

Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates

Website: <http://www.uttamabuwala.com>

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of, Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited

Report on audit of the Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive loss), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash flows for the year ended on that date and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statement.

3. Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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4. Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure(s) to Board's 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 Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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.

5. Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to following matters:

- a) As described in Note to the statement, the company has considered the effect of uncertainties due to Covid-19 pandemic on the operations of the company. However, the actual impact may be significantly different than estimated as it is not possible to completely evaluate and quantify the impact of Covid-19 on the future operations of the company.
- b) During the year ended March 31, 2026, the company has incurred loss before tax (including other comprehensive income) of Rs 9,39,19,259/- and has accumulated losses of Rs.1,07,42,54,235/- as on March 31, 2026. Further the company's net worth has been fully eroded and there is a deficit of Rs.1,05,92,54,235/- in the shareholder's equity as on March 31, 2026. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, owing to the Market value of the company, management believes that it is appropriate to prepare the Company's Financial Statement on a going-concern basis and hence, the company's audited financial results have been prepared on a going concern basis on the reporting date. The management's statement in respect of going concern assessment is set out in Note to the Financial statement.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

6. Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles

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generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) 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.

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.

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

7. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a) 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.
- b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d) 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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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.

8. Other Matters

This statement includes the result for the quarter ended 31st March, 2026, being the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year ended 31st March, 2026 and the published unaudited year-to-date figures up to the third quarter, i.e., 31st December 2025.

9. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act we give in the **Annexure A**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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- (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 so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Cash Flow Statement and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the **Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014**;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'.
- (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2026 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (h) 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 as at March 31, 2026 on its financial position in its Standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - 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 March 31, 2026.
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner

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whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.

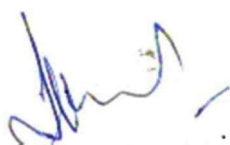
c) Based on such audit procedures that the we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) as specified above contain any material misstatements.

- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm No. 111184W



CA. Subhash Jhunjunwala

Partner

Membership No. 016331

UDIN: 26016331SPPADZ9259

Date: May 18, 2026

Place: Mumbai

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“Annexure A” to The Independent Auditor’s report

Referred to in Paragraph 8 of our Report of even date to the members of Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited on the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

- (a) In respect of the Company’s property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets:

The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment except that tagging of certain fixed assets is yet to be completed.

- (b) As per the explanation received from the Management, Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the management at regular intervals, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. However, the company has appointed an external party to carry out the verification process and as on the reporting date, awaiting the reports for the physical verification of Fixed assets.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of plant and equipment are held in the name of the company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the year.
- ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The Company has maintained proper records of inventory. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans, as disclosed in Note No.8(c) & 8(d) to the financial statements, to parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In our opinion, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the Company’s interest.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from public within the provision of section 73 to 76 and other relevant

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provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under.

- vi) As informed to us by management, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of services rendered by the company.
- vii) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues except that there have been delays in depositing Goods and Services Tax, Professional Tax, Provident Fund, Show Tax, Income Tax and Employees' State Insurance with the appropriate authorities.

The extent of the arrears of statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Date of Payment
Labour Welfare Fund	24,830/-	F.Y.2024-25 & June'25	Not paid

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues payable in respect of Income Tax, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax and Service Tax which have not been deposited on account of any disputes, except the following:
- Income tax dues of Rs.15,98,850/-, has been observed as per the Income tax portal for the Assessment year – 2017-18. As per the company, the relevant replies have been submitted on the IT Portal.
 - Dues as per TRACES Portal of Rs.19,04,943/-, in respect of periods prior to F.Y.2019-20. The appeal has been filed by the company on 18th April, 2023.
- viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, company has no unrecorded transactions, in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)
- ix) (a) On the basis of verification of records and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records made available to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of any loans from Financial Institutions or from the Bank and has not issued Debentures.
- (b) Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- x) On the basis of verification of records and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Further, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to

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the Company.

- xi)** Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- xii)** According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examinations of the records of the company, the managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- xiii)** The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (xii) of Para 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.
- xiv)** According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the Indian Accounting Standards and Companies Act, 2013.
- xv)** According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable;
- xvi)** (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit, except for the period from 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026, as we were not provided with the same.
- xvii)** According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted we are of opinion that the company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and the immediately preceding financial year
- xviii)** There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable
- xix)** On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is incapable 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.

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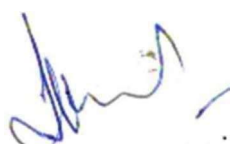
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- xx) We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xxi) The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.
- xxii) On the basis of verification of records and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records made available to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- xxiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

For Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm No. 111184W



CA. Subhash Jhunjunwala

Partner

Membership No. 016331

UDIN: 26016331SPPADZ9259

Date: May 18, 2026

Place: Mumbai

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“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

Referred to in Paragraph 8 of our Report of even date to the members of Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited on the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited** (“the Company”) for the year ended on March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of 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 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 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 Companies Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and specified under sub-section 10 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the 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 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

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procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, following material weakness has been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at March 31, 2026;

- Annual physical verification of property, plant and equipment was not conducted by an external party, for the audit period, which could potentially result in lack of effective internal control over company's assets.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

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Qualified Opinion

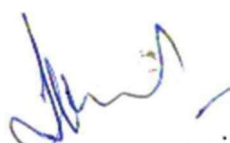
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India except for the effects/possible effects of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as of March 31, 2026.

We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, and the material weakness does not affect our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

For Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm No. 111184W



CA. Subhash Jhunjunwala

Partner

Membership No. 016331

UDIN: 26016331SPPADZ9259

Date: May 18, 2026

Place: Mumbai

Head Office: 409/410 Abuwala House, Gundecha Industrial Complex, Next to Big Bazaar, Akurli Road, Kandivali (East), Mumbai – 400 101. Email: uttam@uttamabuwala.com
Branch Offices: Abu Road, Jodhpur, Nashik, Bhopal & Hyderabad

MUKTA A2 CINEMAS PVT LTD
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2026
(Currency - Indian Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	(Rs. In '000) As at 31 March 2025
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5 (a)	1,97,618	2,33,470
(b) Capital work in progress	5 (b)	28,905	35,136
(c) Other intangible assets	5 (c)	1,150	978
(d) Right of use assets	5 (d)	2,97,576	3,19,033
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments			
(ii) Others financial assets	6 (a)	45	45
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	6 (b)	33,050	40,028
Non-current assets	14	-	-
		5,58,343	6,28,690
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	8,479	10,689
(b) Financial assets	8		
(i) Trade receivables	8 (a)	14,893	17,380
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8 (b)	2,940	1,403
(iii) Short term loans and advances	8 (c)	76,899	80,655
(iv) Others	8d)	21,294	2,956
(c) Other current assets	9	56,658	50,215
Current assets		1,81,164	1,63,297
		7,39,507	7,91,987
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	15,000	15,000
(b) Other equity	11	-10,74,254	-9,83,718
		-10,59,254	-9,68,718
2 Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Long term borrowings	12(a)	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	12(b)	3,11,502	3,40,272
(b) Long-term provisions	13	12,234	9,068
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	14	5,444	4,863
Total non current liabilities		3,29,180	3,54,203
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Short term borrowings	16 (a)	-	30,146
(ii) Trade payables	16 (b)	895	1,448
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		2,66,073	2,21,944
(b) Total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above		2,66,968	2,23,392
(iii) Lease Liabilities	12(b)	36,934	28,396
(iv) Other financial liabilities	16(c)	10,70,234	10,26,040
(b) Other current liabilities	17	25,942	18,397
(c) Short term provisions	18	69,504	80,130
Total current liabilities		14,69,581	14,06,502
		7,39,507	7,91,987
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The above standalone balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 111184W

