprehensive Income (Profit from Associate)		
Investments in shares (Paramount)	35.27	35.27
Other Comprehensive Income (Profit from Associate)	(10.32)	(6.49)
	24.95	28.78
	24.95	28.78
6 Trade Recievable	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unsecured, considered good	202.65	208.05
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1.33	1.33
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1.33)	(1.33)
	202.65	208.05
Classified as:		
Non-current trade receivables		
Current trade receivables	202.65	208.05
	202.65	208.05
7 Cash and cash equivalents	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Cash on hand	-	0.80
Balances with banks		
on current accounts	5.64	132.80
Cheques and drafts on hand	0.60	1.88
Deposits with maturity of upto three months	10.00	-
	16.24	135.48
Other balances with banks		
Deposits with maturity of upto twelve months	109.50	-
	125.74	135.48
8 Loans (current, financial assets)	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unsecured, considered good		
Other Advances	439.39	438.28
	439.39	438.28
9 Others - unbilled revenue	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unbilled revenue	0.09	2.34
	0.09	2.34
10 Other current assets	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Tds recievable	8.79	6.22
GST credit recievable	29.05	31.99
Other recevables	50.04	66.26
	87.88	104.47



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

	` in million	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
11 (a) Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
10000 (Previous year: 10000) equity shares of INR 10 each	0.10	0.10
Total authorised capital	0.10	0.10
Issued share capital		
10000 (Previous year: 10000) equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid up	0.10	0.10
Total issued capital	0.10	0.10
Subscribed and fully paid up capital		
10000 (Previous year: 10000) equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid up	0.10	0.10
Total paid up capital	0.10	0.10

(A) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	` in million	No. of shares	` in million
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	0.01	10,000	0.01
Add:				
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	10,000	0.01	10,000	0.01

(B) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

(C) Details of shareholders holding more

Equity shares	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Siti Networks Ltd.	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

11 (b) Other reserve

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Retained earnings	(41.09)	(22.45)

A Notes:

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
1 Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(22.45)	(12.96)
Addition during the year	(18.64)	(9.49)
Closing balance	(41.09)	(22.45)



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED - Consolidated
 Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A	Equity share capital	in million	
		Notes	Amount
	Balance as at April 01, 2021		0.10
	Balance as at March 31, 2022		0.10

B	Other equity	Reserves and surplus					Other Components of Equity				Total other equity
		Retained earnings (refer note 15(c))	General reserve (refer note 15(c))	Other comprehensive income (refer note 15(c))	Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account (FCMITDA) (refer note 15(c))	Employee shares based reserve (refer note 15(c))					
	Balance as at April 01, 2021	(22.45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22.45)
	Loss for the year	(18.64)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18.64)
	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total comprehensive income for the year	(18.64)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18.64)
	Balance as at March 31, 2022	(41.09)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41.09)

* * Transaction with owner in capacity as owners

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

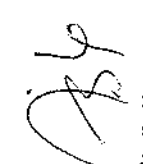
This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Vimal Kumar
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration Number - 524642



CA Vimal Kumar
 Proprietor
 Mno. - 524642
 Dated
 Place
 UDIN-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD



Lalit Sharma
 Director
 DIN-09210454

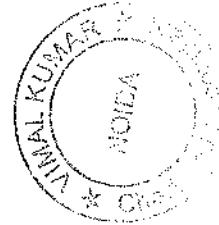


Rohitash Jain
 Director
 DIN-09210462

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
12 Other financial liabilities		
Creditors for capital goods	191.40	191.40
	191.40	191.40
		in million
	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
13 Other (non-current, non-financial liabilities)		
ICNCL payable	520.35	521.37
	520.35	521.37
		in million
	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
14 Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	176.58	167.52
	176.58	167.52
	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
15 Other (current, non-financial liabilities)		
Advance from customers	41.52	41.55
Statutory dues payable	16.11	16.10
Others Payable	0.71	1.35
	58.33	59.00



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2022

	in million	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
16 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services		
Subscription income		
Advertisement income	85.71	77.41
Other Networking and management income	0.09	
	85.79	77.41
17 Other income	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	1.36	1.08
Refund	0.21	-
Profit on sale of Fixed assets	-	5.49
	1.57	6.57
18 Finance costs	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Interest	43.31	43.43
Bank Charges	0.02	0.01
	43.33	43.44
19 Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1.68	-
	1.68	-
20 Other expenses	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Rent		
Rates and taxes	0.77	0.25
Legal, professional and consultancy charges	0.14	4.06
Auditors' remuneration*	0.05	
Service charges	3.93	2.47
Rebate and Discount	10.36	5.17
Other operational expenses	41.77	59.50
Miscellaneous expenses	0.13	0.02
	57.16	71.45



