SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PRIVATE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

2016 - 2017

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS 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), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This report does not include a statement on the matters specified in Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 (the 'Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information given to us, the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Cash flows and the Statement of change in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Private Limited on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 *(continued)*

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure I.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – refer Note 20 to the Ind AS financial statements;

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

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

iv. The Company did not hold or dealt in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016.

For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107628W

S S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place:Mumbai
Date:28 April 2017

Annexure I to Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017– referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements over financial reporting of **Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

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

Annexure I to Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 *(continued)*

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Patankar & Associates,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107628W

S S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

(Amounts in Rs.)

		Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
A		**ASSETS**				
	1	**Non-current assets**				
		(a) Income tax assets	6	3,238,771	3,238,771	3,238,770
		Total non - current assets		3,238,771	3,238,771	3,238,770
	2	**Current assets**				
		(a) Financial Assets				
		(i) Investments	7	-	9,705,902	-
		(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	209,448	843,835	10,123,192
		Total current assets		209,448	10,549,737	10,123,192
		Total Assets (1+2)		**3,448,219**	**13,788,508**	**13,361,962**
B		**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
	1	**Equity**				
		(a) Equity Share capital	9	20,300,000	20,300,000	20,300,000
		(b) Other Equity	10	(19,136,496)	(20,760,003)	(21,265,807)
		Total equity		**1,163,504**	**(460,003)**	**(965,807)**
		LIABILITIES				
	2	**Current liabilities**				
		(a) Financial Liabilities				
		(i) Trade payables	11	2,284,715	3,530,832	3,610,690
		(b) Other current liabilities	12	-	510,029	509,429
		(c) Provisions	13	-	10,207,650	10,207,650
		Total current liabilities		**2,284,715**	**14,248,511**	**14,327,769**
		Total Equity and liabilities (1+2)		**3,448,219**	**13,788,508**	**13,361,962**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **Patankar & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Pvt. Ltd.

Sanjay Agrawal
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

Deepak Asher
Director

Mohan Umrotkar
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Other income	14	2,096,177	706,901
Total Income (I)		**2,096,177**	**706,901**
Expenses			
Other expenses	15	472,670	201,097
Total expenses (II)		**472,670**	**201,097**
Profit before tax (I - II = III)		**1,623,507**	**505,804**
Tax expense: (IV)	16	Nil	Nil
Profit for the year (III - IV = V)		**1,623,507**	**505,804**
Other comprehensive income (VI)		Nil	Nil
Total comprehensive income for the year (V + VI = VII) (comprising profit and other comprehensive income for the year)		**1,623,507**	**505,804**
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each	22	₹ 0.80	₹ 0.25

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **Patankar & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Pvt. Ltd.

Sanjay Agrawal
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

Deepak Asher
Director

Mohan Umrotkar
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017

(Amounts in Rs.)

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at end of the reporting period
20,300,000	-	20,300,000

B.Other Equity

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium reserve	General reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2015	**35,600,000**	**13,874,424**	**(70,740,231)**	**(21,265,807)**
Profit for the year	-	-	505,804	505,804
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**505,804**	**505,804**
Balance at 31 March 2016	**35,600,000**	**13,874,424**	**(70,234,427)**	**(20,760,003)**
Profit for the year	-	-	1,623,507	1,623,507
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,623,507**	**1,623,507**
Balance at 31 March 2017	**35,600,000**	**13,874,424**	**(68,610,920)**	**(19,136,496)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **Patankar & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Agrawal
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Pvt. Ltd.

Deepak Asher
Director

Mohan Umrotkar
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Statement of Cashflows for the year ended 31 March 2017

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year after tax		1,623,507	505,804
Adjustments for:			
Liabilities and provisions, no longer required, written back		(1,748,045)	-
Net (gain)/loss arising on investment in mutual funds measured at FVTPL		(348,132)	(705,901)
		(472,670)	**(200,097)**
Movements in working capital:			
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		501,929	(79,860)
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities		(510,029)	600
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		(10,207,650)	-
Cash used in operations		**(10,688,420)**	**(279,357)**
Income taxes paid		-	-
Net cash used in operating activities		**(10,688,420)**	**(279,357)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of current investments			(9,000,000)
Redumption of current investments		10,054,033	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		**10,054,033**	**(9,000,000)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(634,387)**	**(9,279,357)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		843,835	10,123,192
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**209,448**	**843,835**

Notes:
1. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the Indirect method.
2. Components of cash and cash equivalents are as per note no. 8.
3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **Patankar & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Pvt. Ltd.