CA **Subhash Jhunjhunwala**
Partner

Membership No: 016331

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2016PLC287694

Subhash Ghai
Director
DIN : 00019803

Parvez A. Farooqui
Director
DIN: 00019853

Place : Mumbai
Date: 18th May 2026

Rahul Puri
Director

MUKTA A2 CINEMAS PVT LTD
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH, 2026
(Currency - Indian Rupees)

		(Rs. In '000)	
Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
I Income			
Revenue from operations	19	8,58,127	7,25,735
Other income	20	26,075	35,051
Total Income (I + II)		8,84,202	7,60,787
II Expenses			
Changes in inventory of food and beverages	21	2,209	-1,801
Purchase of food and beverages	22	60,381	59,210
Distributor's share	23	2,56,343	2,23,693
Other direct operation expenses	24	3,504	4,953
Employee benefits expenses	25	1,62,827	1,55,356
Finance costs (net)	26	1,22,981	1,23,060
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	89,113	94,383
Other expenses	28	2,79,617	2,53,902
Total expenses		9,76,976	9,12,755
III Profit from ordinary activities before Share in Joint Venture		-92,774	-1,51,968
IV Share in Joint Venture		-	-
V Profit from ordinary activities before Tax		-92,774	-1,51,968
VI Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	14	1,370	8,925
VII Loss for the year (V-VI)		-94,145	-1,60,893
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		-1,145	380
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the period		-95,289	-1,60,513
X Earnings per share			
Basic EPS		-63.53	-107.01
Dilutive EPS		-63.53	-107.01
Nominal value per share		10.00	10.00

Summary of significant accounting policies

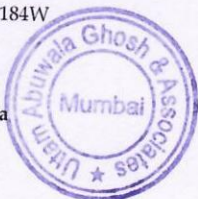
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The above standalone profit and loss account should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 111184W

CA Subhash Jhunjhunwala
Partner
Membership No: 016331



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2016PLC287694

Subhash Ghai
Director
DIN: 00019803

Parvez A. Farooqui
Director
DIN: 00019853

Rahul Puri
Director
DIN: 01925045

Place : Mumbai
Date: 18th May 2026



MUKTA A2 CINEMAS PVT LTD
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2026
 (Currency - Indian Rupees)

(Rs. In '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31 Mar 2026	Year ended 31 Mar 2025
Cash flow from operations		
Profit (loss) before tax	-92,774	-1,51,968
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation	89,113	94,383
Finance cost	1,22,981	1,23,060
Provision for gratuity / leave encashment	3,167	-2,432
Retained earnings (IND AS)	2,238	-7,548
	1,24,724	55,495
Operating profit before working capital changes		
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	2,487	9,067
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	2,209	-1,801
(Increase) in loans and advances	3,756	-681
Decrease in other financial assets	-11,361	31,622
(Increase) in other assets	-6,443	12,990
Increase in trade payables	43,575	-27,307
(Decrease) in provisions	-10,626	-20,062
Deferred Tax Liability increased	580	4,863
Increase in other liabilities	7,545	-17,719
Increase in other financial liabilities	-65,887	59,855
Non current financial liabilities reduced	-28,770	14,888
	61,790	1,21,211
Cash generated from operations		
Taxes paid (net)		-
Advance tax paid		-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	61,790	1,21,211
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-25,744	-82,741
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-25,744	-82,741
Cash flow from financing activities		
Unsecured loan (repaid)	-30,146	-35,101
Secured loan received		-
Interest (paid)	-4,362	-5,114
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	-34,508	-40,215
	1,537	-1,745
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,403	3,148
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 2 below)	2,940	1,403

1. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method.
2. Components of cash and cash equivalents are as Note 8b.
- 3.The accompanying notes from 1 to 45 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No: 111184W

CA Subhash Jhunjunwala
 Partner
 Membership No: 016331



For and on behalf of the 'Board of
 Directors of Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited
 CIN: U74999MH2016PLC287694

Subhash Ghai
 Director
 DIN : 00019803

Parvez A. Farooqui
 Director
 DIN: 00019853

Rahul Puri
 Director

DIN: 01925045

Place : Mumbai
 Date: 18th May 2026



MUKTA A2 CINEMAS PVT LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
(Currency - Indian Rupees)

(Rs. In '000)

46 Ratios

Sr No.	Ratio	31-Mar-26		31-Mar-25		Ratio as on		Variation	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
		Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25		
(a)	Current Ratio	1,81,164	14,69,581	1,63,297	14,06,502	0.12	0.12	6%	N.A
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	6,89,200	-10,59,254	7,19,846	-9,68,718	-0.65	-0.74	12%	N.A
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	1,17,950	1,961	56,549	33,540	60.15	1.69	3467%	Improved turnover & margins in FY 2025 as compared to FY 2026.
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	-94,145	15,000	-1,60,893	15,000	-6.28	-10.73	41%	Improved profitability in FY 2025 as compared to FY 2026.
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	62,591	9,584	57,409	9,788	6.53	5.87	11%	N.A
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	8,17,724	48,040	6,93,755	53,816	17.02	12.89	32%	Improved turnover & margins in FY 2025 as compared to FY 2026.
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	60,381	2,45,180	59,210	2,37,046	0.25	0.25	-1%	N.A
(h)	Net Working Capital Turnover Ratio	8,58,127	-12,65,811	7,25,735	-11,85,793	-0.68	-0.61	11%	N.A
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	-94,145	8,17,724	-1,60,893	6,93,755	-0.12	-0.23	50%	Improved profitability in FY 2025 as compared to FY 2026.
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	30,206	-7,30,074	-28,909	-6,14,515	-0.04	0.05	-188%	N.A
(k)	Return on Investment	-94,145	-10,59,254	-1,60,893	-9,68,718	0.09	0.17	-46%	N.A

As per our report of even date attached.

For Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 111184W

CA Subhash Jhunjhunwala
Partner
Membership No: 016331



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2016PLC287694

Subhash Chai
Director
DIN: 00019803

Parvez A. Farooqui
Director
DIN: 00019853

Rahul Puri
Director
DIN: 01925045

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th May 2026



MUKTA A2 CINEMAS PVT LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2026
(Currency - Indian Rupees)

(Rs. In '000)

A Equity Share Capital

	Number	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1,500	15,000
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-
Add: Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,500	15,000
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-
Add: Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1,500	15,000

B Other Equity

Reserves and surplus	Amount
Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-8,24,202
Addition during the year :	
Profit for the year	-1,60,893
Retained earnings(IND AS)	997
Other comprehensive income for the year , net of taxes (*)	380
Total comprehensive income for the year	-1,60,513
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-9,83,718
Addition during the year :	
Profit for the year	-94,145
Retained earnings(INDAS)	4,753
Other comprehensive income for the year , net of taxes (*)	-1,145
Total comprehensive income for the year	-95,289
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-10,74,254

(*) Other Comprehensive income for the year is in respect of measurement of defined benefit plans.

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

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Uttam Abuwala Ghosh & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 111184W

CA **Subhash Jhunjhunwala**

Partner

Membership No: 016331



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2016PLC287694

Subhash Ghai

Director

DIN: 00019803

Rahul Puri

Director

DIN: 01925045

Parvez A. Parooqui

Director

DIN: 00019853

Place : Mumbai

Date: 18th May 2026



1 Corporate information

Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited ('the Company') is a company incorporated on 16 November 2016 and is a subsidiary of Mukta Arts Limited ('MAL' or 'the holding company'). The Company is engaged in operation and management of cinemas. The Company commenced operations in February 2017.

The Company had on 31 March 2017 acquired all the assets & liabilities of the Cinema Division that was being operated by MAL.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

2.1.1 Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016.

2.1.2 Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities and defined benefit plan: plan assets, which have been measured at fair value.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet are classified as current or non-current. Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are assets that are intended to be realised during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within 12 months of the balance sheet date; current liabilities are expected to be settled during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within 12 months of balance sheet date. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.3 Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in operating Cinema theatres, which is the primary business segment. Thus, the Company has only one reportable business segment and only one reportable geographical segment, which is India. Accordingly, the segment information as required by Ind AS 108 on Operating Segments has not been separately disclosed.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, revenue can be reliably measured and recoverability is reasonably certain. The amount recognised as income is exclusive of value added tax, service tax, goods and services tax and net of trade discounts. Unbilled revenues are recognised on contracts to be billed in subsequent periods as per the terms of the contract.

Theatrical exhibition and related income

Sale of tickets

Revenue from theatrical exhibition is recognised on the date of the exhibition of the films and comprises proceeds from sale of tickets, net of tax. As the Company is the primary obligor with respect to exhibition activities, the share of distributors in these proceeds is separately disclosed as distributors' share.

Sale of food and beverages

Revenue from sale of food and beverages is recognised upon sale and delivery at the cinema.

Advertisement revenue

Revenue from advertisements is recognised on the date of exhibition of the advertisement, over the period of the contract or on completion of the Company's obligations, as applicable.

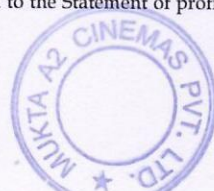
Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, with reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.5 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus, compensated absences such as paid annual leave and sickness leave. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is charged to the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which such services are rendered.



Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity/fund and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and the employees' state insurance. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss during the period in which employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plan:

The Company has calculated the gratuity liability for fifteen days per month based on the last basic salary drawn by the employee for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Thus, the gains and losses are recognised in full in the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. The gratuity liability recognised in the Balance sheet represents the gratuity liability as reduced by the fair value of the said assets.

Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability. The Company calculates the liability based on the total leave balance as at the year end restricted to forty five days and the last salary drawn by the employees.

2.6 Borrowing costs

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.7 Leases

Assets taken on operating lease

The Company has various operating leases, including for Cinema properties and for projectors.

In case of certain cinema properties, rent is accounted as a percentage of revenue or percentage of Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation.

In case of certain other cinema properties & projectors Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability as at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain the asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following: The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability

- Any lease payments made on or before the commencement Date less Any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct cost and restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.8 Taxation

Income-tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current tax

Provision for current tax is recognised in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and is made based on the tax liability after taking credit for tax allowances and exemptions.

Minimum Alternative Tax credit entitlement

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised only to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax in excess of MAT during the specified period.

MAT credit entitlement is reviewed as at each Balance sheet date and where applicable, written down to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.



Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability or asset is recognised using the liability method for timing differences between the profits or losses offered for income taxes and profits or losses as per the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the corresponding deferred tax credit or charge are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the Balance sheet date.

Deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty of realisation of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each Balance sheet date and written down or written up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain to be realised.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Items of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes (other than those recoverable from tax authorities) and other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition/ construction and installation of the fixed assets for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of PPE which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Cost incurred on fixed assets not ready for their intended use is disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Capital work-in-progress includes estimates of work completed, as certified by the management.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

The Company applies depreciation rates as per the useful lives of the assets as specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, except for the following class of assets where the useful life is higher than the useful life prescribed in Schedule II based on management estimates which is supported by assessment carried out by technical experts. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Asset class	Useful life
Building	10-30 years
Computers	3-6 years
Plant and equipment	10-15 years
Furniture and Office equipment	5-10 years

Leasehold improvements/ premises are depreciated at the lower of the estimated useful lives of the assets and the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

2.10 Intangible assets

Application software purchased, which is not an integral part of the related hardware, is shown as intangible assets.

Items of Intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.11 Inventory

Inventories of food and beverages are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on First-In, First-Out (FIFO) basis.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.13 Financial instruments

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

2.13.1 Financial asset

Financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories:

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

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



Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument at initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets that are carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial asset depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its financial assets as below: -

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met.

- Asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- 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 less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The contractual cash flows of the assets represent SPPI: Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" are measured at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition which is irrevocable. If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has elected to measure its investment in firm as at its previous GAAP carrying value which shall be the deemed cost as at the date of transition.

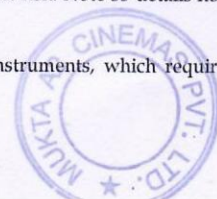
Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when: a) Rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset, where the entity retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets :

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 33 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.



Trade receivables

The company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers operate in largely independent markets and their credit worthiness is monitored at periodical intervals. The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the number of the days for which the receivables are due and is rated as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Ageing	Expected Credit loss(%)
0 - 1 years	0%
1 - 2 years	25%
2 - 3 years	40%
More than 3 years	100%

2.13.2 Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described herein:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised 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 in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

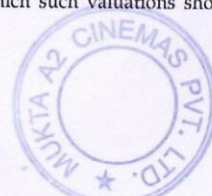
2.14 Measurement of fair values

The Company measures 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

Management uses its judgement in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments not quoted in an active market. Valuation techniques commonly used by market participants are applied. Other financial instruments are valued using a discounted cash flow method based on assumptions supported, where possible, by observable market prices or rates.

The management regularly reviews unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.



When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

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

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes on financial instruments.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of funds will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.16 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.17 Earnings per share ('EPS')

The basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting year. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which may be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential shares, unless the results would be anti-dilutive.