21 Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

		₹ in million		
		March 31, 2022		
	Notes	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	5	-	24.95	24.95
Trade receivables	6	-	202.65	202.65
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	125.74	125.74
Loans & other recoverables	8	-	439.39	439.39
Other financial assets (current)	9	-	0.09	0.09
Total financial assets		-	792.82	792.82
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	12	-	191.40	191.40
Trade payables	14	-	176.58	176.58
Total financial liabilities		-	367.98	367.98
		March 31, 2021		
	Notes	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	5	-	28.78	28.78
Trade receivables	6	-	208.05	208.05
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	135.48	135.48
Loans & other recoverables	8	-	438.28	438.28
Other financial assets (current)	9	-	2.34	2.34
Total financial assets		-	812.93	812.93
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	12	-	191.40	191.40
Trade payables	14	-	167.52	167.52
Total financial liabilities		-	358.92	358.92

B. Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables present financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the Balance sheet in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as on March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 as follows:

March 31, 2022	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
		-	-	-
March 31, 2021	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
		-	-	-



C. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost in million

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	24.95	24.95	28.78	28.78
Trade receivables	202.65	202.65	208.05	208.05
Cash and cash equivalents	125.74	125.74	135.48	135.48
Loans & other recoverables	439.39	439.39	438.28	438.28
Other financial assets (current)	0.09	0.09	2.34	2.34
Total financial assets	792.82	792.82	812.93	812.93
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	191.40	191.40	191.40	191.40
Trade payables	176.58	176.58	167.52	167.52
Total financial liabilities	367.98	367.98	358.92	358.92

D. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated in close co-operation with the board of directors, and focuses on securing

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date

B: High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Asset group	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	12 month expected credit loss
High credit risk	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

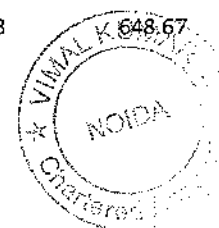
Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Credit rating

A: Low credit risk (Investment, Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets except security deposits and amount recoverable)

B: High credit risk Trade receivables, security deposits and amount recoverable

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A: Low credit risk (Investment, Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets except security deposits and amount recoverable)	150.69	164.26
B: High credit risk Trade receivables, security deposits and amount recoverable	642.13	648.67



Concentration of trade receivables

The Company has widespread customers and there is no concentration of trade

Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for followir

For the purpose of computation of expected credit loss, the Company has analysed the trend of provisions for doubtful debts created in earlier years. The average rate of provision has been computed based on the adjusted sales (excluding those where the Company does not have any historical provision) and provision for doubtful debtors created against those sales. As per this methodology, the Company has determined the expected credit loss as 5% for customers of subscription

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach
as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	in million		
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	202.65	-	202.65
Advances recoverable	439.39	-	439.39

as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	in million		
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	208.05	-	208.05
Advances recoverable	438.28	-	438.28

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's business activities may not be available .

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Short term liquidity requirements comprises mainly of trade payables and employee dues arising during normal course of business as on each balance sheet date. Long-

Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than one year	One to two years	More than two years
March 31, 2022			
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	175.74	-	0.84
Total non-derivative liabilities	175.74	-	0.84
March 31, 2021			
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	161.28	0.84	5.41
Total non-derivative liabilities	161.28	0.84	5.41

C. Market Risk

The Company has foreign currency borrowings in the form of buyers credit and is exposed to change in the exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk exposure:

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

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Financial assets (A)	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-
Financial liabilities (B)	-	-
Buyer's credit	-	-
Payable to vendors for property, plant and	-	-
Net exposure (B-A)	-	-

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

	<u>Impact on loss after tax</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
(₹)/USD and (₹)/EURO increased by 5% (previous	-	-
(₹)/USD and (₹)/EURO decreased by 5% (previous	-	-

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. Other borrowings are at fixed

	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from

	<u>Impact on loss after tax</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points	-	-
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points	-	-

22 Related party transactions

(i) Names of related parties where control exists

Fellow Subsidiary companies

Siti Networks Limited	Holding Company
Indian Cable Net Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Central Bombay Cable Network Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siticable Broadband South Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Master Channel Community Network Private	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Vision Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jind Digital Media Communications Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jai Maa Durgee Communications Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jony Digital Cable Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Krishna Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Faction Digital Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Guntur Digital Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited (Subsidiary of Indian Cable Net	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Karnal Digital Media Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Global Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Siri Digital Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Broadband Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Prime Uttaranchal Communication Private	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Sagar Digital Cable Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Paramount Digital Media Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

Joint Venture (Joint Venture of
Variety Entertainment Private
Limited)(w.e.f. 30/01/2020)



Siti Networks India LLP
Siti Saistar Digital Media Private Limited
Indinet Service Private Limited

Fellow Subsidiary
Fellow Subsidiary
Fellow Subsidiary

(ii) Associate companies

Voice Snap Services Private Limited w.e.f. September 19, 2016

(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Abhijet Dey
Gulshan Khandelwal
Lalit Sharma
Rohtash Jain

a) Purchase of services during the year

Holding companies

Siti Networks Limited

<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
33.27	45.75

b) Closing Balance at the end of the year

Holding companies

Siti Networks Limited

<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
132.87	131.31

23 Previous year's amounts have been regrouped

24 The breakup of year end deferred tax assets and liabilities into major components of the respective

Particulars	in million	
	<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>March 31, 2021</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Temporary difference in depreciation and amortisation of property,	1.08	1.08
Gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1.08</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax liability/(assets)	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1.08</u>

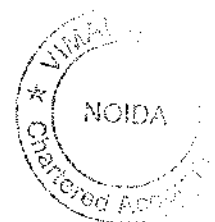
25 Information under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

There are no investments or loan given or guarantee provided or security given by the Company in these standalone financial statements, which have been made predominantly for the purpose of business.