Sanjay Agrawal
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

Deepak Asher
Director

Mohan Umrotkar
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

1. General Information

Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Private Limited ('SMCPL' or the 'Company') was engaged in the business of operating a multiplex and is a joint venture between Inox Leisure Limited and Reliance Media Works Limited. The Company was operating only one multiplex which has ceased operations w.e.f. 12 July 2012.

The registered office of the Company is at 9th Floor, Viraj Towers, Western Express Highway, Andheri (East) 400093.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act , 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Upto the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Previous GAAP'). These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1 April 2015. Refer Note 4 for the details of mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions on first-time adoption availed by the Company.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

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

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

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

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

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

Going Concern

The Company was operating only one multiplex which has ceased operations w.e.f. 12 July 2012. In view of the cessation of business, the accounts of the Company are not prepared on going concern basis. Accordingly, the assets are stated at their expected realizable values and liabilities at their expected settlement values, as estimated by the management.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28 April 2017.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

3.2 Taxation

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

3.2.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible and tax incentives. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.2.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.2.3 Presentation of current and deferred tax:

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

3.3 Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably.

When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

3.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

A] Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognized at fair value, in case of financial assets which are recognized at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

b) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the “Other income” line item.

c) Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:
i. The Company’s business model for managing the financial asset and
ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The Company’s business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

ii. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:
a) The Company’s business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value; the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument are recognized as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI.

This category does not apply to any of the financial assets of the Company other than the derivative instrument for the cash flow hedges.

iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company excluding investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate companies. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognized as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

e) Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs:

i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;
ii. The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;
iii. The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);
iv. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability.

The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

f) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)
ii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The Company does not have any exposure to trade receivables.

In case of other assets (listed as i and ii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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 entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses'.

B] Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

i. Equity instruments:-

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

ii. Financial Liabilities:-

a) Initial recognition and measurement :

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the fair value.

b) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL other than derivative instrument. Further the Company does not have any commitments to provide a loan at a below market interest rate.

c) Foreign exchange gains and losses:

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized in profit or loss.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in profit or loss.

d) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognized 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 Derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4. First-time adoption – mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions

Overall principle

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2015 (the transition date) by recognizing all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognizing items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognized assets and liabilities.

However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions allowed by Ind AS 101 and availed by the Company as detailed below.

I. Optional exemptions from retrospective application:

The Company was not required to avail any optional exemptions.

II. Mandatory exceptions from retrospective application

a) Estimates:

On assessment of the estimates made under the Previous GAAP financial statements, the Company has concluded that there is no necessity to revise the estimates under Ind AS, as there is no objective evidence of an error in those estimates. However, estimates that were required under Ind AS but not required under Previous GAAP are made by the Company for the relevant reporting dates reflecting conditions existing as at that date.

b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2015 (the transition date).

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognized in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind AS, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

d) Classification and measurement of financial assets:

The classification of financial assets to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income is made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed on the date of transition to Ind AS.

5. Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

In application of Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimations and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

6: Income tax assets (non-current)

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Tax assets (Net)			
Income tax paid (net of provisions)	3,238,771	3,238,771	3,238,770
Total	**3,238,771**	**3,238,771**	**3,238,770**

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

7: Investments

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Current			
Unquoted investments (all fully paid up)			
Financial assets carried at FVTPL			
Investments in mutual funds			
Nil (March 31, 2016: 43358, April 1, 2015: Nil) ICICI Pru Liquid Fund Regular - Growth Plan (face value Rs. 100 each)	-	9,705,902	-
Total	**-**	**9,705,902**	**-**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	-	9,705,902	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-

Category-wise other investments – as per Ind AS 109 classification	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL - Mutual Funds	-	9,705,902	-
	-	9,705,902	-

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

8: Cash and cash equivalents

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Balances with Banks	209,448	708,825	9,988,182
Cash on hand	-	135,010	135,010
Total	**209,448**	**843,835**	**10,123,192**

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

9: Equity share capital

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Authorised capital			
3,000,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
2,030,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each	20,300,000	20,300,000	20,300,000
	20,300,000	**20,300,000**	**20,300,000**

(a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding. Based on Shareholders' agreement entered on 13 June 2002, read with Supplementary agreement dated 6 May 2011, the composition of board shall be by proportional representation. Accordingly, both the shareholders of the Company, Inox Leisure Limited (ILL) and Reliance Media Works Limited (RMW) shall be entitled to appoint 2 directors each. The chairman shall be appointed on rotational basis annually and not be entitled to second casting vote. Further, quorum for all board meetings shall not be valid unless one director nominated by ILL and one director nominated by RMW are present at the meeting. Also, quorum for all shareholders meetings shall not be valid unless one representative nominated by ILL and one representative nominated by RMW are present at the meeting.