3 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, may not equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plans is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and vested future benefits and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields on government bonds at the end of the reporting period. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Estimation of useful life

Useful lives of PPE and intangible assets are based on the estimation by the Management. The useful lives as estimated are the same as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In such cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on management estimates, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset and past history of replacement. Assumptions also need to be made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.

The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets.

New pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.



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5 (a) Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold Premises	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computers	Motor car	Electrical fittings	Total
Gross Block							
<i>As at 1 April 2024</i>	2,45,770	1,30,997	90,619	20,275	6,632	15,290	5,09,583
Additions	2,699	5,117	8,523	1,045	0	0	17,384
Disposals		5,837	24		0	0	5,861
Other adjustment	1,084	937	2,138	157	0	0	4,316
<i>As at 31 March 2025</i>	2,47,385	1,29,341	96,980	21,163	6,632	15,290	5,16,790
<i>As at 1 April 2025</i>	2,47,385	1,29,341	96,980	21,163	6,632	15,290	5,16,790
Additions	9,830	16,083	30,170	3,346	-	1,370	60,799
Disposals	57,231	10,995	9,280	1,498		344	79,347
Other adjustment	7,108	9,668	4,841	2,223			23,839
<i>As at 31 March 2026</i>	1,92,876	1,24,761	1,13,029	20,788	6,632	16,316	4,74,403
Accumulated Depreciation							
<i>As at 1 April 2024</i>	1,00,178	63,108	52,851	15,596	6,295	6,555	2,44,584
Charge for the year 2024	13,413	13,963	11,529	2,851	230	2,804	44,791
Deduction	191	5,075	607	110		72	6,055
Other adjustment							0
<i>As at 31 March 2025</i>	1,13,401	71,996	63,773	18,338	6,525	9,288	2,83,320
<i>As at 1 April 2025</i>	1,13,401	71,996	63,773	18,338	6,525	9,288	2,83,320
Charge for the year 2025	11,107	17,767	18,234	3,298	91	2,510	53,007
Deduction	31,716	5,783	5,602	1,197		161	44,459
Other adjustment	2,498	6,809	4,241	1,534			15,083
<i>As at 31 March 2026</i>	90,293	77,171	72,165	18,904	6,616	11,637	2,76,785
Carrying amounts (Net)							
<i>As at 31 March 2025</i>	1,33,984	57,345	33,206	2,825	107	6,002	2,33,470
<i>As at 31 March 2026</i>	1,02,582	47,590	40,865	1,885	17	4,679	1,97,618

5 (b) Capital Work in Progress

	Amount	Amount
Cost or deemed cost		
<i>As at 1 April 2024</i>		24,208
Additions		25,243
Disposals		-
Other adjustment		14,315
<i>At 31 March 2025</i>		35,136
<i>As at 1 April 2025</i>		35,136
Additions		25,537
Disposals		
Other adjustment		31,768
<i>As at 31 March 2026</i>		28,905



a) Capital Work in Progress Ageing

Particulars	Amounts in capital work-in-progress At 31 March 2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(A) Projects in progress					
Bharatmata	3,855	8,092	1,555	-	13,502
Dibrugarh	60	-	876	326	1,262
Qed Mall Kharagpur		336	890	2,169	3,395
Bangalore K R Puram	0	1,052	-	-	1,052
Proddatur	300	5,254	-	-	5,554
Rajkot	0	72	-	-	72
Vizag	5,064	1,742	-	-	6,806
Udaipur, Jaipur	0	40	-	-	40
Zoe Mall, Lucknow	0	68	-	-	68
Emperor Baroda	1,918	668	-	-	2,586
Behror Rajasthan		1	-	-	1
Surat	125	1	-	-	126
Kalyan	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar Bettian	5	159	-	-	165
ACE MEDLEY	120	-	-	-	120
MEHSANA	7	-	-	-	7
SUNRISE VASAI	260	-	-	-	260
HO	22	-	-	-	22
Total (A)	11,736	17,484	3,321	2,495	35,036
(B) Projects Temporarily Suspended					
Pune	-	-	-	100	100
Total (B)	-	-	-	100	100
Grand Total (A+B)	11,736	17,484	3,321	2,595	35,136

Particulars	Amounts in capital work-in-progress At 31 March 2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(A) Projects in progress					
Bharatmata	3,308	3,856	8,092	1,555	16,811
Dibrugarh					0
Qed Mall Kharagpur	68	2,55,522.00	890	2,181	3,395
Siddeshwar Baroda	6				6
Proddatur	300	5,254			5,554
Rajkot					0
Udaipur, Jaipur					0
Zoe Mall, Lucknow		68			68
Surat	1,029	125			1,154
Ace Medley	176				176
Mehsana	1,603				1,603
Hanumangarh	37				37
HO					0
Total (A)	6,527	9,558	8,982	3,736	28,804
(B) Projects Temporarily Suspended					
Pune	1	0	-	100	101
Total (B)	1	-	-	100	101
Grand Total (A+B)	6,529	9,558	8,982	3,836	28,905

b) Completion schedule for capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its

	To be completed in				
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) Projects in progress	6,527	9,558	8,982	3,736	28,804
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	1	0	0	100	101
Total	6,529	9,558	8,982	3,836	28,905



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6 Non-current financial assets

6 (a) Investments	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investments in partnership firms Asian Mukta A2 Cinemas LLP	45	45
Total	45	45

6 (b) Other financial asset	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Security deposits	32,715	40,001
Others (LIC Gratuity)	336	27
Total	33,050	40,028

7 Inventories	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Food & Beverages	8,479	10,689
Total	8,479	10,689

8 Current financial assets

8 (a) Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Secured, considered good	-	-
(b) Unsecured, considered good	14,893	17,380
(c) Doubtful	31,904	31,904
Total	46,796	49,283
Less : Loss allowance Unsecured, considered good Doubtful receivables	-31,904	-31,904
Total	14,893	17,380



Ageing of trade receivables:	Outstanding for following periods from the due date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3 yrs	
As on 31st March 2025						
Undisputed trade receivables	9,619	2,811	4,949	0	31,904	49,283
Considered good	9,619	2,811	4,949	-	31,904	49,283
With significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
With significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31st March 2026						
Undisputed trade receivables	14,270	623	0	-	31,904	46,796
Considered good	14,270	623	0	-	31,904	46,796
With significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
With significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

8(b)	Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Cash on hand	446	643
	Balances with banks	2,494	760
	In Current a/c		
	Total	2,940	1,403

8 (c)	Loans and advances	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Sundry Advances	73,441	73,441
	Related parties	96%	91%
	(% to Total loans & advances)	2,500	2,500
	Others	3%	3%
	(% to Total loans & advances)	958	4,713
	Staff advances	1%	6%
	(% to Total loans & advances)	76,899	80,655
	Total		