26 The Company predominantly operates in a single business segment of cable distribution in India only. Hence there are no separately reportable business or geographical segments as per Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') 108 on Operating

27 Post reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between March 31, 2022 and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.



28 Promoters Shareholding in Share Capital Note

Sno.	Promoter's Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Siti Networks Limited	10000	100	-



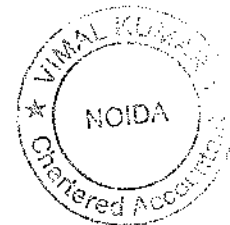
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ million, unless stated otherwise)

29 Financials Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	Change
i)	Current Ratio (A/B)	3.64	3.92	-7%
	Current assets (A)	855.75	888.62	
	Current liabilities (B)	234.91	226.52	
ii)	Return on equity ratio (A/B)	0.45	0.42	7%
	Net profit for the year (A)	-18.64	-9.49	
	Total equity (B)	-40.99	-22.35	
iii)	Net capital turnover ratio (A/B)	(2.09)	(3.46)	-40%
	Revenue from operations (A)	85.79	77.41	
	Capital employed or net assets (B)	-40.99	-22.35	
iv)	Return on capital employed (A/B)	0.45	0.42	7%
	Earning before interest but after taxes (A)	-18.64	-9.49	
	Capital employed or net assets (B)	-40.99	-22.35	
v)	Return on investment	0.45	0.42	7%
	Net profit after tax (A)	-18.64	-9.49	
	Capital employed or net assets (B)	-40.99	-22.35	

Notes:

- 1 Ratios relating to balance sheet items have been presented as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. Whereas, ratios relating to items of statement of profit and loss account has been presented for financial year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.
- 2 Net profit after tax excludes other comprehensive income
- 3 Net assets is the total of equity share capital and other equity.
- 4 Total debt comprise of borrowings from external lenders.
- 5 Credit purchases comprise of purchases during the year and other expenses
- 6 Reason for change by more than 25%
Higher total equity as a result of profit after tax during the current year and lower debt movement as compared to previous year
Due to higher earning before interest and depreciation and lower debt movement as compared to previous year
Increase due to current year profit after tax
Due to higher cost of goods sold due to increase revenue in current year
Due to increase revenue from operations
Due to increase in purchases and other expenses
Due to increase revenue from operations.
Due to increased net profit after tax as a result of increased revenue from operations.
Due to higher earning before interest but before taxes.
Due to increased net profit after tax as a result of increased revenue from operations.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ million, unless stated otherwise)

30 Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	9.94	-	165.80	-	0.84	-	176.58
iii) Dispute dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Dispute dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9.94	-	165.80	-	0.84	-	176.58

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	29.29	-	131.99	0.84	-	5.41	167.52
iii) Dispute dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Dispute dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29.29	-	131.99	0.84	-	5.41	167.52

31 Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed								
(i) Considered good	-	-	16.22	3.35	14.59	8.76	159.73	202.65
(ii) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	1.33
Disputed								
(iv) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	16.22	3.35	14.59	8.76	161.07	203.98

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed								
(i) Considered good	-	-	3.73	7.70	17.10	9.25	170.27	208.05
(ii) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	1.33
Disputed								
(iv) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3.73	7.70	17.10	9.25	171.61	209.38

32 Dividend paid

No dividend was paid during the current year as well as in preceding financial year. Further no dividend is proposed for the current financial year.

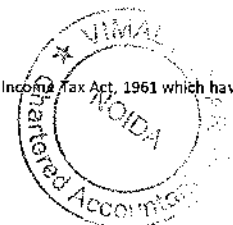
33

The Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity has received presidential assent on 28 September 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be framed. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are published.

34 (a) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

35 There are no transactions that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 which have not been recorded in the books of account.

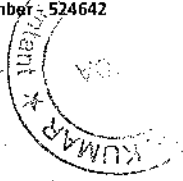



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless stated otherwise)

- 36 The Company does not have any transactions or relationships with any companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956
- 37 Previous period figures have been re-grouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current period's classification in order to comply with the requirements of the amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 effective from 01 April 2021.
- 38 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 20 May 2022.

For Vimal Kumar
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Firm Registration Number - 524642



CA Vimal Kumar
Proprietor
Mno. - 524642
Dated
Place
UDIN

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD



Lalit Sharma
Director
DIN-09210454



Rohitash Jain
Director
DIN-09210462