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 1 April 2015	
	Nos	**% of holding**	**Nos**	**% of holding**	**Nos**	**% of holding**
Inox Leisure Limited	1,015,000	50%	1,015,000	50%	1,015,000	50%
Reliance Media Works Limited	1,015,000	50%	1,015,000	50%	1,015,000	50%

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

10: Other Equity

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Securities Premium Reserve	35,600,000	35,600,000	35,600,000
General Reserve	13,874,424	13,874,424	13,874,424
Retained Earnings	(68,610,920)	(70,234,427)	(70,740,231)
	(19,136,496)	**(20,760,003)**	**(21,265,807)**

Securities Premium Reserve (Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Balance at beginning of year	35,600,000	35,600,000
Balance at end of year	**35,600,000**	**35,600,000**

Securities Premium Reserve represents premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

General Reserve (Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Balance at beginning of year	13,874,424	13,874,424
Balance at end of year	**13,874,424**	**13,874,424**

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Retained earnings (Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Balance at beginning of year	(70,234,427)	(70,740,231)
Profit for the year	1,623,507	505,804
Balance at end of year	**(68,610,920)**	**(70,234,427)**

The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined after considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and levy of dividend distribution tax.

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

11 : Trade Payables

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Trade payables			
a. total outstanding dues of micro, enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
b. total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enteripirses and small enterprises	2,284,715	3,530,832	3,610,690
Total	**2,284,715**	**3,530,832**	**3,610,690**

There is no amount due to “Micro or Small Enterprises” under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company.

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

12: Other liabilities

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Current			
Credit balances of customers	-	499,429	499,429
Statutory dues and taxes payable	-	10,600	10,000
Total	**-**	**510,029**	**509,429**

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

13: Provisions

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Provision for disputed sales tax	-	10,207,650	10,207,650
Total	**-**	**10,207,650**	**10,207,650**

Provision for disputed sales tax

	Sales tax
Balance at April 1, 2015	10,207,650
Provided during the year	-
Paid during the year	-
Reversed during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2016	**10,207,650**
Provided during the year	-
Paid during the year	10,207,650
Reversed during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	**-**

(i) MVAT provision is towards the MVAT liability on sale of 'popcorns' and other miscellaneous issues under MVAT Act 2002. The same was fully paid and settled during the year.

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

14: Other Income

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
A) Net gain / (loss) on investments carried at FVTPL		
Mutual funds	348,132	705,901
	348,132	705,901
B) Other non-operating income		
Liabilities and provisions no longer required, written back	1,748,045	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	1,000
	1,748,045	1,000
Total	**2,096,177**	**706,901**

15: Other expenses

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
VAT dues paid	225,004	-
Legal and other professional costs	245,725	201,097
Miscellaneous expenses	1,941	-
Total	**472,670**	**201,097**

Legal and other professional costs includes:		
payments to auditors:		
- Statutory audit	25,000	25,000
- For taxation matters	-	50,000
	25,000	75,000

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

16: Income tax recognized in profit or loss

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Current tax	Nil	Nil
Deferred tax	Nil	Nil
Total income tax expense recognized in the current year	**Nil**	**Nil**

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Profit before tax	1,623,507	505,804
Income tax expense calculated at 30.90% (2015-2016: 30.90%)	501,664	156,293
Effect of income recognized under Ind AS but not taxable during the year ended 31 March 2016	-	(156,293)
Effect of unrecognized tax losses and credits utitilized during the period	(501,664)	-
Income tax expense recognized in profit and loss	**-**	**-**

The tax rate used for the 2016-2017 and 2015-2016 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 30.90% payable by corporate entities in India (where turnover is less than Rs.1 crore) on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

Unrecognized deductible temporary difference, un-used tax losses and un-used tax credits for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized are attributable to following:

Nature of tax loss or tax credit	Financial Year	Gross amount as at 31 March 2017 (In Rs.)	Expiry date
Unabsorbed depreciation	Various	10,828,597	No Limit
Business loss	2010-11	2,328,666	31-Mar-19
Business loss	2011-12	14,089,256	31-Mar-20
Short term Capital loss	2013-14	26,853,867	31-Mar-22
Total		**54,100,386**	

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

17: Financial Instruments

(i) Capital management

The capital structure of the Company consists of total equity of the Company. The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(ii) Categories of financial instruments

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Financial assets			
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
(a) Mandatorily measured at FVTPL:			
(i) Debt-oriented mutual funds	-	9,705,902	-
Measured at amortized cost			
(a) Cash and bank balances	209,448	843,835	10,123,192
Financial liabilities			
Measured at amortized cost			
(i) Trade Payables	2,284,715	3,530,832	3,610,690

The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

(iii) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade payables. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents.

The operation of the Company has been discontinued. There are no foreign currency exposure and borrowings, also all the investments have been reedemed and hence the Company is not exposed to market risk and credit risk.

The Company only has trade payables which will be repaid with the support of the joint venture investors and cash and bank balances.

(iv) Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial asset and liability that are measured at fair value

(Amounts in Rs.)

Financial Assets	Fair Value as at			Fair Value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015		
Investments in Mutual Funds (Note 10)	-	9,705,902	-	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market

In the period, there were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3.

Financial instrument measured at Amortized Cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statement are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different than the values that be eventually received or paid.

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

18 : First time Ind AS adoption reconciliations

18.1: Effect of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2016

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2016		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities	(279,357)	-	(279,357)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(9,000,000)	-	(9,000,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9,279,357)	-	(9,279,357)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,123,192	-	10,123,192
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	843,835	-	843,835

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

18 : First time Ind AS adoption reconciliations

18.2: Equity reconciliation

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Total equity / shareholders' funds under previous GAAP		**(1,165,904)**	**(965,807)**
Adjustments:			
Restatement of mutual funds at fair value	(i)	705,901	-
Total adjustment to equity		**705,901**	**-**
Total equity under Ind AS		**(460,003)**	**(965,807)**

18.3: Profit reconciliation

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2016
Net loss under previous GAAP		(200,097)
Restatement of mutual funds at fair value	(i)	705,901
Net profit under Ind AS		**505,804**

Notes:

(i) Under previous GAAP, current investments were measured at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these financial assets have been classified as FVTPL on the date of transition. The fair value changes were recognized in profit or loss. On transitioning to Ind AS, these financial assets were measured at their fair values which is higher than cost as per previous GAAP, resulting in an increase in carrying amount by Rs.7,05,901 as at 31 March 2016 and Rs.Nil as at 1 April 2015.

SWANSTON MULTIPLEX CINEMAS PVT LTD
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

19: Related Party Transactions

19.1: List of related parties

Parties where joint control exists

a. Inox Leisure Limited (ILL) - Joint venture partner
b. Reliance Media Works Limited (RMWL) - Joint venture partner

19.2: Transactions with related parties

During the current and previous year, Company did not enter into any transactions with related parties.

20: Contingent liabilities

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Income-tax demand: On account of disallowance of certain expenses which is being contested by the Company before appellate authority. No provision is considered necessary as the Company expects favourable outcome. Further, it is not possible for the Company to estimate the timing of further cash outflows, if any, in respect of this matter.	1,119,646	1,119,646	1,119,646

In respect of above matter, no additional provision is considered necessary as the Company expects favourable outcome. Further, it is not possible for the Company to estimate the timing and amount of the further cash outflow, if any, in respect of these matters.

21: Transactions in Specified Bank Notes (SBNs)

(Amounts in Rs.)

Particulars	Specified Bank Notes	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	Nil	Nil	Nil
(+) Permitted receipts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(-) Permitted payments	Nil	Nil	Nil
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	Nil	Nil	Nil
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	Nil	Nil	Nil

22: Earning per share

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.)	1,623,507	505,804
Number of fully paid equity shares at end of the year(Nos.)	2,030,000	2,030,000
Nominal value of equity share(Rs.)	10	10
Basic and diluted earning per equity share(Rs)	0.80	0.25

As per our report of even date attached
For **Patankar & Associates**
Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Agrawal
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Swanston Multiplex Cinemas Pvt. Ltd.

Deepak Asher
Director

Mohan Umrotkar
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 April 2017