Sundry Advances to Related Party includes Loan Given to Asian Mukta A2 LLP

8d)	Other financial asset	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Accrued interest	13,157	0
	Related party	-	-
	Others	6,263	2,956
	Accrued revenue	-	-
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-
	Inter corporate deposit	1,874	0
	Security deposit		
	Total	21,294	2,956

9	Other current asset	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Prepaid Exp	1,834	1,992
	Share issue cost	-	-
	Advances	17,450	28,814
	Capital Advances	10,552	19,795
	Advances other than Capital Advances	6,898	9,019
	Maverick Media Pvt Ltd	24,200	-
	August Entertainment - Control A/c	-4,763	-
	Balance with Statutory/Government authorities	30,189	26,220
	GST credit receivable	-17,724	-9,769
	GST liability	4,972	2,958
	Advance tax & TDS	500	-
	IT Demand-(AY 18-19 & 19-20)		
	Total	56,658	50,215



10	Equity share capital	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	Authorised share capital				
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	3,950	39,500	3,950	39,500
	Class B Equity share of ₹ 10 each	1,050	10,500	1,050	10,500
	Total (A)	5,000	50,000	5,000	50,000
	Redeemable Preference Share of ₹ 1,00,000/- each	2	2,00,000	2	2,00,000
	Total (B)	2	2,00,000	2	2,00,000
	Total Authorised Share Capital (A+B) (in Rs.)	5,002	2,50,000	5,002	2,50,000
	Issued Share Capital				
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	1,500	15,000	1,500	15,000
	Class B equity Shares	1,050	10,500	1,050	10,500
	Total (A)	2,550	25,500	2,550	25,500
	Redeemable Preference Share of ₹ 1,00,000/- each	2	2,00,000	2	2,00,000
	Total (B)	2	2,00,000	2	2,00,000
	Total Issued Share Capital (A+B) (in Rs.)	2,552	2,25,500	2,552	2,25,500
	Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Share Capital				
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	1,500	15,000	1,500	15,000
	Total	1,500	15,000	1,500	15,000

Reconciliation of paid-up share capital (Equity shares)	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,500	15,000	1,500	15,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Add: Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,500	15,000	1,500	15,000

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% in the Company at the end of the year	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	% of total shares	Number	% of total shares
1. Mukta Arts Limited	1,050	69.99%	1,050	69.99%
2. Rajiv Malhotra	450	30.01%	450	30.01%
Total	1,500	100%	1,500	100%

Name of the promoter	Number of shares	Percentage of total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year
1. Mukta Arts Limited	1,050	69.99%	-

Terms and rights attached to equity shares:-

The Class B Equity Shares so issued shall rank *pari passu* with other Equity Shares in the Company in all respects including the right to vote and receive dividend, irrespective of whether such Class B Equity Share(s) is/are partly paid up or fully paid up. The voting rights of Class B Equity Shares are *pari passu* to that of ordinary equity shares. Each Class B Equity Share shall entitle the holder to 1 vote, irrespective of the Class B Equity Share being partly or fully paid up. The voting rights of an ordinary equity share would be proportionate to its paid-up amount however, Class B Equity Share shall entitle the holder to 1 vote, irrespective of the Class B Equity Share being partly or fully paid up.

*Class B Equity Shares were issued on a partly paid-up basis, with ₹2.50 per share but not subscribed & paid up.

11	Other Equity	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-9,83,718	-8,24,202
	Add: Net profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	-94,145	-1,60,893
	Add: Retained earnings (IND AS)	4,753	997
	Total	-10,73,109	-9,84,098
	Other comprehensive income	-1,145	380
		-10,74,254	-9,83,718

12	Non Current Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
12(a)	Non Current Borrowing		
	Secured Loans		
	HDFC Car loan	-	-
	Term loan from Yes Bank	-	-
	less: Current maturity of long term debt	-	-
	Total	-	-

* Mukta A2 Cinemas Private Limited has obtained on November 9 2020, term loans from Bank along with an overdraft facility and an additional term loan facility under the Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line. These facilities are secured against all current assets, Plant and machinery & exclusive charge by way of Mortgage on property located at Flat no 1207 and 1208, 12th floor, F wing, Bldg no 1, Oberoi Splendor, JVLR road, Jogeshwari (East), Mumbai-400 060 owned by Mukta Arts & Mukta Tele Arts Pvt Ltd respectively.

Term loans carried a rate of interest of 7.69% over base rate, at an effective rate of 12.89%. Cash Credit facility carries a rate of interest of 7.24% over base rate, at an effective rate of 12.44%. The facility under the Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line carry a rate of interest not more than 9.64%.

* During the financial year, the Company repaid in full its Term loans from Yes Bank, which matured in December



12(b)	Lease Liability	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Current	36,934	28,396
	Non-current	3,11,502	3,40,272
	Total	3,48,436	3,68,668

The Company has taken various lease for running its movie exhibition business. The leases are typically with a non-cancellable lease term of 5-7 years, with an option to Company to extend the lease term till 10-15 years.
The Company exercise right of extension/termination basis economic viability of the property. After non-cancellable paeriod, the Comaony exercise right of extension/termination basis economic viability of the property. After non-cancellable period, the Company can exit from the property without any material financial obligations towards the developers/lessors. Further, there are no significant restrictions/covenants imposed by such lease.

13	Long Term provisions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Provision for gratuity	7,507	5,400
	Provision for leave encashment	4,727	3,668
	Total	12,234	9,068

14	Deferred tax asset (net)	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Deferred tax Liability on		
	Arising on account of timing differences in:		
	Depreciation/ amortisation	-	-
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	-
	Ind As Impact- DTA (DTL)	-5,444	-4,863
	Adjustment in balance standing at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Total	-5,444	-4,863
	Deferred tax asset on		
	Depreciation/ amortisation	-	-
	Reworked balance of Deferred tax asset at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Provision for gratuity	-	-
	Provision for bonus	-	-
	Provision for leave encashment	-	-
	Provision for rent straightlining	-	-
	IND AS adjustment	-	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	PF payable	-	-
	Total	-	0
	Shown to the extent of (liability)/asset	-	-
	Further required to be shown to the extent of (liability)/asset	-	-
	Deferred tax (liabilities)/Asset (net)	5,444	4,863

During the previous financial year, the Company has incurred significant losses, leading to a reassessment of the recoverability of the previously recognised DTA. Based on the criteria outlined in Ind AS 12, the Company has determined that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the foreseeable future to utilise the DTA. Consequently, the carrying amount of the DTA has been reversed, resulting in an expense of ₹ 89,24,834.82 in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Movement in deferred tax assets	Employee benefits obligations	Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		Others
At March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
(Charged)/credited:					
to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
(Charged)/credited:					
to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	-



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15	Other Non-Current Liabilities	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Deferred expenses account	-	-
	Total	-	-
16	Current Financial Liabilities		
16 (a)	Current Borrowing	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Secured		
	Cash credit from Yes Bank Limited	-	-
	Crest Ventures Limited	-	-
	HDFC car loan	-	-
	Unsecured Borrowing		
	Loan from Directors	-	30,146
	Total	0	30,146
16(b)	Trade Payables	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Dues to micro and small suppliers	895	1,448
	Others	2,66,073	2,21,944
	Total	2,66,968	2,23,392



Aging of trade payables:

	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				
	Less than 1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	More than 3 yrs	Total
As on 31st March 2025					
Undisputed trade payables	2,11,185	6,825	1,938	3,444	2,23,392
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,432	17	-	-	1,448
Others	2,09,753	6,808	1,938	3,444	2,21,944
Disputed trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31st March 2026					
Undisputed trade payables	2,36,685	22,641	5,183	2,459	2,66,968
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	895	-	-	-	895
Others	2,35,790	22,641	5,183	2,459	2,66,073
Disputed trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

16(c)	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Other financial liability		
Security deposit taken	33,612	72,833
Current maturities of term loans	-	-
Earnest Money Deposit-Mukta Tele Arts Pvt Ltd	35,000	-
Commitment Deposit (Refundable)-August Entertainment - Cd	10,000	-
Advances received	2,545	25,537
Payable to related parties	2,99,876	2,37,970
Connect.1 Ltd	-	-
Mukta Arts Ltd	2,91,611	2,29,702
Mukta Telemedia Ltd	2,871	2,871
Mukta Tele Arts Pvt Ltd	1,800	1,803
Payable to Mukta Arts (proprietor)	1,244	1,244
Payable to Subhash Ghai	2,349	2,349
Inter corporate deposits from holding company	6,89,200	6,89,700
Total	10,70,234	10,26,040

17	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Other current liability		
Advance received for box office sales	507	186
Other advances	-	-
Other	15,452	4,896
Deferred expenses account	-	-
Statutory dues		
P.F/P.T/ESIC/LWF	3,521	5,234
ET/INR/Show tax	1,482	1,917
GST	-	-
Labour Welfare Fund Payable	25	31
TDS payable	4,955	6,133
Total	25,942	18,397

18	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Short Term Provisions		
Provision for expense	58,306	69,882
Provision for employee benefit :		
Provision for gratuity	5,751	5,920
Provision for leave encashment	5,448	4,328
Total	69,504	80,130



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19		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Revenue from operation		
a)	Sale of tickets	5,77,993	5,12,385
b)	Food & beverage revenue	2,39,732	1,81,370
c)	Other operating income		
	Advertisement revenue	17,981	17,853
	Other income from theatrical operations	22,422	14,127
	Total	8,58,127	7,25,735

20		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Other Income		
	Interest income	9,366	7,702
	Other income	10,505	13,286
	Rent income	1,441	1,918
	Balances written back	4,763	10,269
	Profit from disposed asset	-	1,876
	Total	26,075	35,051

21		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Changes in Inventory		
	Opening inventory	10,689	8,888
	Closing inventory	8,479	10,689
	Total	2,209	-1,801

22		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Purchase of food & beverages		
	Food & beverages	60,381	59,210
	Total	60,381	59,210

23		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Distributor and producer's share		
	Film distributors' share	2,56,343	2,23,693
	Total	2,56,343	2,23,693

24		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Other direct operation expenses		
	Complementary cost	2,585	2,317
	Ticketing costs	123	170
	Other expenses	796	2,465
	Total	3,504	4,953



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	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Employee benefit expense		
Salaries and other benefits	1,48,153	1,42,846
Staff welfare	2,625	1,952
Gratuity and leave encashment	6,031	3,995
ESIC contribution	418	764
Uniform allowance	423	122
Contribution to Provident and other fund	5,178	5,676
Total	1,62,827	1,55,356

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:

- (i) **Defined contribution plan:**
The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans namely Employees' Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance Fund (under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952), are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.
- (ii) **Post employment obligations: Gratuity**
The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who have been in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days' salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and it is recognised by the Income-tax authorities and administered through Life Insurance Corporation of India. Liability for gratuity is provided on the basis of valuations, as at the Balance Sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary.

The assumptions used for the actuarial valuation are as under:

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate (per annum)	6.35%	6.55%
Salary growth rate	10.00%	8.00%

(a) **Present value of obligation as at Balance Sheet date**

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Present value of obligation as at the beginning	11,632	10,970
Current service cost	1,613	1,772
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	558	611
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	2,171	2,383
Re-measurement or actuarial gain / (loss) arising from:		
Change in financial assumption	675	133
Change in demographic assumption	129	-
Experience changes	344	-577
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	1,148	-444
Benefits paid	-1,693	-1,276
Liabilities assumed on inter-group transfer	-	-
Present value of obligation as at the end	13,258	11,632

(b) **Changes in the fair value of plan assets**

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning	312	381
Interest on plan assets	20	27
Total amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss	20	27
Re-measurement or actuarial gain / (loss) arising from:		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	3	-64
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	3	-64
Employer's contribution	1,693	1,244
Benefits paid	-1,693	-1,276
Assets acquired on inter-group transfer	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end	336	312



(c) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Present value of obligations as at Balance Sheet date	13,258	11,632
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	336	312
Net (asset)/ liability recognised as at the year end	12,923	11,321

(d) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2025	
	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	13,095	13,419	11,511	11,754
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-1.23%	1.22%	-1.04%	1.05%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	13,426	13,100	11,757	11,512
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	1.27%	-1.19%	1.07%	-1.03%

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

The expected contribution payable to the plan next year is INR 5,750,887/-

(e) Defined benefit liability and employer contribution

The weighted average duration of the benefit obligation is 2.50 years.

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Year 1	5,751	6,232
Year 2	2,644	2,263
Year 3	2,032	1,656
Year 4	1,474	1,139
Year 5	1,090	755
Year 6	793	501
Year 7	595	335
Year 8	511	228
Year 9	266	171
Thereafter	685	264

(iii) Other long term benefit plans:

Compensated absences: The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave. The amount of provision of Rs. 1,01,74,793/- (March 2025 :7,995,854/-)

Liability for Leave Obligation is provided on the basis of Valuations, as at Balance Sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary.

Risk exposure

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

Asset volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated on the basis of the market yields at the valuation date on government bonds for the expected term. If plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit.

Changes in bond yields

A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's assets.

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Finance cost	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
a) Interest cost on		
Term loan	-	392
Cash credit / demand loan facilities/Director loan interest	1,961	3,002
Car loan	-	2
Inter corporate deposits	71,428	68,720
Lease Liability	43,610	45,966
Others	5,982	4,389
b) Commission on financial guarantee	-	589
Total	1,22,981	1,23,060



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27		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Depreciation & amortisation		
	Depreciation of Property, plant & equipment & Right of use assets	88,214	94,017
	Amortisation of intangibles	900	366
	Total	89,113	94,383

28		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Other expenses		
	Advertisement & publicity expenses	1,887	1,703
	Audit fees	1,000	1,000
	Bad debts	-6,547	5,029
	Telephone & communication	1,739	1,764
	Electricity & water charges	74,741	73,790
	Digital equipment hire charges	-827	-690
	Hotel, lodging & boarding	777	267
	Housekeeping charges	24,299	17,166
	Insurance	2,281	2,370
	Miscellaneous expenses	1,664	1,631
	Other expenses	2,273	3,105
	Packing forwarding, postage, transportation	528	491
	Printing & stationery	1,035	912
	Legal & professional fees	8,645	12,132
	Rates & taxes	6,204	7,209
	Rent expenses	33,435	29,055
	Repairs & maintenance	10,854	15,515
	Security charges	15,595	12,006
	Share of Revenue	37,443	41,673
	Travelling expense	2,795	2,101
	Share in profit	29,817	25,577
	Credit card charges	0	0
	Loss from disposed asset	17,839	-
	Balances written off	12,143	96
	Total	2,79,617	2,53,902

28(a)		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Payment to auditors (Excluding taxes)		
	Audit fees	1,000	1,000
	Re-imbursment of expenses	-	-
	Total	1,000	1,000



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29 Lease disclosure under AS 116 – 'Leases'

Operating lease : Company as lessee

The Company is obligated under non-cancellable leases primarily for office premises and for Cinema exhibition which are renewable thereafter as per the terms of the respective agreements.

Lease rent expenses of Rs.6,16,75,817/- (2025: Rs 6,02,46,435/-) have been included under 'Rent expenses' in the Statement of profit and loss.

Future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Amounts due within one year	75,506	72,775
Amounts due after one year but not later than five years	2,53,818	2,35,351
Amounts due later than five years	4,19,066	5,15,289
Total	7,48,390	8,23,415

Operating lease : Company as lessor

The Company has not given office premises on lease.

30 Capitalisation of expenditure

During the year, the Company has capitalised the salaries, wages and bonus amounting to Rs.35,83,567/-(2025-2,32,210/-)to the cost of fixed assets / capital work-in-progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under Note 32 are net of amount capitalised by the Company.

31 Earnings per equity share:	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Net (loss)/ profit after tax attributable to shareholders	-95,289	-1,60,513
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS	1,500	1,500
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for dilutive EPS	1,500	1,500
Basic EPS	-63.53	-107.01
Dilutive EPS	-63.53	-107.01
Nominal value per share	10	10



32 Fair value measurement

The carrying value/ fair value of the financial instruments by category:

	31 Mar 2026			31 Mar 2025		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	45	-	-	45	-	-
Loans	-	-	76,899	-	-	80,655
Other financial assets	-	-	54,345	-	-	42,984
Trade receivables	-	-	14,893	-	-	17,380
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,940	-	-	1,403
Total financial assets	45	-	1,49,077	45	-	1,42,421
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	0	-	-	30,146
Trade payables	-	-	2,66,968	-	-	2,23,392
Other financial liabilities	-	-	14,18,670	-	-	13,94,708
Total financial liabilities	-	-	16,85,637	-	-	16,48,247

Fair value of financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Level	31 Mar 2026		31 Mar 2025	
		Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets	Level 3				
Investments		45	45	45	45
Loans		76,899	76,899	80,655	80,655
Other financial assets		54,345	54,345	42,984	42,984
Trade receivables		14,893	14,893	17,380	17,380
Cash and cash equivalents		2,940	2,940	1,403	1,403
Financial liabilities	Level 3				
Borrowings		0	0	30,146	30,146
Trade payables		2,66,968	2,66,968	2,23,392	2,23,392
Other financial liabilities		14,18,670	14,18,670	13,94,708	13,94,708

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, deposits given, interest accrued on deposits, receivables from related parties, deferred revenue, other receivables, bank overdraft, interest accrued on borrowings, payable to related parties, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as fair values, due to their short term nature.

33 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how it manages those risks.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits. Major proportion of revenues are on zero credit.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling Working Capital forecasts (including Cash)	Regular review of working capital resulting in efficient working capital management. Availability of borrowing facilities. Support from Holding company, Transaction structuring with major vendor.
Market risk - Interest	Long term borrowing at variable rate	Sensitivity analysis	Renegotiation of rates of interest.

The Company's Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and monitoring of the Company's risk management framework.



(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including cash and cash equivalents and deposits.

Credit risk management

Trade receivable related credit risk.

The Company's debtors are mainly on account of share of operating costs recovery and advertisement sales. The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of unpaid debts. It could affect the Company's financial results. The Company provides for expected credit loss on trade receivables based on expected credit loss method.

Bank risk

There is no major amount kept in bank as deposits.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision

	Amount
Loss allowance on 31 March 2022	-71,723
Written-off	
Provision for allowances	10,078
Loss allowance on 31 March 2024	-61,645
Written-off	
Provision for allowances	-5,029
Loss allowance on 31 March 2025	-66,674
Written-off	
Provision for allowances	6,547
Loss allowance on 31 March 2026	-60,127

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining cash availability and committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is maintained in accordance with general practice and limits set by the company. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these requirements.

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Cash credit facility	-	0

The Cash credit facility may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Borrowings	0	-	0
Trade payables	2,66,968	-	2,66,968
Other financial liabilities	11,07,168	3,11,502	14,18,670
Total liabilities	13,74,135	3,11,502	16,85,637

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Borrowings	30,146	0	30,146
Trade payables	2,23,392	-	2,23,392
Other financial liabilities	10,54,436	3,40,272	13,94,708
Total liabilities	13,07,975	3,40,272	16,48,247



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(c) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Indian Rupee is the Company's functional and reporting currency. The Company has no foreign currency exposure during the period.

(ii) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows

Below are borrowings excluding debt component of compound financial instruments and including current maturity of non current borrowings:

	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Variable rate borrowings	0	30,146
Fixed rate term loan borrowings	-	0
Total Term Loan Borrowing	0	30,146
Fixed rate Car Loan Borrowing	-	-
Total Borrowing	0	30,146

As at the end of the reporting period, the group had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding:

Particulars	31 Mar 2026			31 Mar 2025		
	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Balance	% of Total Loans	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Balance	% of Total Loans
Unsecured Loan	100%	0	#DIV/0!	100%	30,146	100.00%

The percentage of total loans shows the proportion of loans that are currently at variable rates in relation to the total amount of borrowings.

34 Capital management

Risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company currently has loans from holding company and banks.

Loan covenants:

Under the terms of its major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

- all collections should be routed through the bank of the provider of the facility.

The Company has complied with the covenants throughout the reporting period. As at 31 March 2026.



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35 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decision maker. The Company is engaged in operating Cinema theatres, which is the primary business segment. Thus, the Company has only one reportable business segment and only one reportable geographical segment, which is India. Accordingly, the segment information as required by the Ind AS 108 on Operating Segments has not been separately disclosed.

36 Related party disclosures

Details of related parties including summary of transactions entered into by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026 are summarised below:

A Parties where control exists

(i) Holding company - Mukta Arts Limited

(ii) Entity in which the Company exercises significant control
Asian Mukta A2 Cinemas LLP

(iii) Key management personnel

- Subhash Ghai - Director (and shareholder)
- Parvez Farooqui - Executive Director (and shareholder)
- Rahul Puri - Director (and shareholder)

(iv) Enterprise over which key management personnel have control/ substantial interest /significant influence
Mukta Arts (Proprietary Concern of Subhash Ghai)



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B Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 March 2026 are as follows:-

Transactions	Entity in which Company exercises significant control		Key Managerial Person & Relatives of Key Managerial Person		Holding company		Enterprise over which key management personnel have control/ substantial interest /significant influence	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Interest income								
Asian Mukta A2 Cinemas LLP	7,344	7,628	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial Remuneration								
Parvez Farooqui	-	-	7,083	6,163	-	-	-	-
Salaries & other benefits								
Ishaan Farooqui	-	-	519	482	-	-	-	-
Interest expense								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	68,787	64,325	-	-
Subhash Ghai	-	-	1,961	-	-	-	-	-
Rent & Maintenance charges								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	3,077	3,077	-	-
Reimbursement of expense received by the Company								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expense paid by the Company								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan taken during the year								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	3,000	80,450	-	-
Loan given during the year								
Asian Mukta A2 Cinemas LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Repaid during the year								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	3,500	750	-	-
Subhash Ghai	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expense received by the Company								
Whistling Woods International Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Commission Expenses								
Mukta Arts (Proprietorship)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subhash Ghai	-	-	-	-60	-	-	-	-
Mukta Tele Arts Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
Loan receivable								
Asian Mukta A2 Cinemas LLP	73,441	73,441	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan repayable								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	6,89,200	6,89,700	-	-
Subhash Ghai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable								
Asian Mukta A2 Cinemas LLP	24,591	17,982	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest payable								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	2,91,611	2,29,702	-	-
Subhash Ghai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commission on Distributor share cost								
Mukta Vn Films	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,993	5,885
Amount payable								
Mukta Arts Limited	-	-	-	-	27,122	22,233	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Commission Payable								
Mukta Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,244	1,244
Subhash Ghai	-	-	2,349	1,945	-	-	2,871	2,871
Mukta Telemedia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,682
Mukta Tele Arts Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnest Money Deposit								
Mukta Tele Arts LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-
Corporate Guarantee Commission								
Asian Mukta A2 Cinemas LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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37 Commitments

The Company has a capital commitment of Rs.38,76,069/- as at 31 March 2026.

38 Contingent liabilities

The Company has provided a Corporate Guarantee of Rs. 1,00,00,000/- against Overdraft facility taken by its joint venture Asian Mukta A2 Cinemas LLP.

Demand from tax Authorities :

Sr No	Particulars	Year	Amount
1	Recovery Demand (Traces Portal)	AY 2018-2019	11,38,052
2	Recovery Demand (Traces Portal)	AY 2019-2020	12,66,891
3	Response to Outstanding Demand (IT Portal)	AY 2016-2017	15,98,850
4	PF Demand towards Damage Cost	FY 2019 till January 2025	15,61,874
	Total		55,65,667

39 Going Concern

The main operations of the Company have repeatedly been halted owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Its Net Worth has been eroded, because of the small capital base and because it is funded mainly by shareholder's debt. In terms of operations, the Company is optimistic regarding the near term future of the film exhibition business in India. The projected operating plans also reflect the same. Financial support from its holding company, Mukta Arts Limited, is also expected. The financials have therefore been prepared on the Going Concern Concept.

40 Disclosure pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

a) Details of loan given:

Name of the entity and relation with the Company	Terms and conditions of the loan and purpose for which it will be utilised
Asian Mukta A2 Cinema LLP	Unsecured loan given @ 10% for the purpose of financial support which is repayable on mutual consent
Maverick Media Pvt Ltd	Unsecured amount receivable @ 10% Interest p.a

b) Movement of loan during the financial years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is given below:

Name of Party	Financial year ended	Opening balance (excluding accrued interest)	Loan given	Loan repaid	Closing Balance (excluding accrued interest)
Asian Mukta A2 Cinema LLP	31 Mar 2026	7,34,41,390	-	-	7,34,41,390
	31 Mar 2025	7,34,41,390	-	-	7,34,41,390
Maverick Media Pvt Ltd	31 Mar 2026	2,20,00,000	-	-	2,20,00,000
	31 Mar 2025	-	-	-	-

c) Termination of Investment Agreements and Mediation Proceedings – Maverick Media Pvt Ltd

The Company had entered into a Shareholders' Agreement (SHA) and a Share Subscription Agreement (SSA) with Maverick Media Pvt Ltd as a Prospective Investor. Maverick Media Pvt Ltd defaulted on the payment tranches under the said agreements, consequent to which the Company terminated both the SHA and the SSA.

Subsequent to the termination, Maverick Media Pvt Ltd initiated mediation proceedings under section 12C of the Commercial Courts Act read with the Commercial Courts (Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement) Rules 2018. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh D. Dhanuka (Retd.) was appointed as the Ld. mediator. After due deliberation across multiple hearings, a draft settlement agreement was shared between the parties but no compromise could be arrived at and the mediation proceedings concluded without settlement. The Ld. Mediator Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dhanuka shared the Mediation Failure Report which was countersigned by both the parties and thereafter sent to the Ld. Mediator for submission before the Main Mediation Centre, Bombay High Court.

d) Share Purchase Agreement – Maverick Media Pvt Ltd / UFO Movies India Ltd

As per the Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") dated 28th November 2024, Maverick Media Pvt Ltd acquired the shares and share warrants of Mukta VN Films Ltd from UFO Movies India Ltd, with the purchase consideration payable in six monthly instalments. Mukta A2 Cinemas Pvt Ltd acted as guarantor for the due payment of the said consideration by Maverick Media Pvt Ltd. ("Maverick"). On Maverick's default after two instalments, UFO invoked the guarantee and adjusted the dues against advertising revenue payable to Mukta A2 Cinemas Pvt Ltd.

Mukta A2 Cinemas Pvt Ltd has filed Commercial Suit No. 96 of 2026 before the Hon'ble City Civil Court, Dindoshi. By order dated 07.04.2026 (extended on 05.05.2026), Maverick has been restrained from creating third-party rights or transferring the subject shares till the next hearing on 09.06.2026. Pursuant to intimation, NSDL has "Suspended for Debit" Maverick's demat account and imposed a "Quantity Level Freeze" on 30,60,000 securities.

The matter is currently pending adjudication before the Court.

e) Details of investments made:

The Company has invested Rs. 45,000 in capital of Asian Mukta A2 Cinema LLP.

41 The Company has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed that there are no long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

42 Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	8,94,993	14,48,230

Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end

Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year

Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year

Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year

Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act

Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year



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Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act

Note:- This information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as Micro and Small enterprises on the basis

43 Other information

Information with regard to other matters specified in Schedule III to the Act is either nil or not applicable to the Company for the year / period.

44 Prior period comparatives

The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ rearranged as necessary to confirm to the current year's presentation.



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45 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- (iv) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereunder.
- (v) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

